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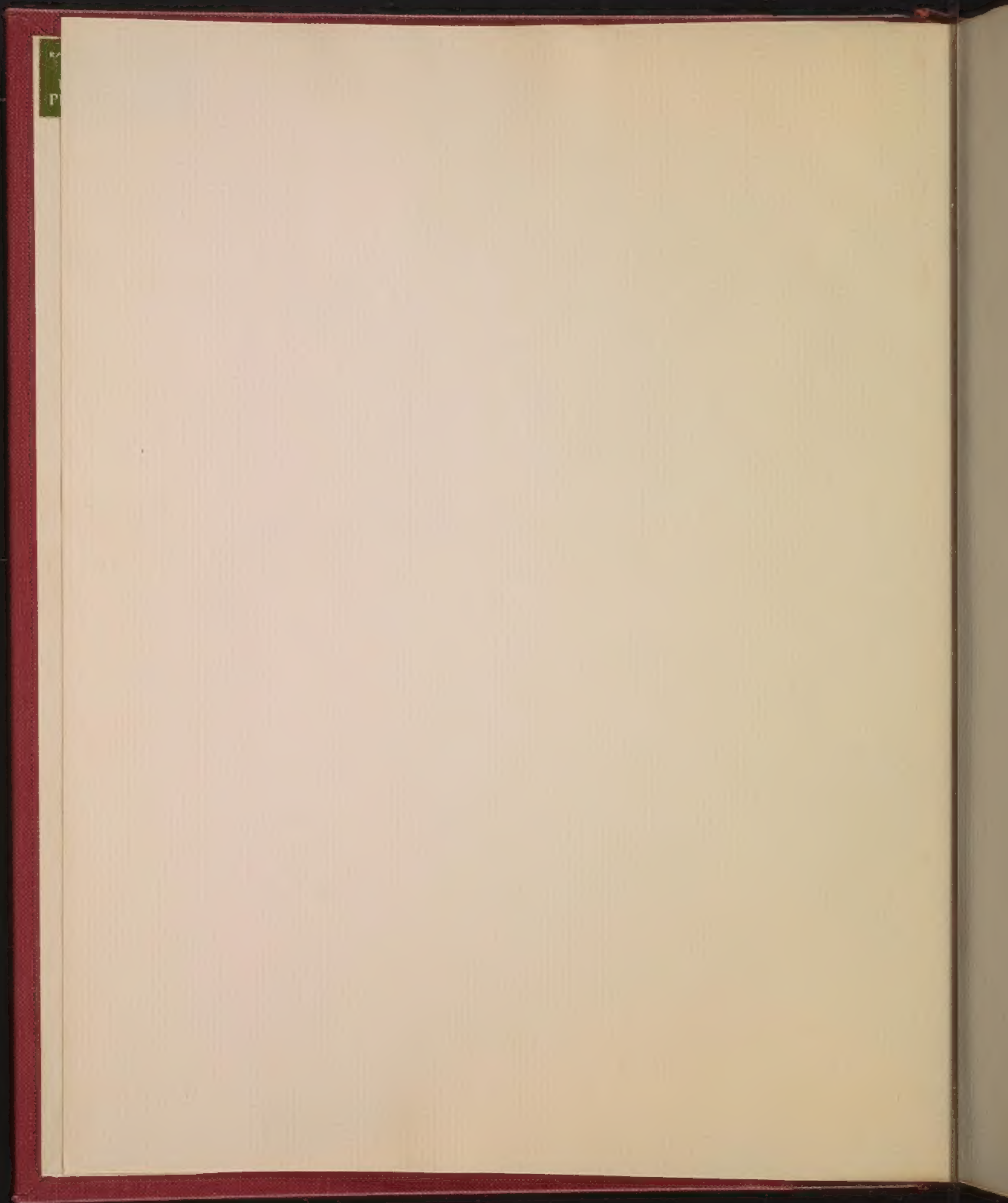
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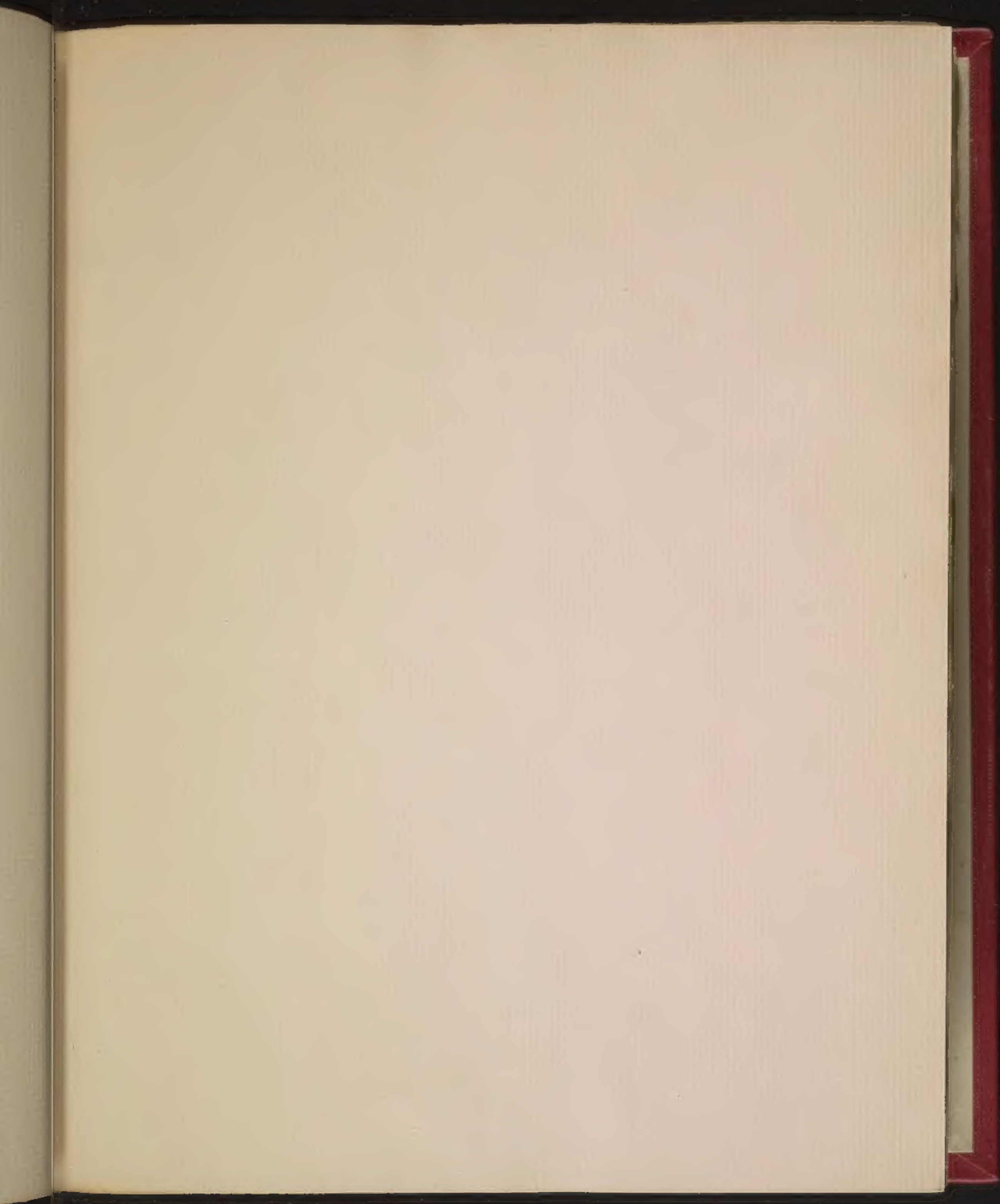
CLASS. 61

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Wm. Simonson's Book



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1790

Spasmodica

This I define to be irregular motions, in the voluntary muscles.

Spasmodic diseases are divided into,

1st Clonic

2^d Tonic

The first is attended with relaxation.

The second with constant convulsion.

The first disease of this order is.

Tetanus

This is a rigidity of the Muscles, accompanied with a contraction of the Lower Jaw. (I say generally) for sometimes the jaw opens, and this is called in the west Indies the Jaw-fall, and occasional convulsion.

This definition includes Opisthotonos - Emphrothotonos & Trismus

at night, and in other cases.

from the same place.
 The next day, at 10 A.M.,
 I went to the S. of York River, and
 to some from there. It was 10 A.M.
 when I was on the contrary shore to the
 river. The West - river, near the head

The leading causes are
 1. The war, they act in a similar manner,
 2. The war, they act in a similar manner,
 3. The war, they act in a similar manner,
 4. The war, they act in a similar manner,
 5. The war, they act in a similar manner,
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to great fatigue

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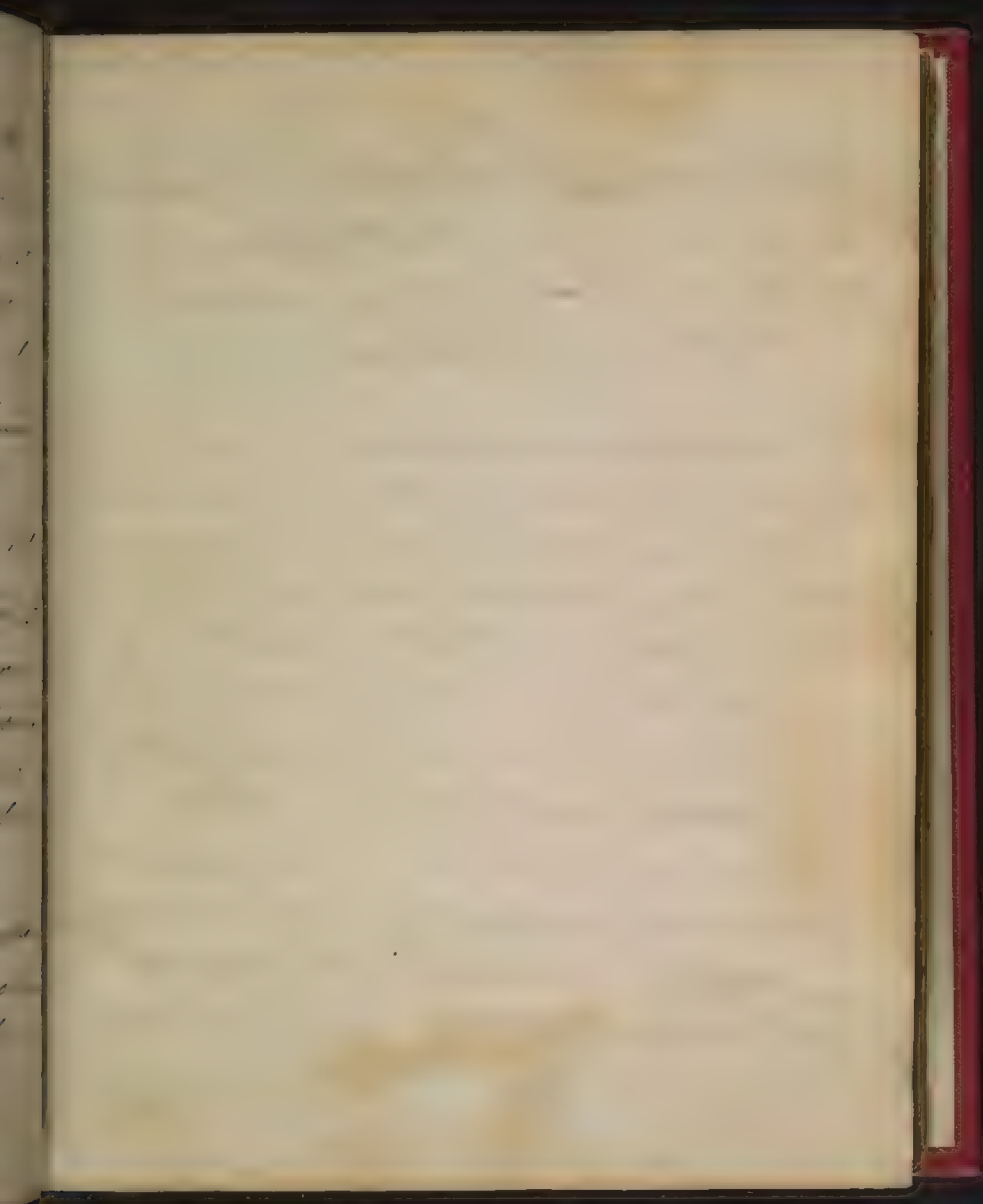
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I know one who is one on the
first day, from which it is long
he arrives a day, and then where it
is the day after, and the patient
on the third day, it is occasion
of wing with. I know one of & heard
of another.

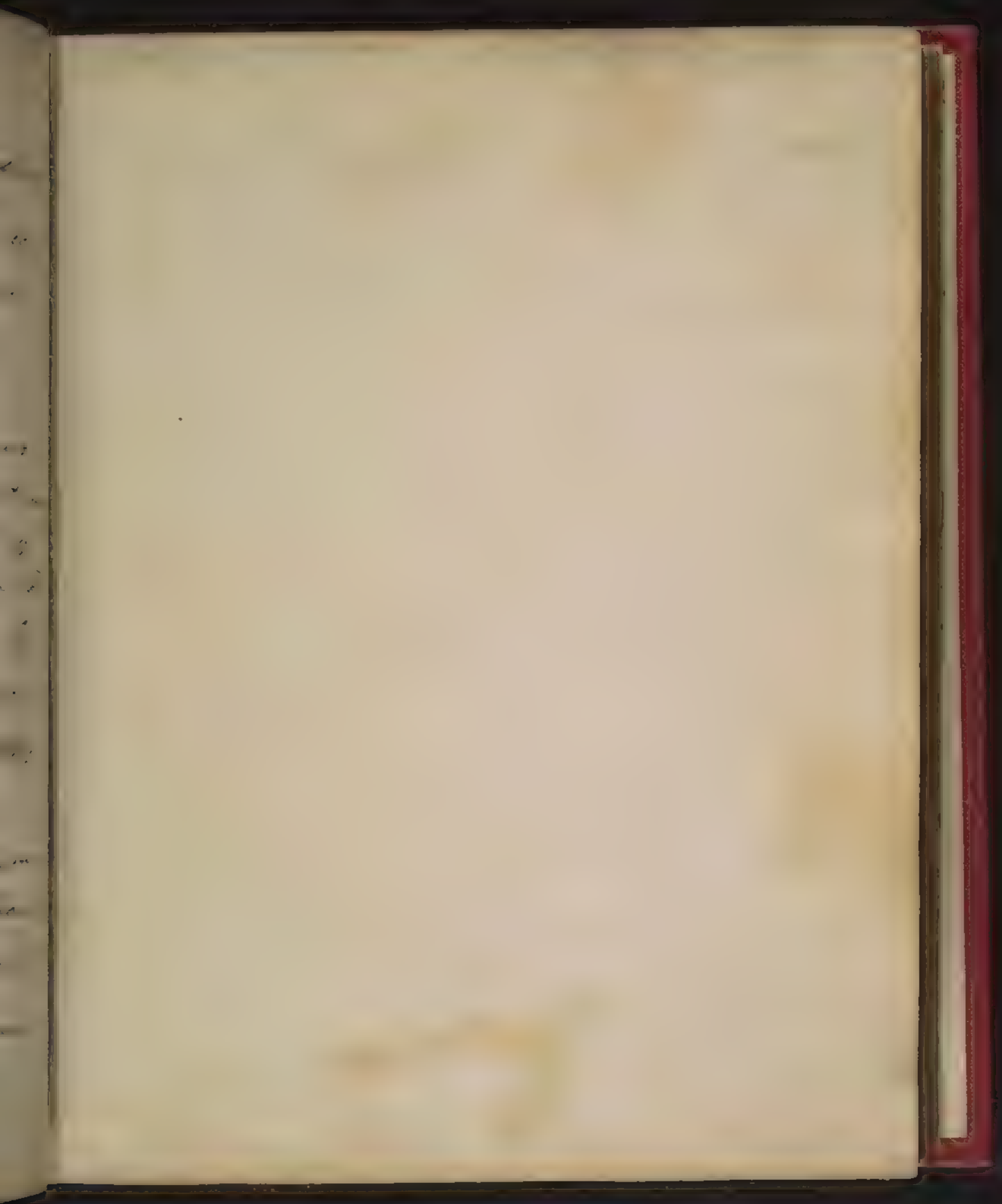
2^d Coughing cause is cold, producing deli-
cacy, applied particularly to the chest, it
has frequently come on where the person
has been sleeping with his head exposed
to a current of air in a warm chamber
it is called the cold & is
of the day.

The cough in the neck is the first symptom,
I have heard of a person who has been
a long time coughing. It is called the
cough in the neck.



5. That I like, I should have been of course
in no way of opinion, Doct^r Hoffman can
sensibly repeat as a matter of import un-
ce *Horia* *spasmi* "

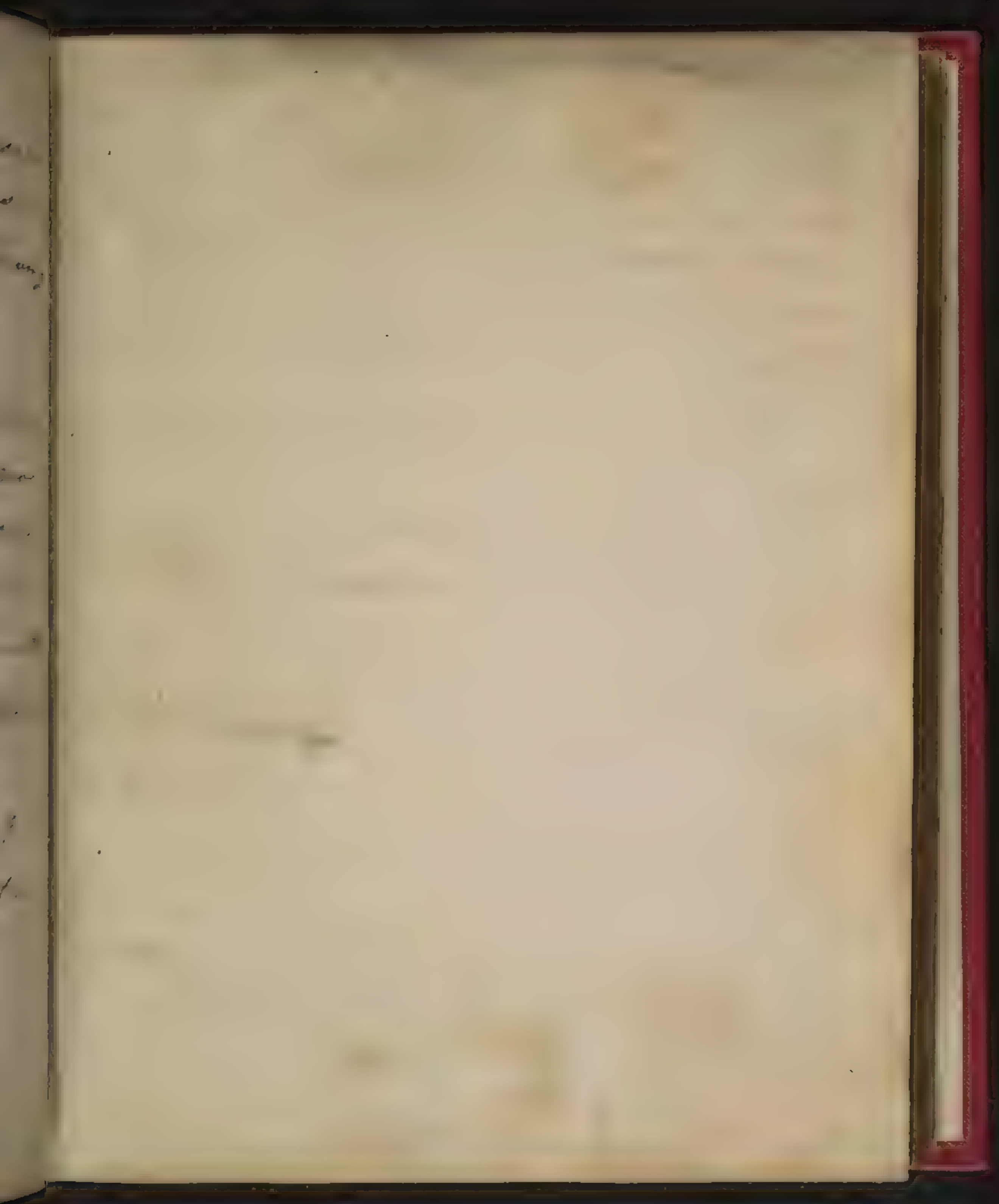
3. Existing cause is known, the disease
was once so common in this city, that it was
to be epidemic, this was owing
to there being a greater number than had
had it before, and that magnified
the disease of the disease over a disease
to effect. I have once known a patient
seized with it from a fright.
of a fever who had it in consequence
of a fright in warm weather after labor
at the canal a few men who were seized
with it, on the same day, and on a third



It is a common error to suppose that
it is a disease, especially if it is
a disease of the skin of a man. Being
it from cutting a corn too close.

The cause, as a disease in the skin
of the foot, it is common in the Negro
in the West Indies, and among
the Germans in this country. The
cause is a minor, assisted by warmth
of the foot in the West Indies, and it
comes among the Germans.

The common cause of it
I infer from a large curing it. It is
cured by giving a gentle purge
and the use of the L. T.



1st Cause, the state of the system, one in-
stance of its being produced in a recent
infection. French men sent of the Pro-
vost General in the of the, it
brought on universal debility & then Tetanus.

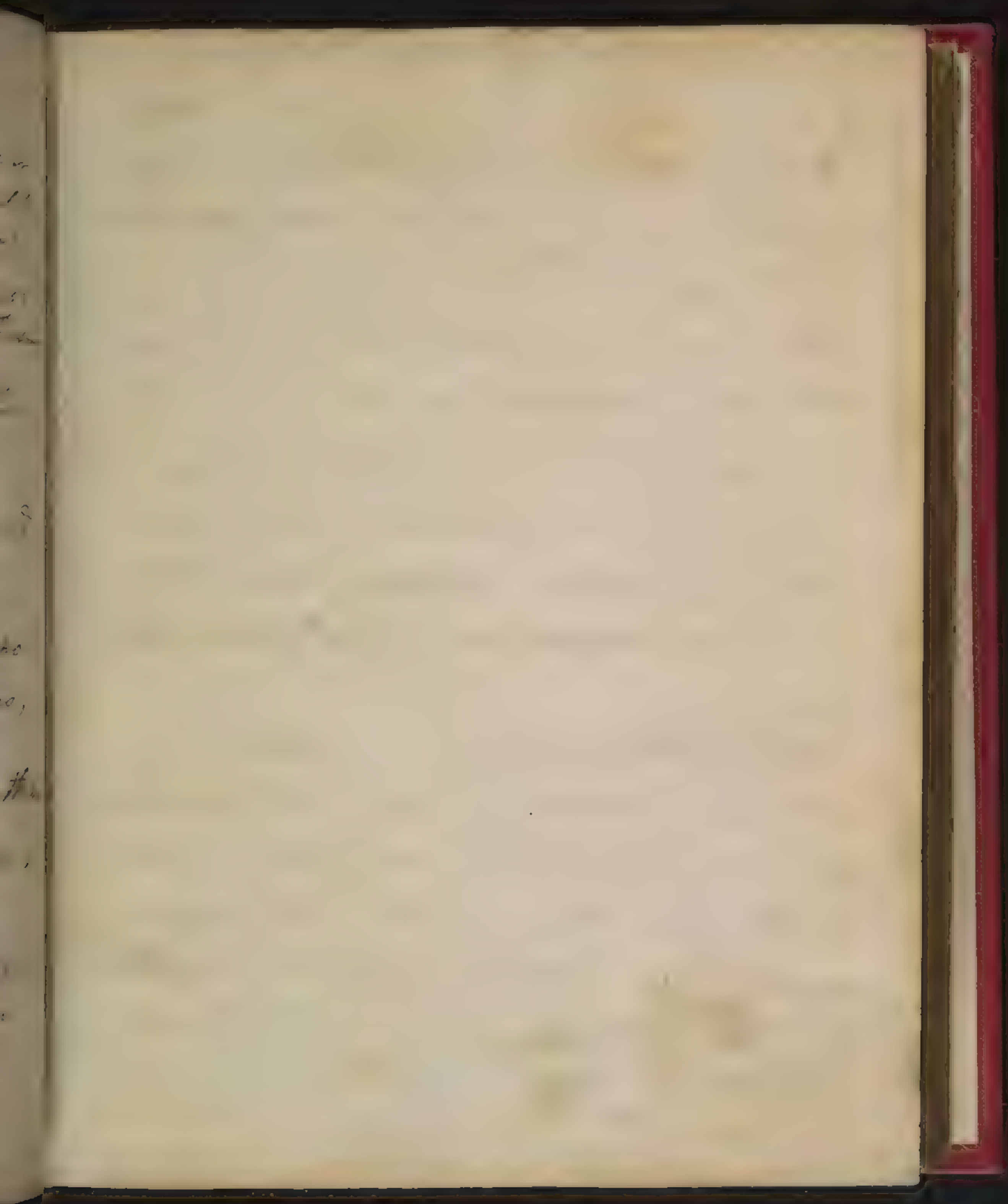
These are the principal causes of the
Disease Tetanus.

The symptoms of Tetanus is produced
by intermittent fevers, dysentery &c.

Capt. of a company of surveyors, who
all had the intermittent & then Tetanus,
of which all got well by the use of.

Men are more subject to this disease, than
women, & robust, more than the aged & in-
firm.

2d Proximate cause is excoriation of
the system in the venous system

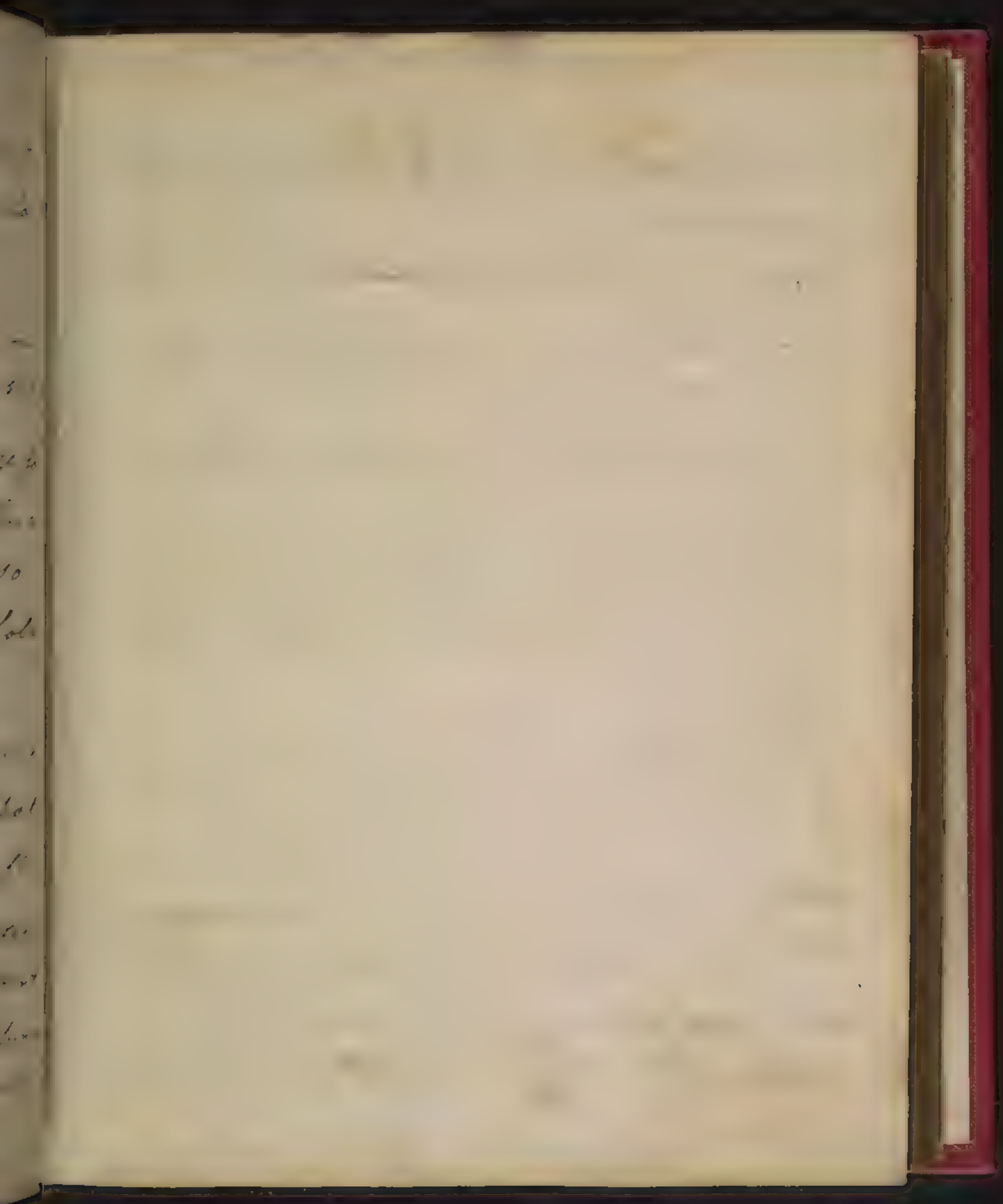


3.
The pulse is sometimes so slow
as slow as 40 in a minute. - see Earle
his first Lines.

From whence does this extraordinary
strength in spasmodic diseases arise?

A man in France of a common size, for
a wager eat two pounds of Garlic, In a
little time after he became mad, & so
savage that eight men could not hold
him.

The hard tendon of a horse, which supports
the tendo achilles in Man, will support
four times so much weight before as after
death. How is this great strength to be ac-
counted for? I shall endeavour to account
for it. I suppose there is a latent strength
in the muscle which is excited in certain occasions.



"I do not, as you say, find it more than its
evolution"

I infer this doctrine of latent strength,

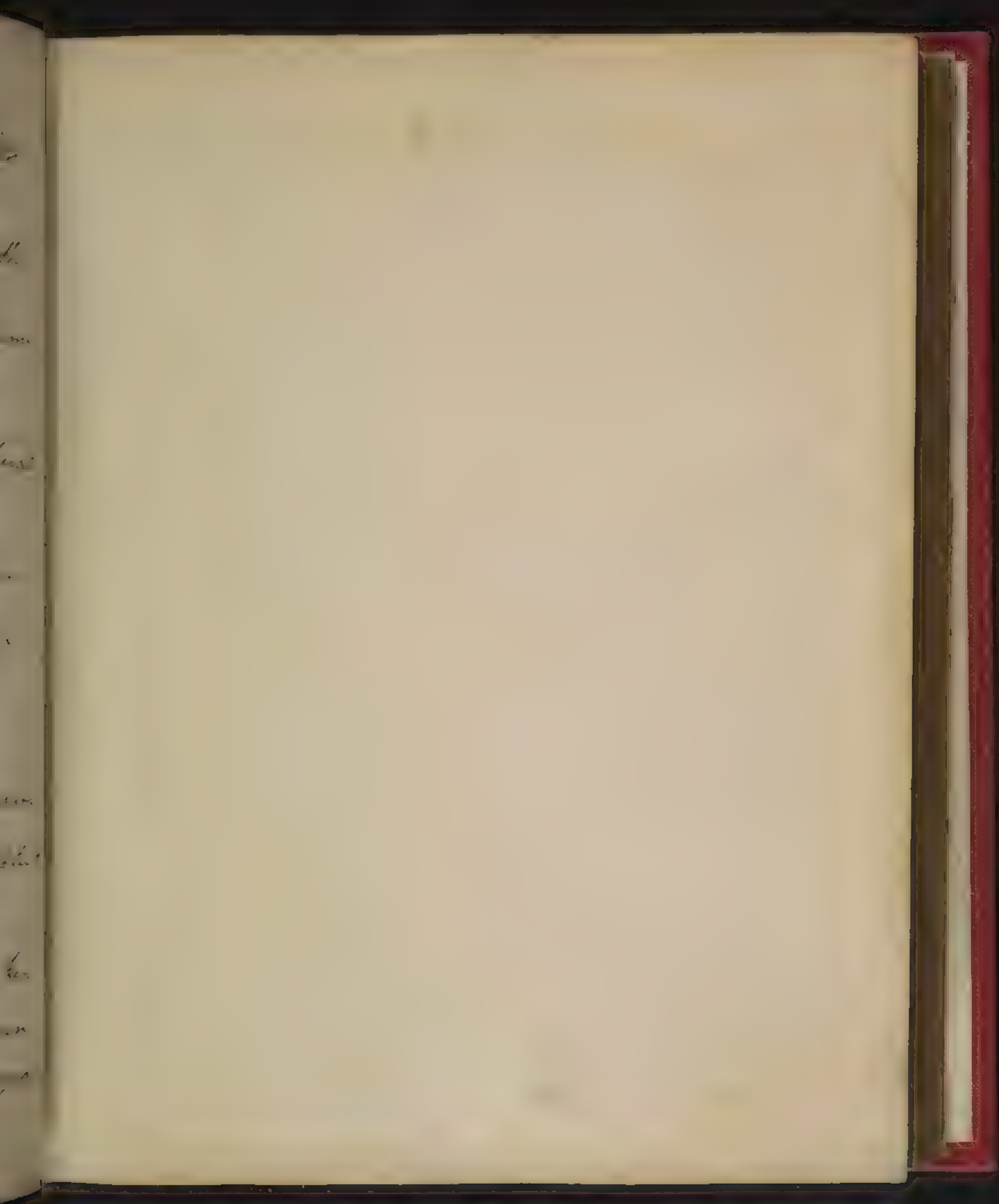
1st From the great simplicity & uniformi-
ty in the works of nature.

2^d From the sympathy between the operati-
ons of the mind & body.

3^d We learn from Chemistry that fire
exists in a latent state without either
light or heat

There is fire enough in a piece of
to burn this city, & in the Ocean to consume
the globe. Life likewise exists in a latent
state, in many animals in the seed.

4th Fisher relates a fact of a Toad taken
out of a stone, which had been a foun-
tation stone to a building for about 300 years

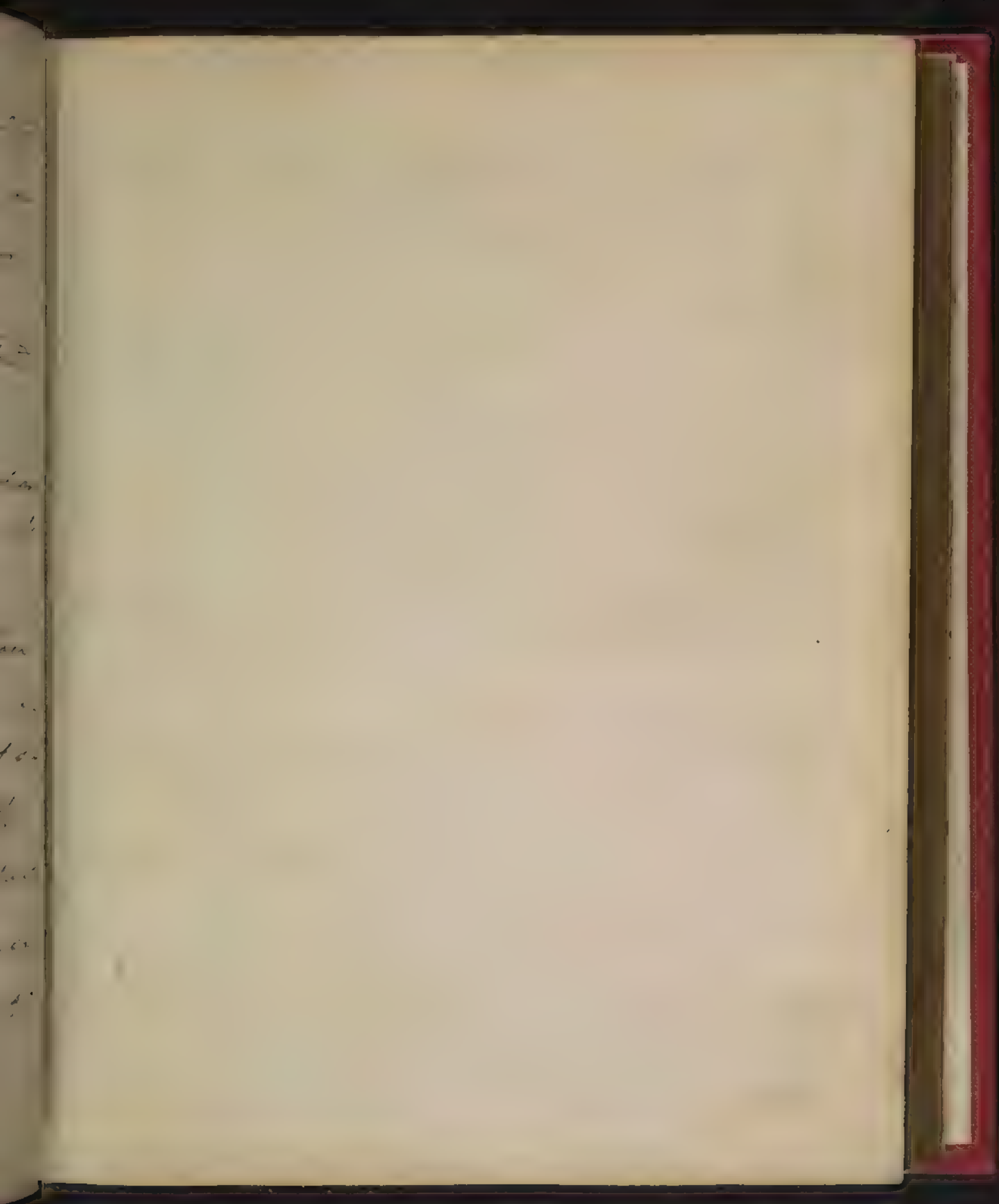


10 he was cut in two, & was convulsed
(in Vegetable life,) besides there there are
latent powers existing in the human
mind.

1st We see the understanding unfolded
by composition.

2d We see it invigorated by the education
of Tension, who has not heard men elo-
quent in anger?

3d We see it further invigorated under
the influence of the great & sublime ob-
jects of a future world. I am not sen-
sible in this opinion of the energy the
soul acquires by its proximity to futurity.
Plato makes Cyrus say, that the soul
in the hour of death, requires something of
the divine.



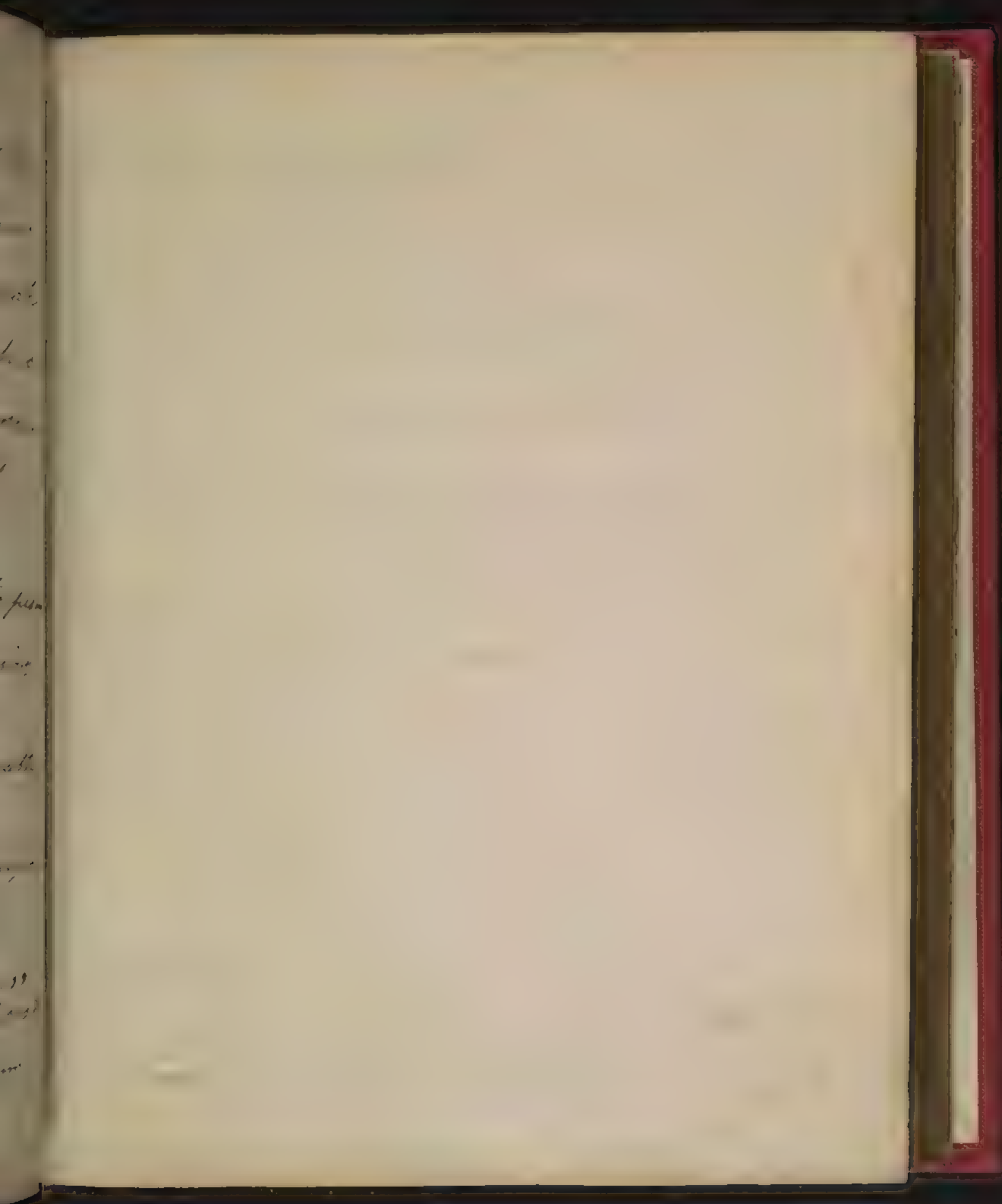
All the poets have taken notice of this,
and there are few such accurate observers
of Nature as the poets. Homer makes
Patroclus in the hour of death, pro-
phesy the death of Hector, and the same
Hector in a similar situation the
death of Achilles

One of the later poets. "Nam ubi torpescunt,
cunt." & Shakespeare makes the dying.

"I come & prophesy
But that the earthy & cold hand of death,
Is heavy on my tongue."

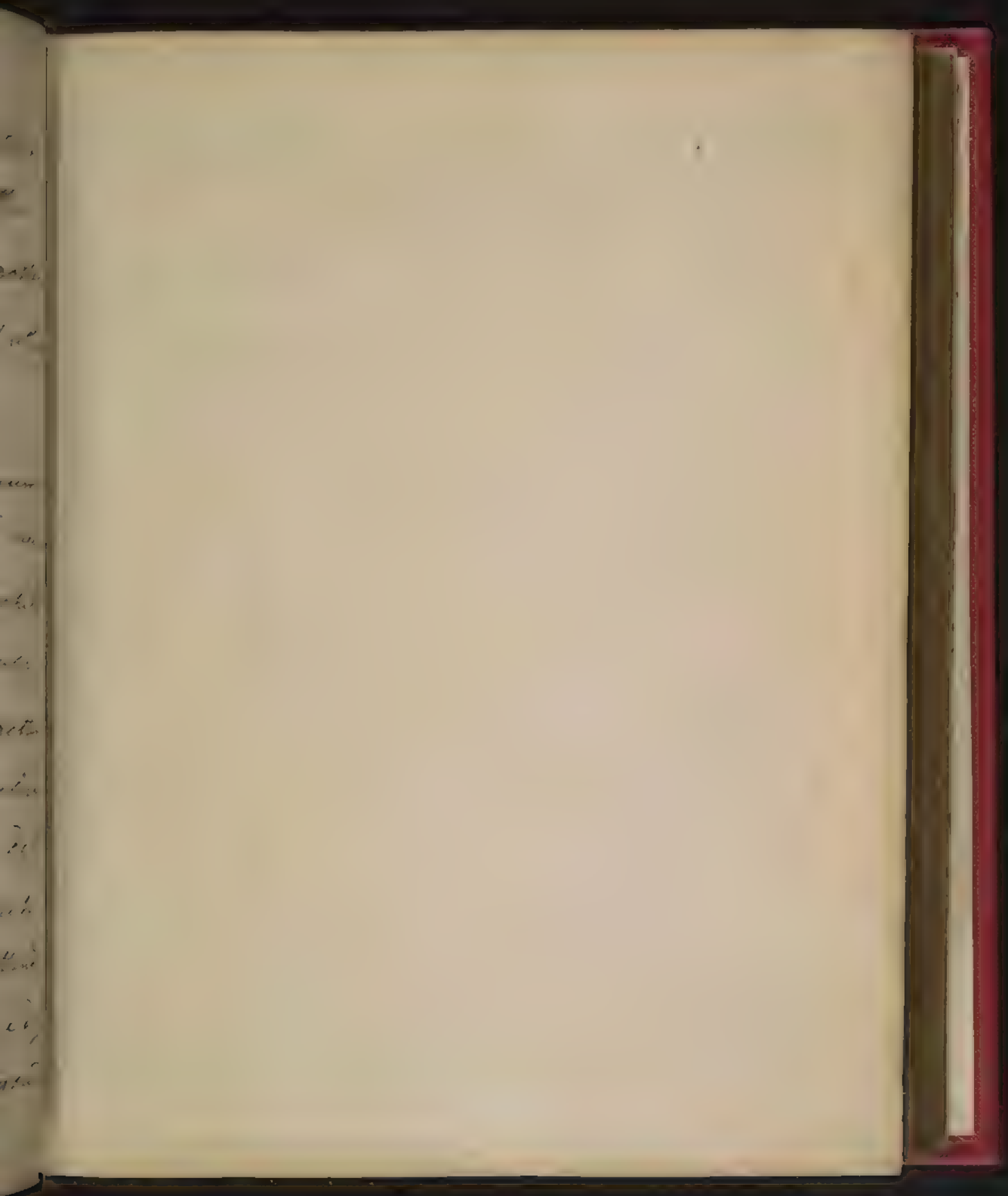
Milton too takes notice of it in the passage

"Till old experience do attain,
To something of prophetic strain,"
We find the memory too weak as to
understanding unless under certain circumstances



Under Intoxication. — Part of a man in Eden
 Bough, who had learnt French in the
 early part of his life, yet had forgotten
 it so as to be unable to talk it, yet when
 drunk could speak it fluently.

2. We behold latent memory in Delirium
 unfolded, the Countess of Laval had been
 nursed by a Welsh woman, & when a child
 had been learnt to speak the language
 but on growing up had entirely forgotten
 it, in a fit of sickness she became deliri-
 ous, & during the continuance of the deli-
 rium, she spoke a language, which
 none of her attendants could understand,
 in old Welsh woman coming one day
 to see her, perfectly understood what was said.



2^d After she recovered, & he could not speak
Nutch any better than before her illness,
& was even ignorant of her having spoken
it when sick.

3^d After likewise awakened by madness, (case
of a person who had spent three years in
the early part of his life in learning the Latin,
& Greek Languages, after which he went into
business, & totally neglected them for ten years,
at that time he was seized with madness,
with which his knowledge of these languages
reviv'd he again read them with pleasure,
& the reading of them continues to be his
only delight.

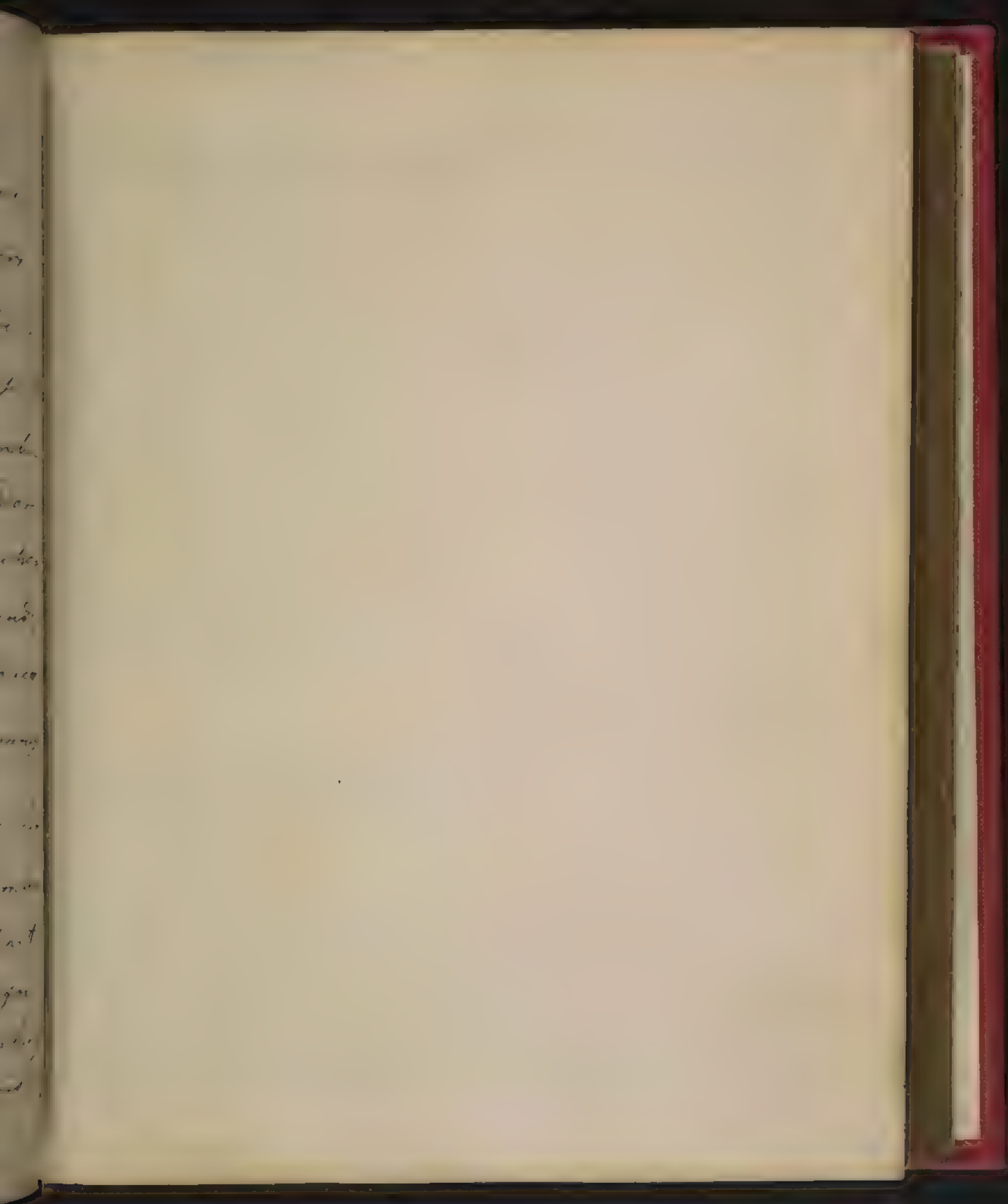


Lecture 37th

We go on to finish the analogy between latent strength and other latent powers

1st Latent memory is likewise excited by dreams, hence it is frequently the case, that we see in our dreams & perfectly remember things long since forgotten - we seldom dream of those who are with us, & whose images are strongly fixed on our minds, The Lover cannot dream of her, he loves, unless it is when his affection is an evanescent state

It is awakened likewise by old age, hence we see people of 50 or 60 years, remember things which were done in an early part of their life perfectly, tho they had once forgotten them, we see Latent strength breaking out sometimes in the passions, & when it was long to sleep to

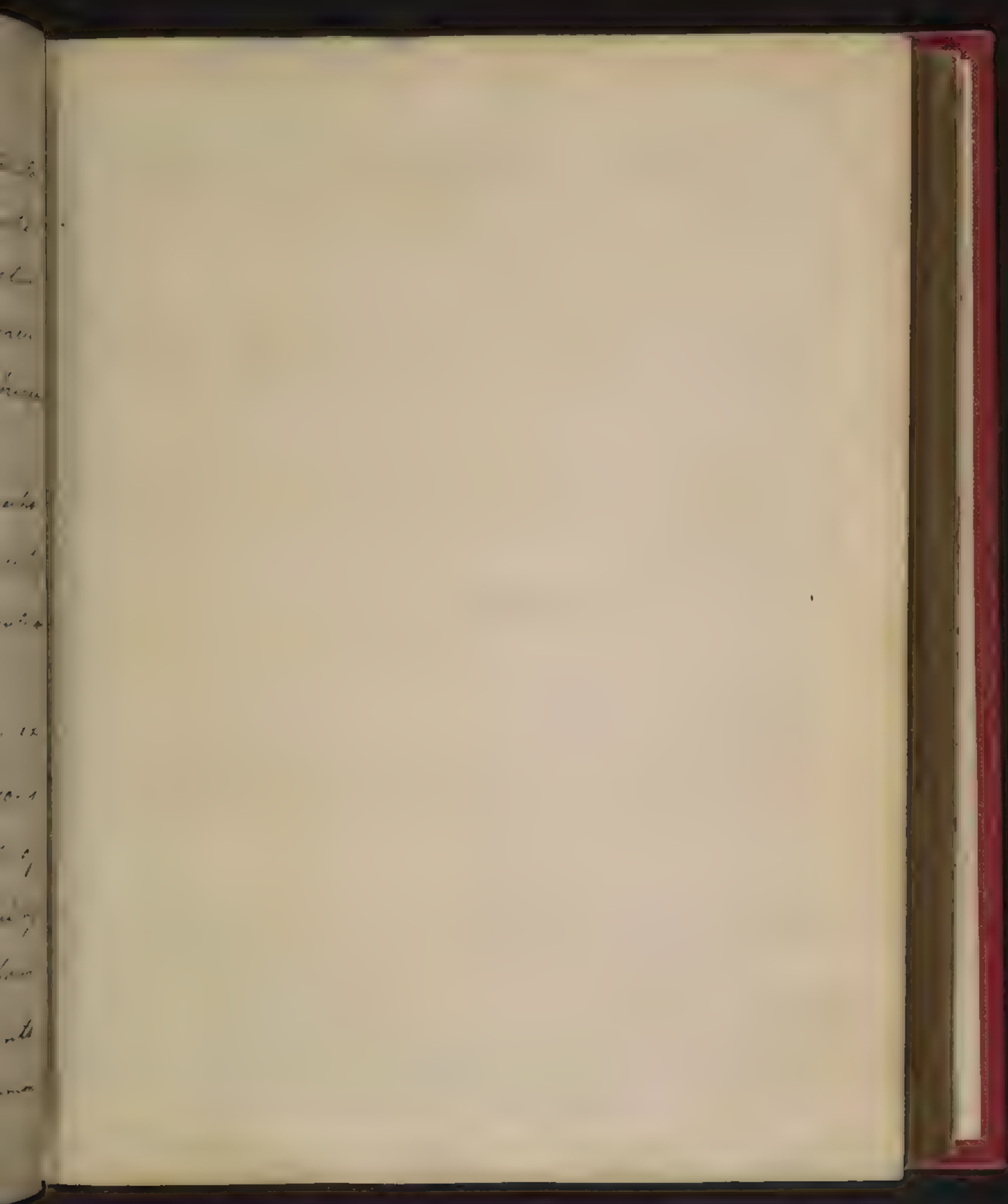


We see sometimes, said Mr. Dr. & B. that long
get in love with a heat of passion which
favours more of convulsion than nature.

Convents are sometimes by certain circum-
stances stimulated to a convulsive perform-
ance of great & astonishing actions.

Wives too are sometimes so wrought upon
by the un expected supplantation of a sister,
as to their pity in a convulsive
act of charity.

We see it sometimes a woman into ex-
traordinary exertions in healthy persons
case of a lady who during the illness of
her husband, for six weeks never undressed
her self, or slept more than half an hour
in a day, after his recovery she sunk into
a very weak state, which ended in ^{her} recovery.



16.

Absence of one of them
great excitation in

Mania
May not the excitement of the system,
be turned into excitability in Mania?

May not excitement & excitability be the
same, what water is to vapour?

Excitement sensible

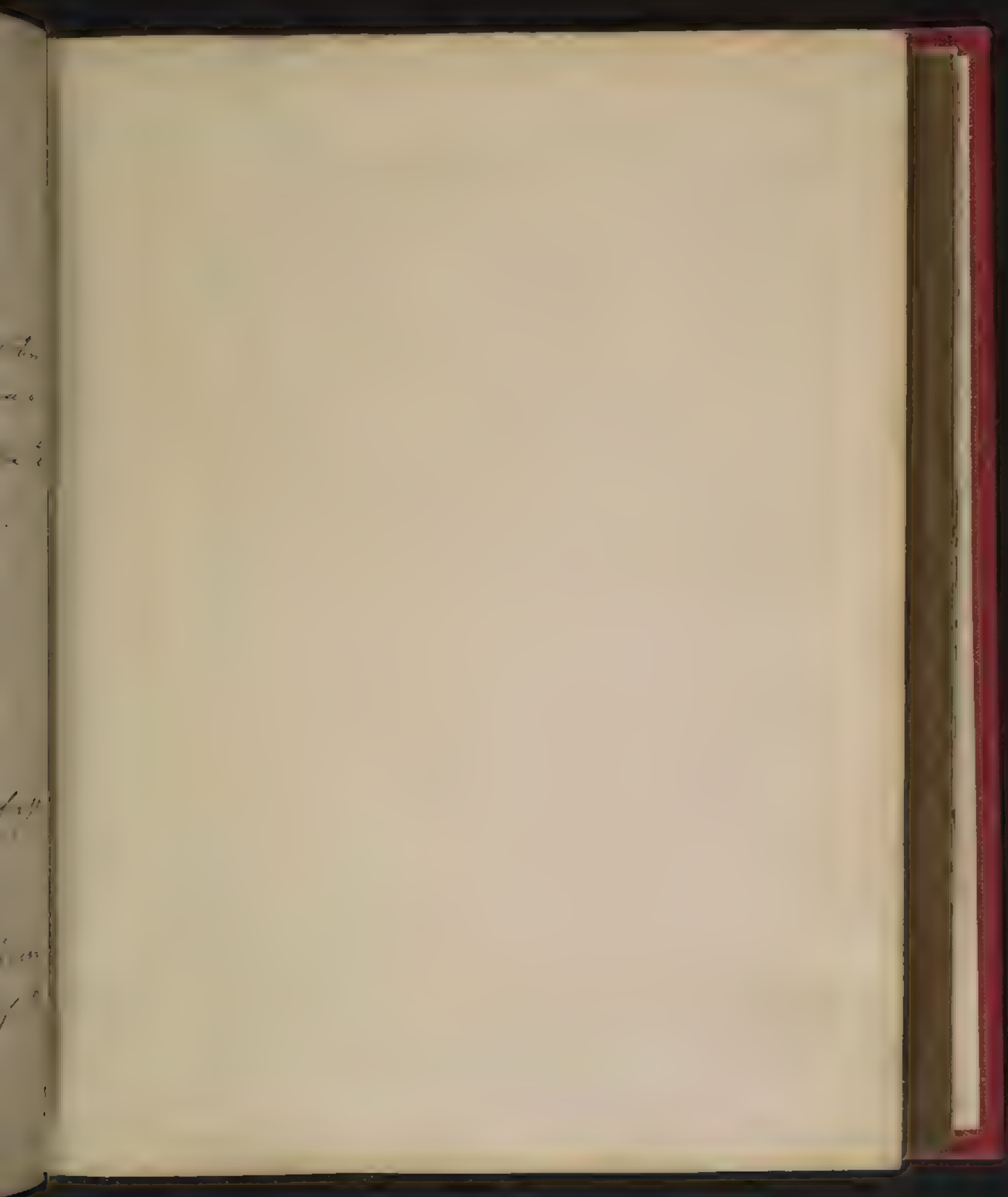
excitability

Latent

In Tetanus great excitability at first

Cause

The promonitory symptoms, are, pain
in the pit of the stomach, stiffness of the
neck, & sometimes a closing of the jaw.



17. Opium, Bark, & wine generally cure it
in this stage. If there is a wound it should
be dressed, & spirits of Turpentine, or some
other stimulating substance should be put
on it, as these wounds are frequently dangerous
& they ought to close, if they do, they must
be opened, for by this an inflammation is
raised, & the consequence induced causes resolu-
tion of the spasms.

If these are not given in season, & the dis-
ease goes on, the most powerful Stimu-
lants succeed.

If it comes from being exposed to the sun
in the middle should be used.

Mr. John Hunter recommends Sideratus, and
said as I had it from one of his pupils, he



were he attacked with it, he would throw
himself into an Ice House, or fly to Nova
Scotia. How can we reconcile these con-
trary opinions? In the same way as
bleeding is used in the beginning & Mercur
in the close of a disease

But now has two stages, in the first as
saying, Inflammatory, Sedatives are proper, &
in the succeeding as being the reverse, Stimuli
are to be used - for want of attention to this,
both these species of medicine have failed
The advice of Mr. Dr. Hunter can only be
followed with propriety, when exuberance of
action is present. Mr. Hunter would use
the cold bath, & preparations of lead. The
cold bath must be used with the greatest
caution, but it should act as a stimulus.



19. To prevent this the utmost care should be taken not expose the patient to a warm air, & the water should not be wiped from his body.

Is bleeding proper in cases of excess of action in this disease? The state of the pulse, appearance of blood when drawn, all forbid it. I have never seen any advantage from it, instead of it to take down inflammatory action, a vomit exhibited alone should be used; & I thus publicly declare, that I think I once lost a patient, by stimulating instead of exhibiting a vomit. I mention this, to impress upon your minds, the certainty of there being two stages. I have seen them so soon in two cases.



no.

In other cases I have seen of a boy, who ran
a nail in his foot, when I was not called
but the third day, the patient had a stiff
neck, & a contraction of the jaws, I gave him
a pretty severe emetic, these symptoms after
disappeared in some measure, but not
saying to trust to this remedy alone, I pour
ed in the back & cured him, perhaps this
treatment is more proper here than in the
West Indies. If Costiveness will not, a gentle
is to be used & see Dr. Cullen.

When frequency of action commences, the
following remedies are to be used.

1st Opium, but as the stimulus of this is
soon over &

2^d Bark &c



21
3^d Wine, both in large quantities & may be
used Dr. Cury of Liverpool in a letter
mentions, his having cured one person
by a quart of Madeira wine. Other
stimulents may be used, as. infusion, &c.
of Rind, & flour of mustard &c. all which
have been successfully employed.

4th Cold-bath, so as to obtain its stimulating
effects, the patient should be plunged in.

see page)

5th Mercury, this should be used early in
the disease, externally in the form of an oint-
ment, & internally so as to excite salivation
& cause inflammation, which communicates
it to the Nervous System, and I have no
doubt of its being useful without its producing
inflammation.



22.

A Letter from Dr. B. of one of the West India Islands mentions to me that my method of cure had succeeded in three cases out of four.

There are several cases of Symptomatic Cataplexy, from Gout Hysteria &c. They are all cured by stimulating medicines.

The next Disease is

Hydrophobia

It is defined, a painful convulsion of the jaws, accompanied with a dislike, & horror at any kind of drink, induced for the most part by the bite of a Mad Animal.

It is improperly called madness because, in most cases the reason is unimpaired. For a history of this Disease, see Dr F. Braconier. The proximate cause is excess or deficiency of action in the Nervous system.



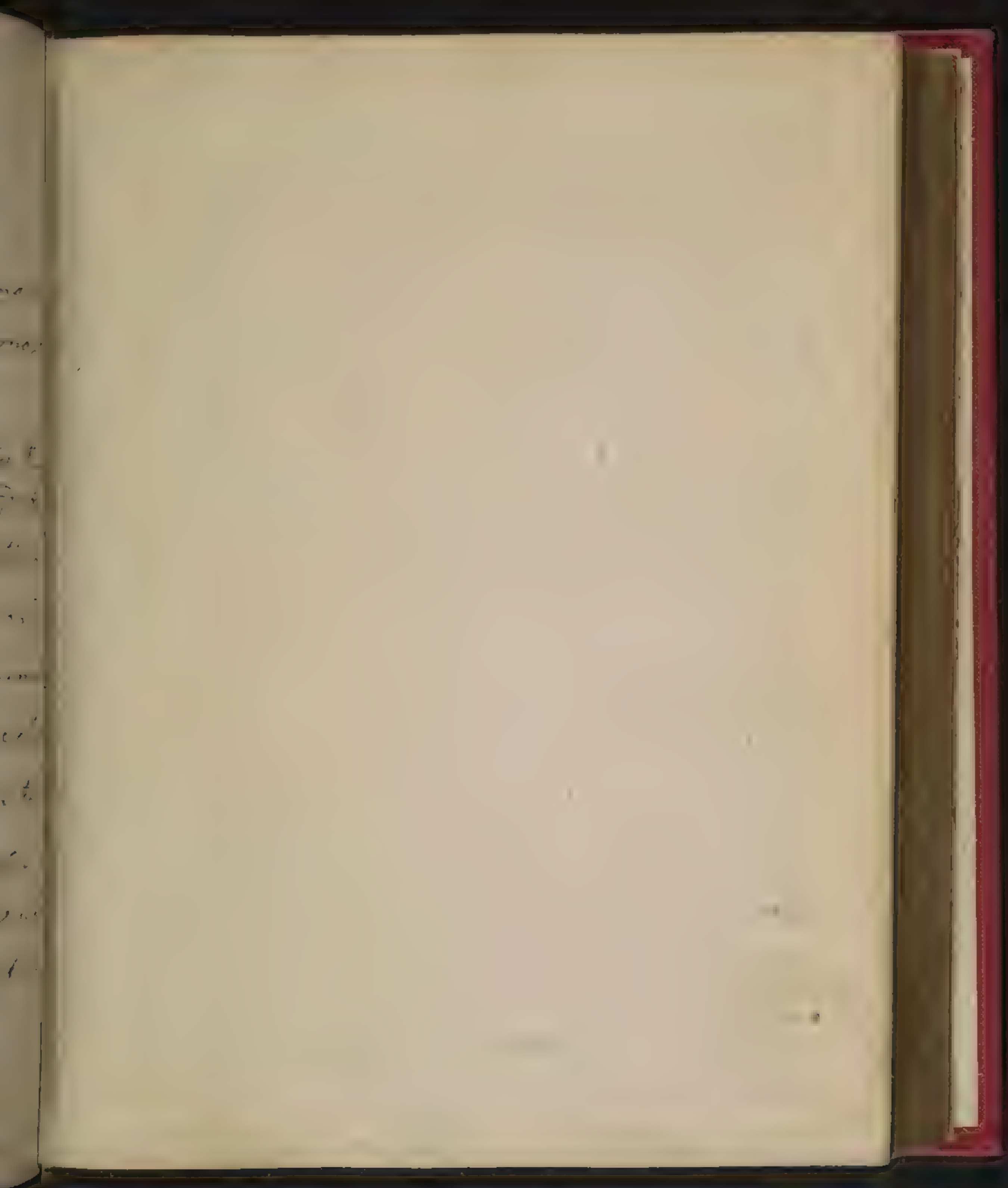
23.

The predisposing cause is debility.

The exciting causes are,

1st Usually the poison of Mad Animals, as, dogs, cats, mules, horses &c., the most common of which are dogs, & cats.

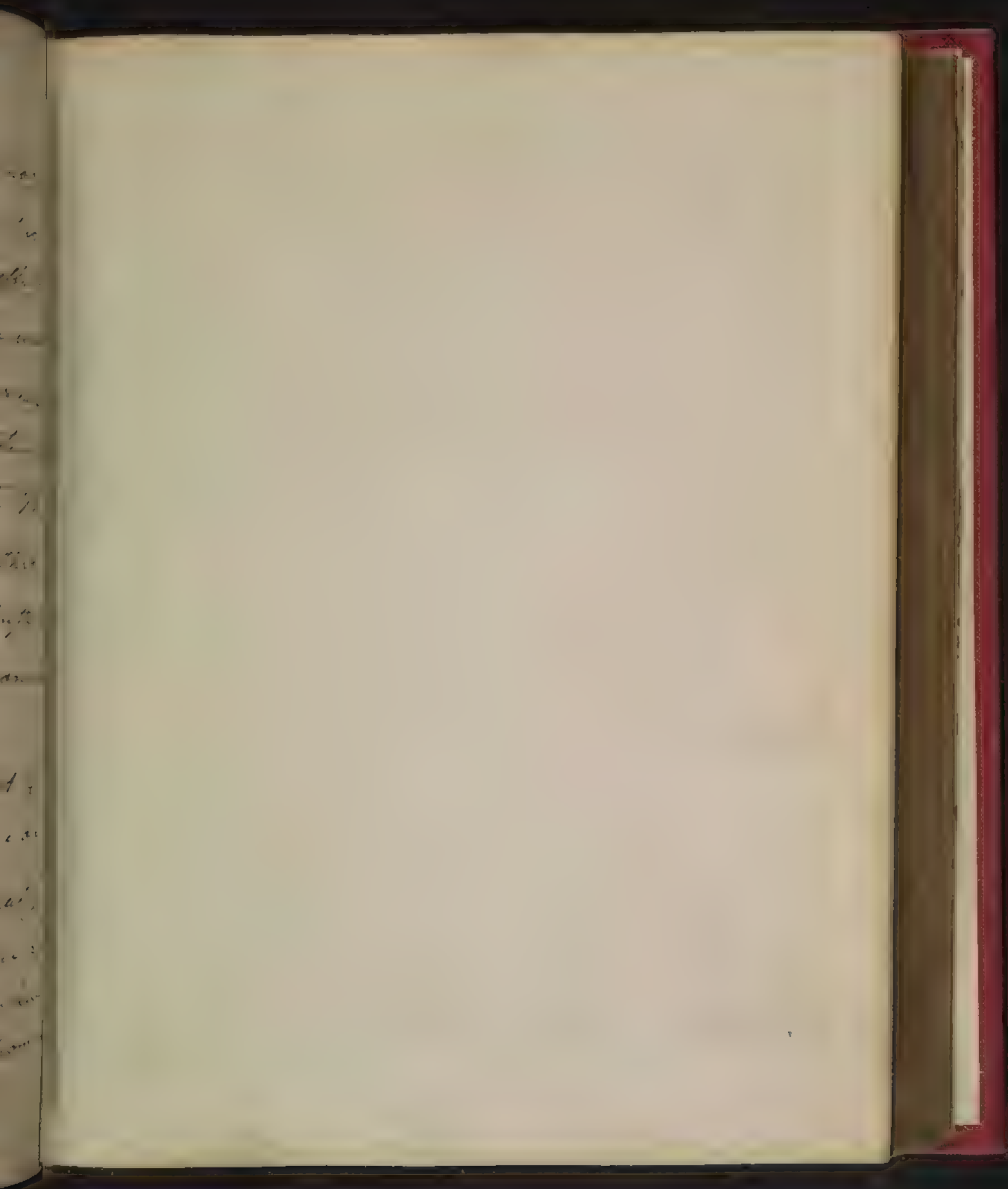
The chief cause of this disease in dogs is, their being too much fed on animal food, this is injurious too to their owners, as their usefulness depends on their activity, and sagacity; What part of a mad Animal is infectious? Some say the blood, saliva but I suspect the truth of this from the following facts. A family in Chester County drank of the milk of a cow, which had been bit by a mad dog, without any inconvenience.



24

A Gentleman in Maryland had a dog
bitten by the bite of a Mad dog, & his
negroes eat of it without any bad effects.
It has been said that the infection was
communicable by playing with, & kissing
dogs, but there are no well authenticated
facts of this having ever happened. The
saliva is said to be the cause of this
disease, but I believe there is no instance
of its ever happening unaccompanied
by a wound.

The time of its appearing is about 40
days after the bite, some times more or
less, when the time is longer, it generally
runs on to the hot months, but there are
some facts which would make us believe,
that it may be concealed in the body from one
to twenty years.



Dr. L. Tilton of Dover has mentioned a case of this kind - but I believe it could not be so long without appearing - I am convinced that it must have happened from a cause that had operated much later. All our endeavours should be used to destroy an opinion so contrary to the welfare & happiness of society.

2^d Another cause is, Night Air.

Dr. V. tho of Hispaniola mentions a case of a Negro, who caught it by sleeping in the Night air, after his fatigue.

3^d Excessive cause is great thirst.

4th Putrid flesh.

5th Worms.

6th Syphilis.

7th Eating of Beach Nuts.

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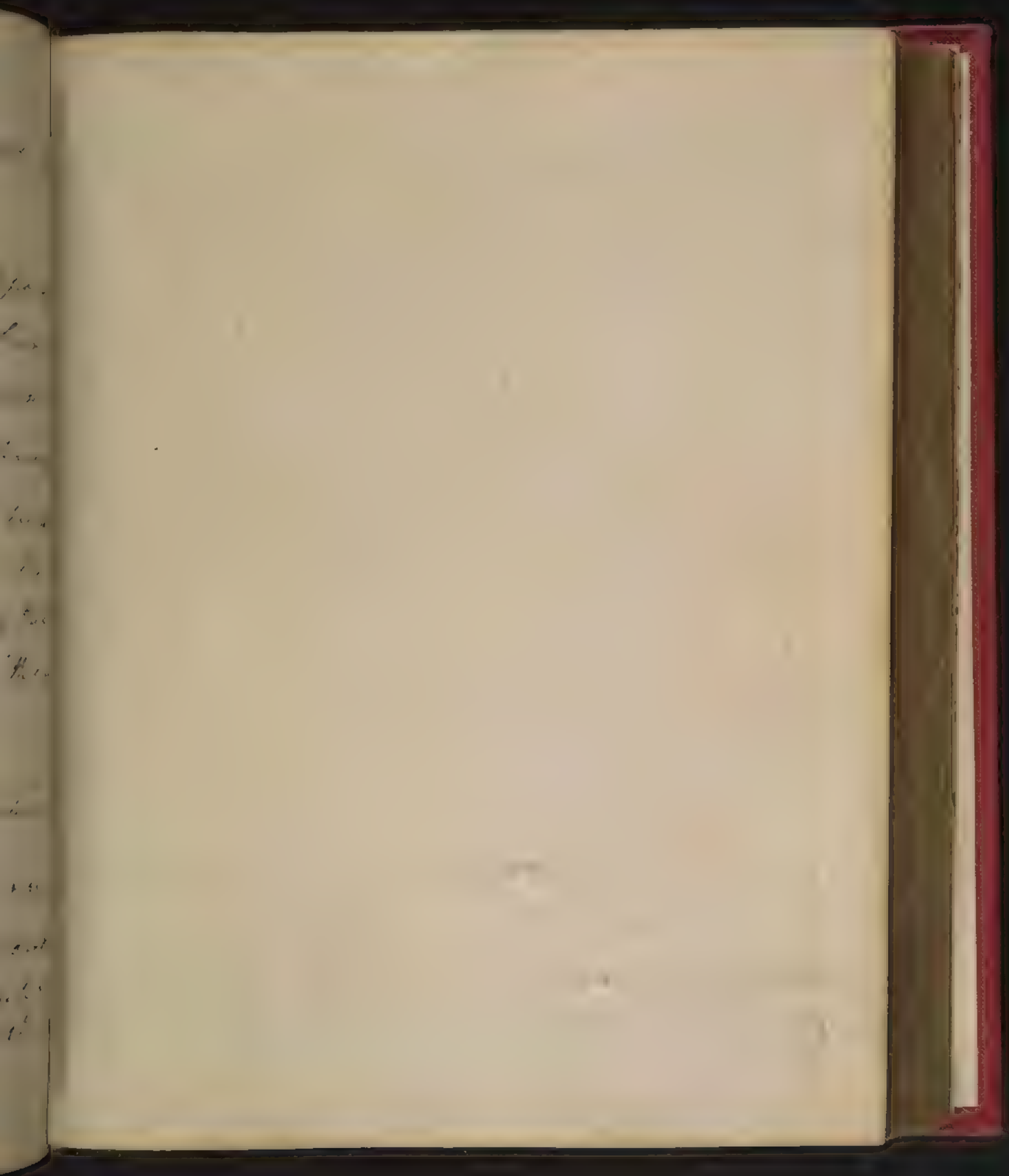
From the History & cases of this disease, it
appears nearly related to Tetanus.

There are also some reasons for supposing,
this disease, & the Tetanus to have been
originally, & even yet the same disease.

1st From their having some particular, symp-
toms in common. M. B. B. in his paper
on Hydrophobia says, that a pain in the
stomach is a pathognomonic sign of this
disease, this very symptom occurs with equal
force in the Tetanus.

seen Hydrophobia from a fracture of

2. From their both arising from the same
causes, viz. Heat, Fatigue, Wounds, &c.
Do not deny that acids from the teeth of
malignant animals, but when I think that the



27.

of a dog are obtuse, & that in wounding they must bruise & ulcerate the parts. I am inclined to believe that in most cases, it acts as a rusty nail does in producing tetanus.

The fear too which follows a dogs bite, strongly predisposes to Hydrophobia, & hence its greater violence. I believe that the dread of drinking arises from an Association of Ideas, the person remembering the pain he felt in a former attempt rather than from any thing specifically causing it. I have one fact in support of this opinion, and a fact useful in two ways.

The son of a farmer in Germany made his escape from a recruiting party, after having run some considerable distance, fatigued & thirsty he went into a town to drink

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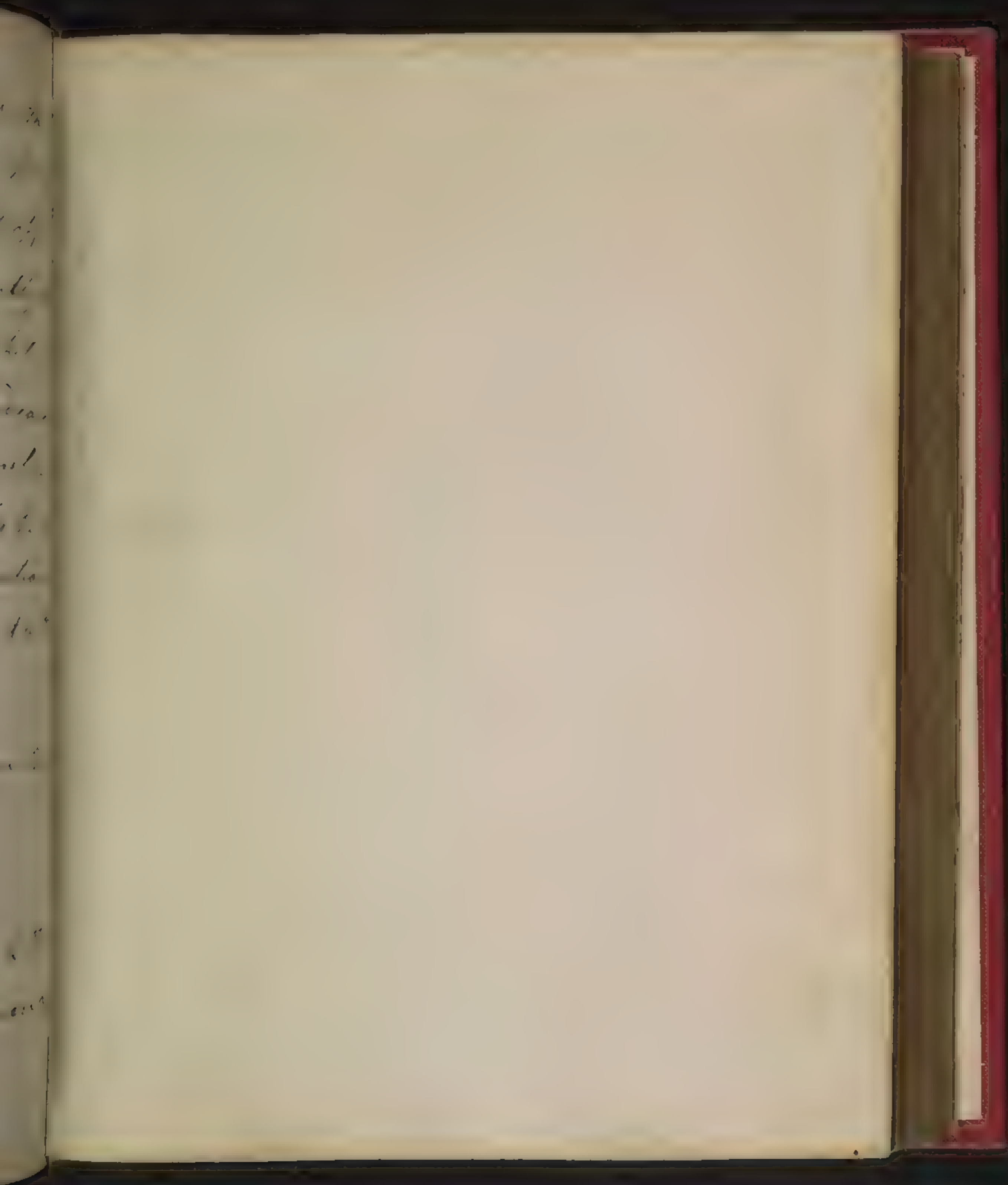
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28. As he was lifting the cup to his mouth, the
door burst open, & the sergeant of the party
entered, at the sight of him the cup dropped
from his hand, he was seized instantly with
an illness & fell down, after a while he
recovered, but the next time he endeavour-
ed to drink, he was seized with similar
convulsions, & for several months he was
so afflicted & so strongly did a passion
arise in the honour of the sergeant with
10 or 12 men with the drinking.

3. From their yielding to the same time
dec, and this leads me to the

Cure of Sydropholia

There have been a great many Quacks & Me-
dicines proposed, & cried up for the cure of
this disease.



29. But none of them are to be depended upon.
The wound should be dressed, nothing
seems more perfectly to prove the propri-
ety of this, than the cases related by Dr.
Simpson of the Washerwoman & Gentleman
who were both bit by the same Animal.
The first living hardly, being obliged con-
stantly to follow her busi-ness, kept her
wound open for a long time, & had no
disagreeable effects following. The Gentle-
man on the contrary was supposed to heal
up, & he fell a victim to it, notwithstanding
all the endeavours of his Physicians.

The Cold-bath should be used daily, & per-
haps at the same time Bark-Mine
Mercury should likewise be used.



30. It appears to act here as in Tetanus -
John Hunter's Idea should be revised
if there is much strength & Inflammation,
when there is debility the most stimulant
application should be applied. Fact that
happened in Jamaica A Negro Boy, and
two sheep were bitten at the same time.
Dr. Hager attended the boy, & treated him
as if he had the Tetanus, the boy escaped,
but the sheep not being attended to, died
Would not the actual Caustic to the part
be proper? Dr. Mathews recommends it
all the remedies & all the principles in
the Tetanus.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Lecture 38th

Convulsions.

This is an irregular Clonic contraction of the Muscles, without sleep.

These are what are commonly called fits.

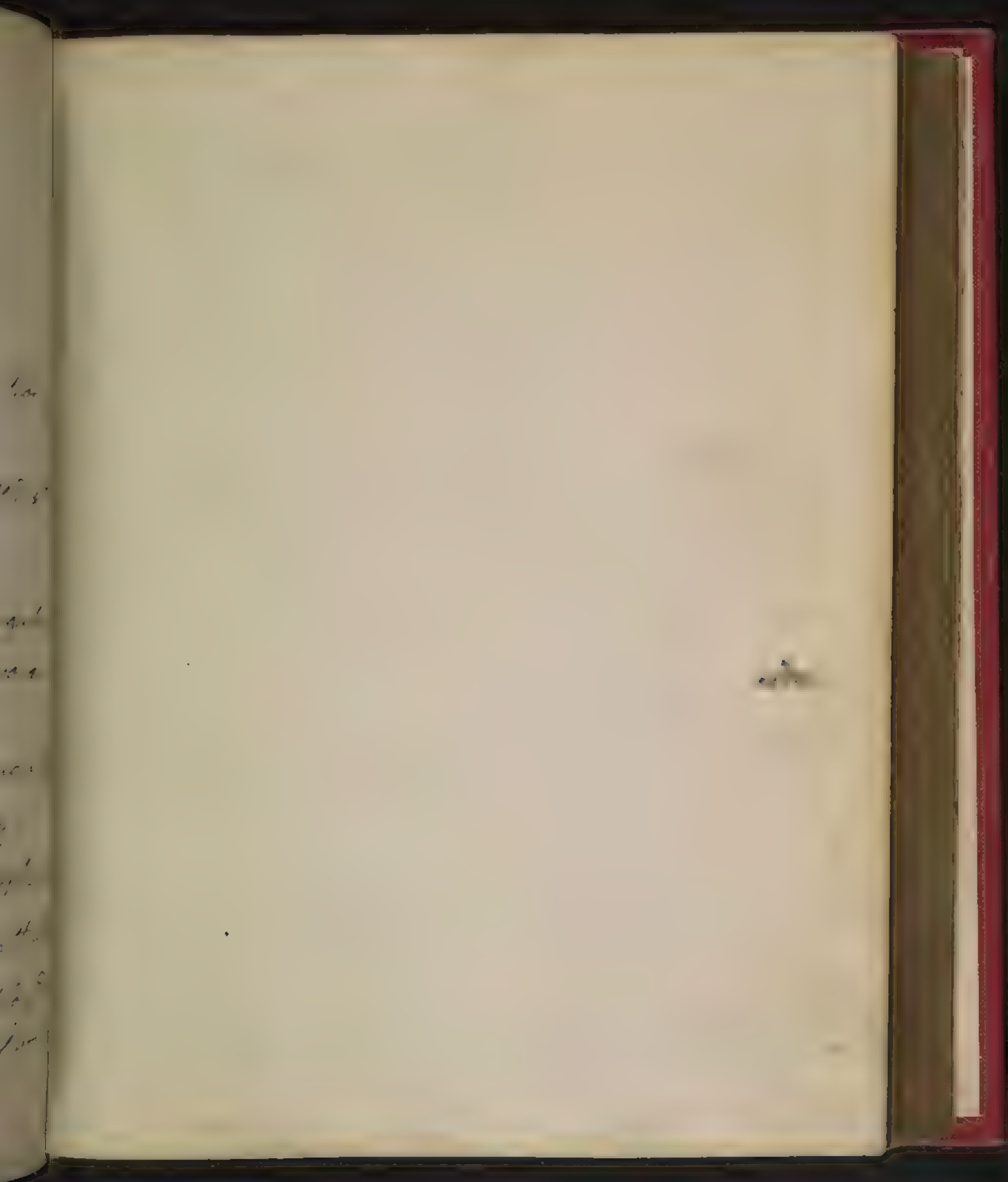
The Predisposing cause is debility.

The Proximate cause is excess of irregular or defect of regular action in the Nervous system.

The Exciting causes are, pain, Hemorrhage,

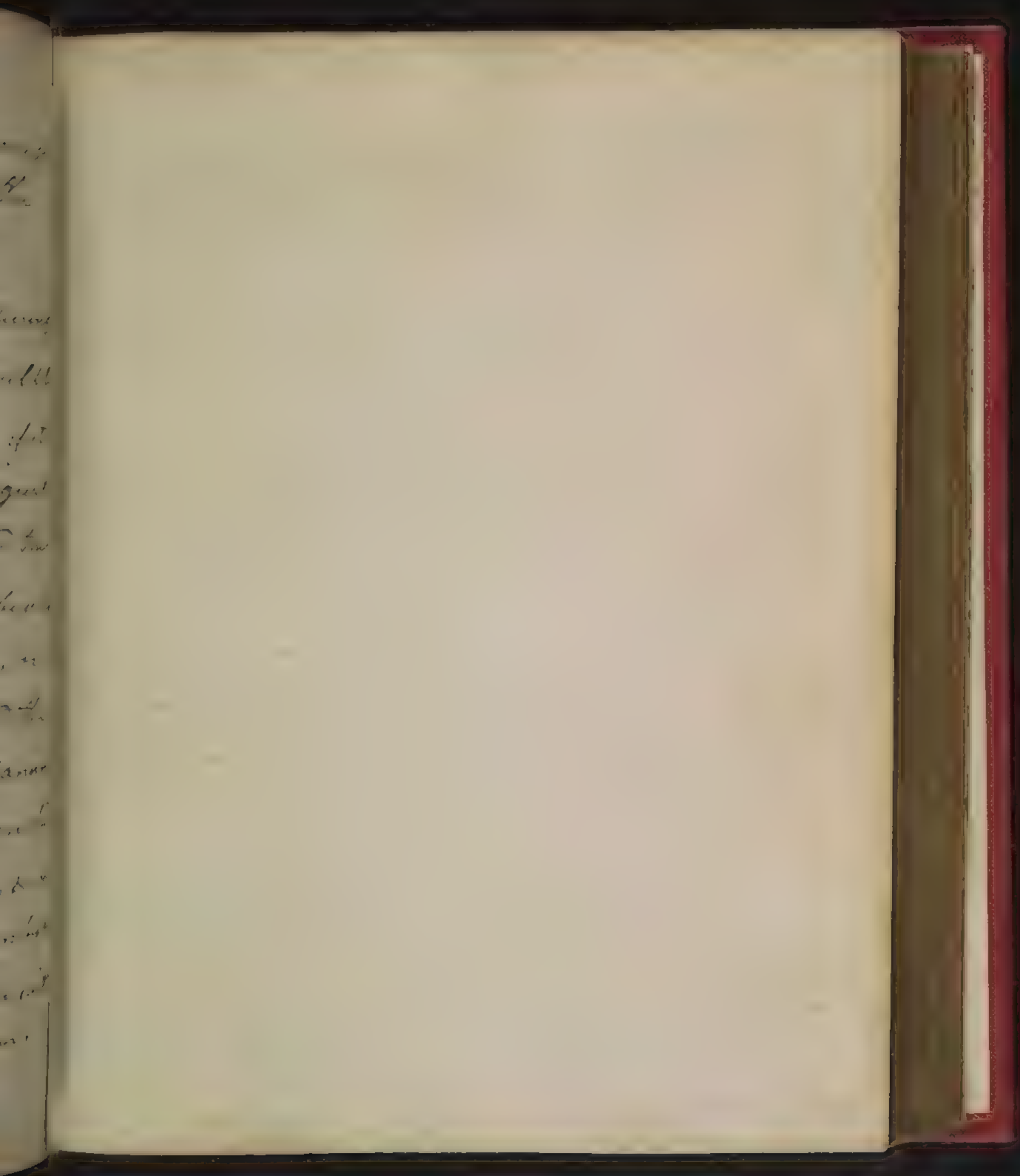
Fethora, & all the causes of debility.

The cure is the same as Tetanus. When excess of action & much strength attend, bleeding & cold air should be employed when it occurs in the small pox, the chief remedy is cold air.



Periluvium is improper before excess of action is taken down opening the windows & doors is proper.

Laudanum is proper, but not during excess of action, the cold bath should be used for two or three hours together if it could be thus applied, it might be of great service, I have both prevented & cured this disease by opium, but it is only to be used before excess of action has come on, or after it has gone off. I once increased the convulsion by thirty drops of *Laudanum*, given to a person in whom the disease had been brought on by a gross supper, & we obliged to take 3xx. of blood from him before he recovered, we should always begin with small doses, & gradually increase them.



33.

care being taken that the stimulus should be accommodated to the excitability of the system.

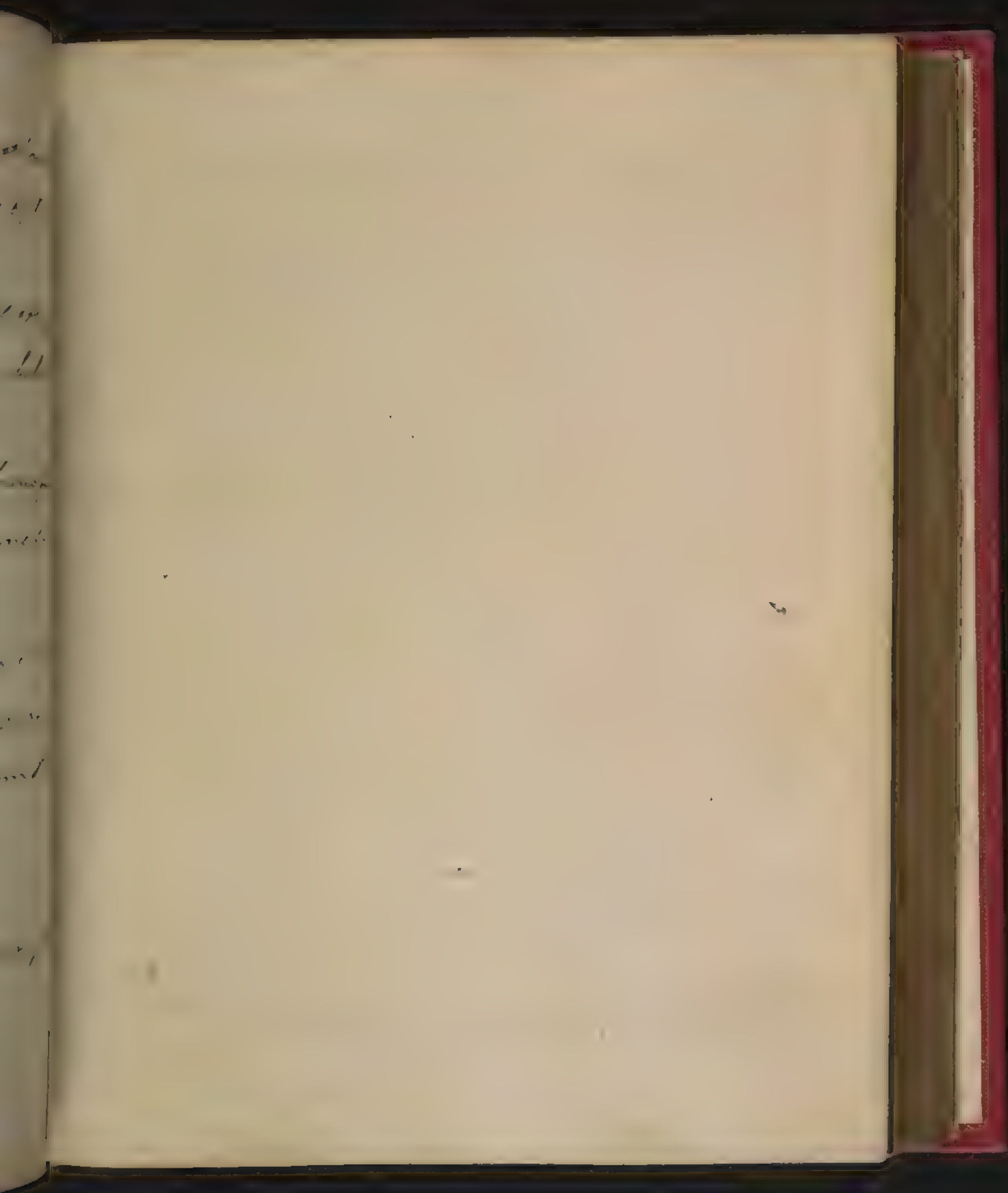
Case of Dr. Hedman in the Medical essays
The disposition to convulsion in children
is prevented by tonic Medicines

There are but few instances of its being fatal
at the beginning even in the small
pox where

It is generally fatal in the close, & when
it attacks pregnant women. This is com-
monly the case when it arises from La-
morrhage. The best disease is

Cholera

When it takes a convulsion of the muscles
of the body with sleep.



31.

It is called the morbus, Liber 4.

I enter upon the treatment of this disease with reluctance, as I know little more of it than I did twenty years ago. But this I may not advance any thing new upon the treatment, I hope I may stimulate to more accurate inquiries by delivering a new theory.

There is a great resemblance between diseases of the Arterial & nervous system, the same analogy exists between Tetanus & Hydrophobia, as between Pneumonia & Rheumatism. We are now have marked in fevers, a middle stage of disease, one in which there is a mixture of excess and deficiency of action under the name of Typhoides so it seems probable that in



35.

Nervous diseases, there should be a state of
a case resembling it.

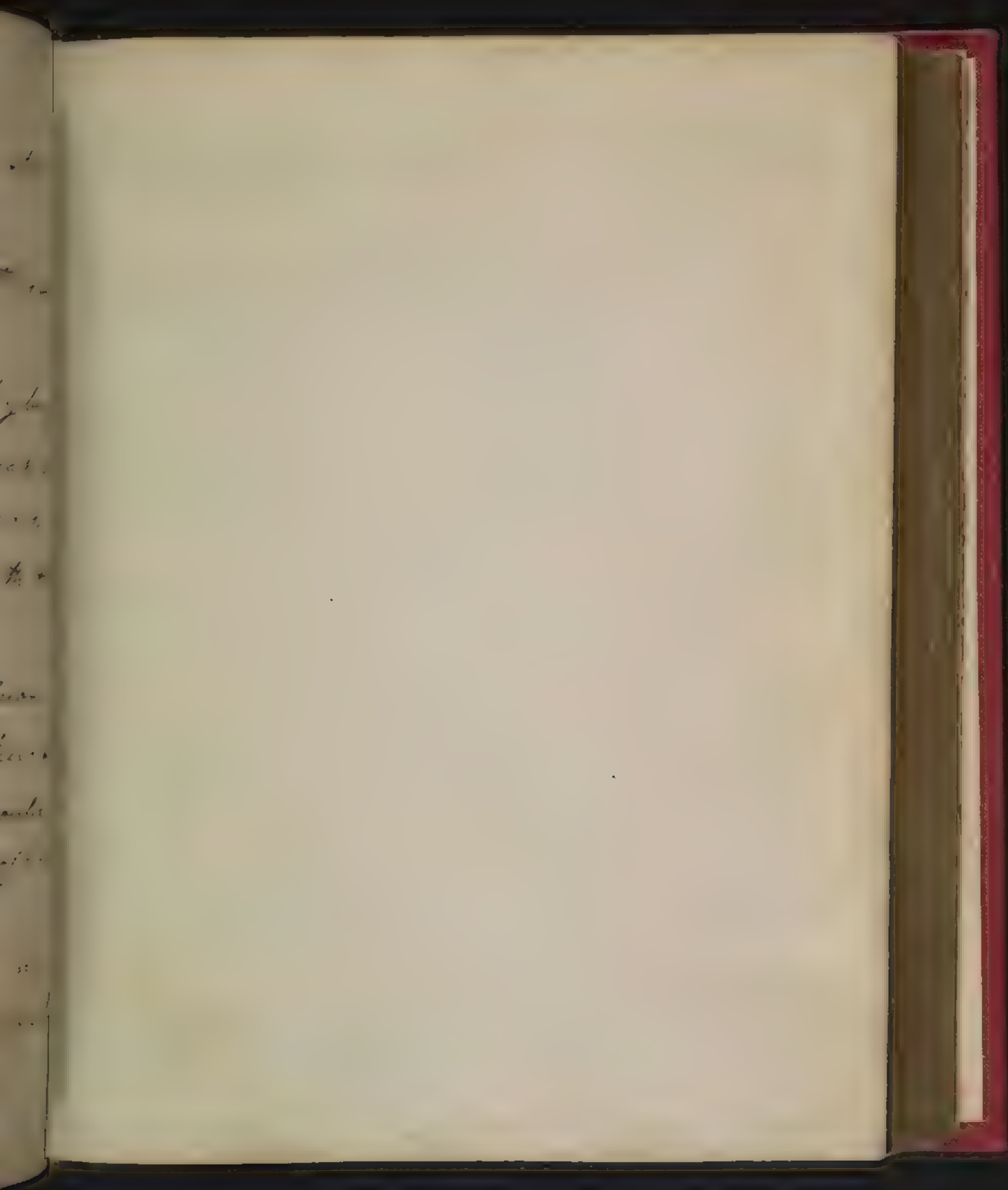
It is here I place the Epilepsy, & this seems
probable

1st From the persons it affects, they being
neither the most robust, nor the weakest,
It is known among the Creek Indians,
& even Julius Caesar was affected with it to
imbecility

2^d From its symptoms, the convulsions
being not so violent as some others, &
the debility not so great as in Chorea

3^d From the patient's perfect state of health
during the intervals.

4th From the inefficacy of Medicines in curing
it. The proximate of this disease is a morbid

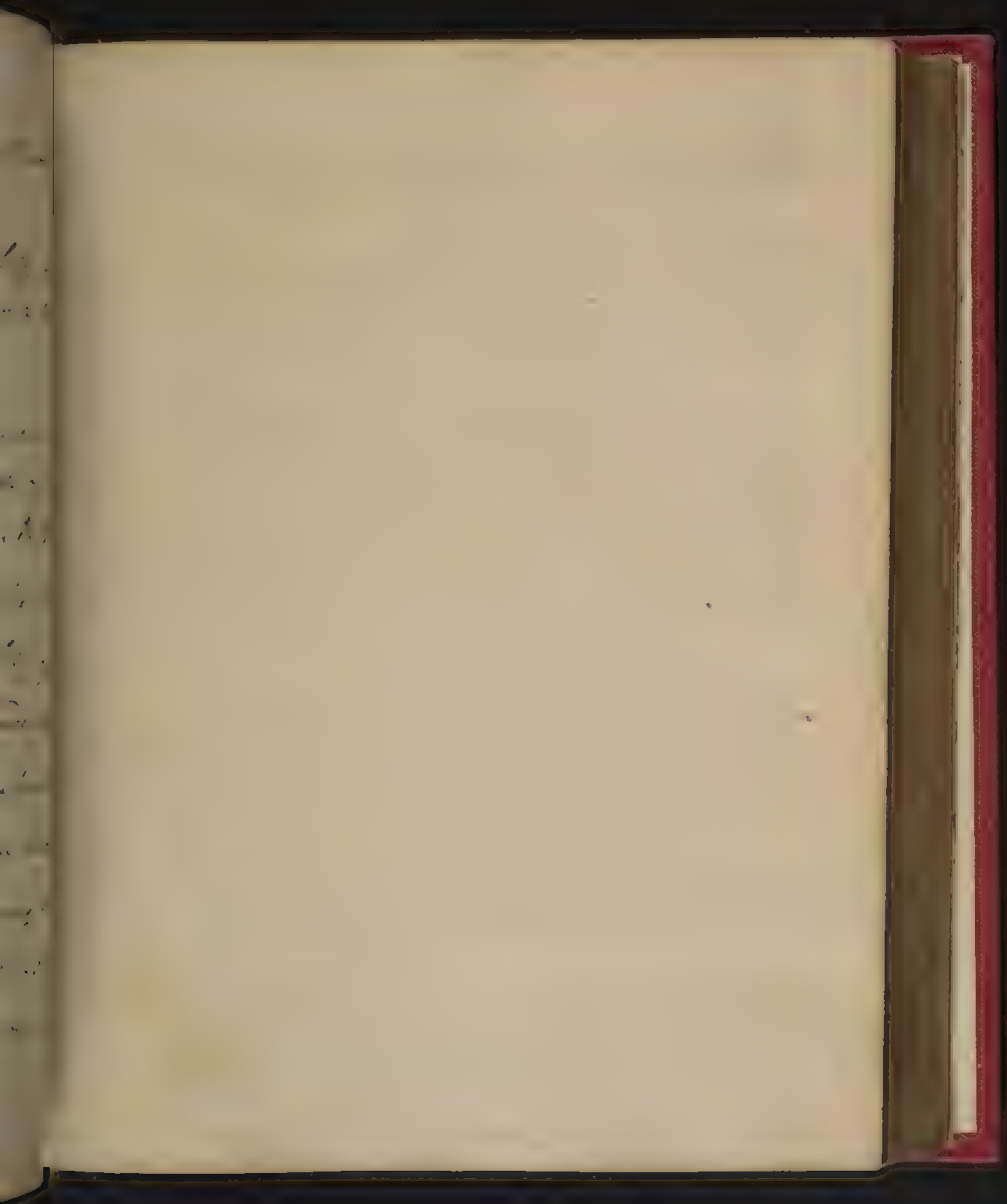


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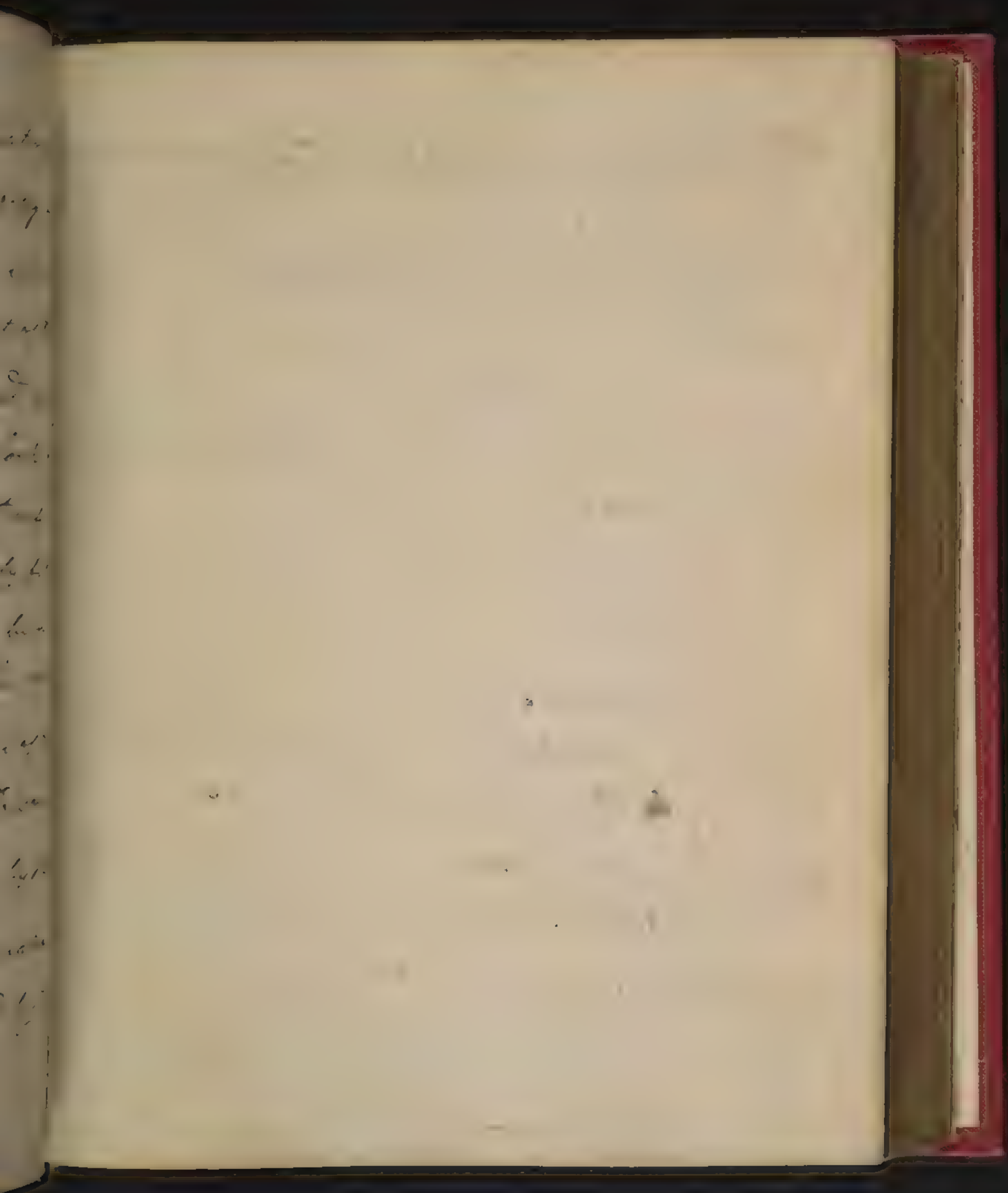
of excess & defect of action in the Nervous system.

The predisposing cause is debility, from a morbid state of the brain from a bad conformation.

The exciting causes, are Intemperance in eating & drinking, a morbid state of the brain, effusion of blood, this is in the Brain but effusions of water, pus &c. are perhaps rather effects than causes of debility, great heat, great exercise of the body under standing & passion, excess in Venery, & particularly Inanition, sudden fright - I have known one by a shipwreck, one from seeing a man run over a man in the street, & I have one case at present of a young man



39
Who was waked up at 10 o'clock at night
& going to his window saw the figure of
General Arnold carried along the streets
of the city, with great noise, & that of the
devil ready to receive him, he had heard
nothing of it before the horrible looks of
the effigies, & every thing united terrified
him so much that he immediately fell
into convulsions, & has ever since been
subject to the Epilepsy. among the symptoms
common are, violent pain, & retention of urine
water in the urinary canal, Trismus,
repelled eruptions, weakness induced by hemorrhages,
suppression of unusual Evacuations,
and Plethora. It is likewise produced by the
venae phlebotica.



38. It has been cured by applying the caustic
to the part from which it originated.
all these produce evident debility, & lose Ex-
+ bility.

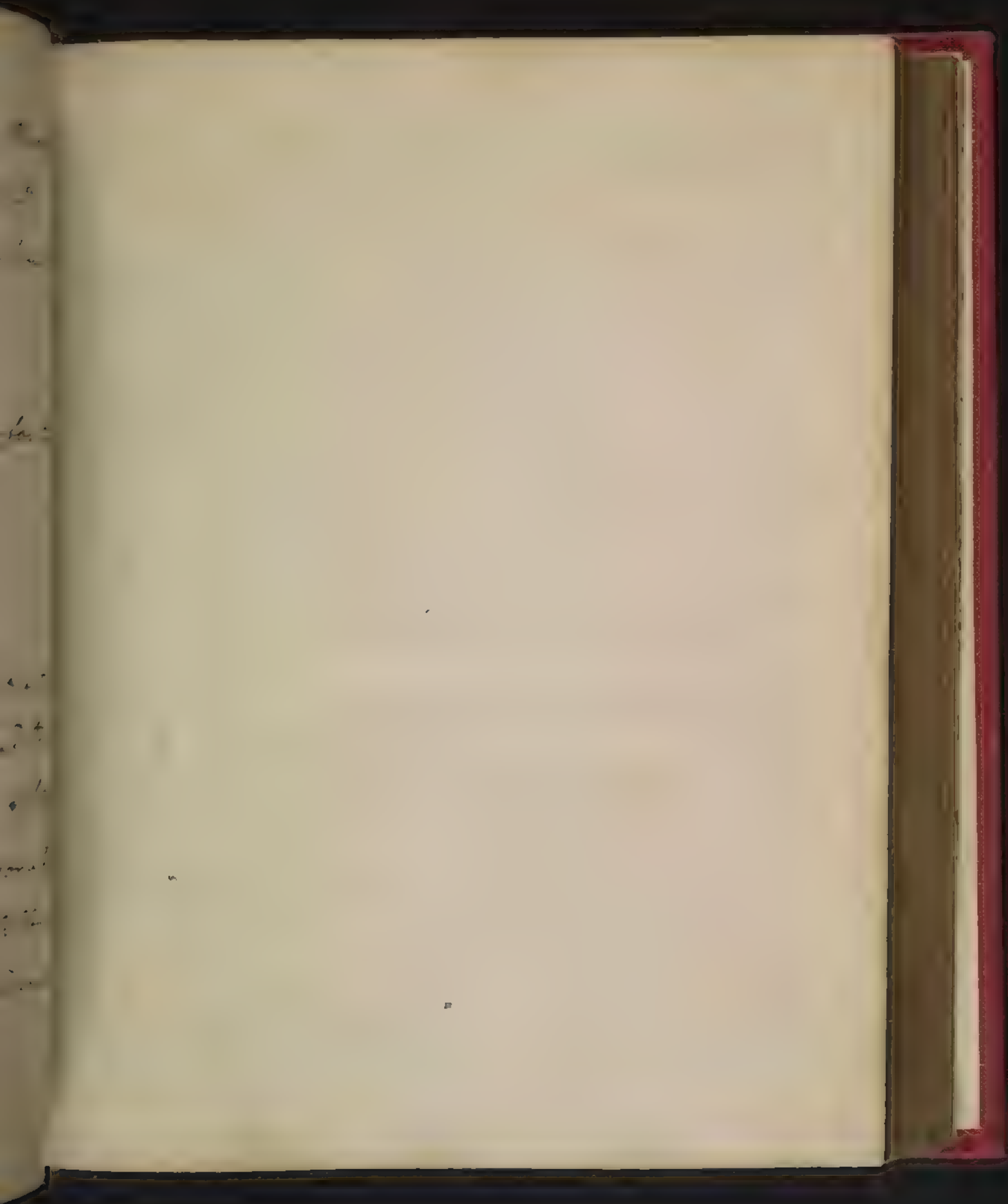
Premonitions are,

1st. A bitter taste in the mouth for two
or ^{three} days before the fit.

2^d. Enlargement of the Gums.

3^d. Tremor.

4th. Faint Vision. Some prevented a fit of
Epilepsy in a gentleman, who had this
bitter taste by an Emetic, this is a solitary
fact, but it may serve to throw some light
on the subject. If the pulse is full Vomits
are proper, if weak a dose of Laudanum



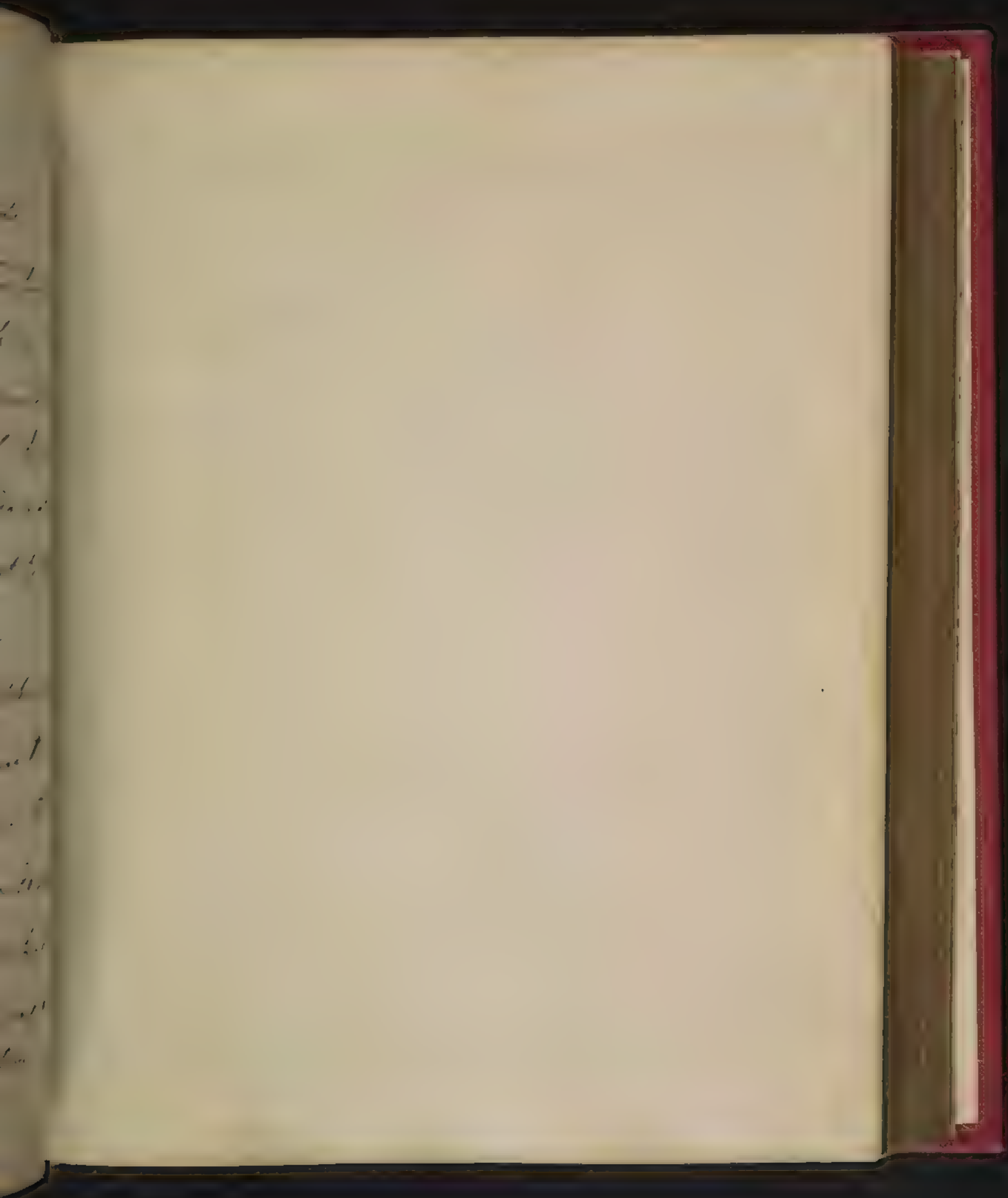
39. Remedies are,

Vegetables & Met. L^{a} stimulants.

The Mithrae has been recommended, but it is
useless, and likewise the Bark Bark &c.

Mr. Elliot said that he had cured the
disease with powder of Orange peel his
then ridiculed him for this, but I do not
doubt the fact. and I attribute it to the
gentle stimulus of the Medicine.

The Metallic stimulants are copper, iron,
& zinc. Copper is generally used in the
form of Cup: Iron in the form of
form of flowers, I have seen them do service,
& I ascribe it to the mildness with which
they stimulate, their stimulus being acco-
modated to the debility of the system.



10.

They should be given in small doses, from
1/2 to 1 grain

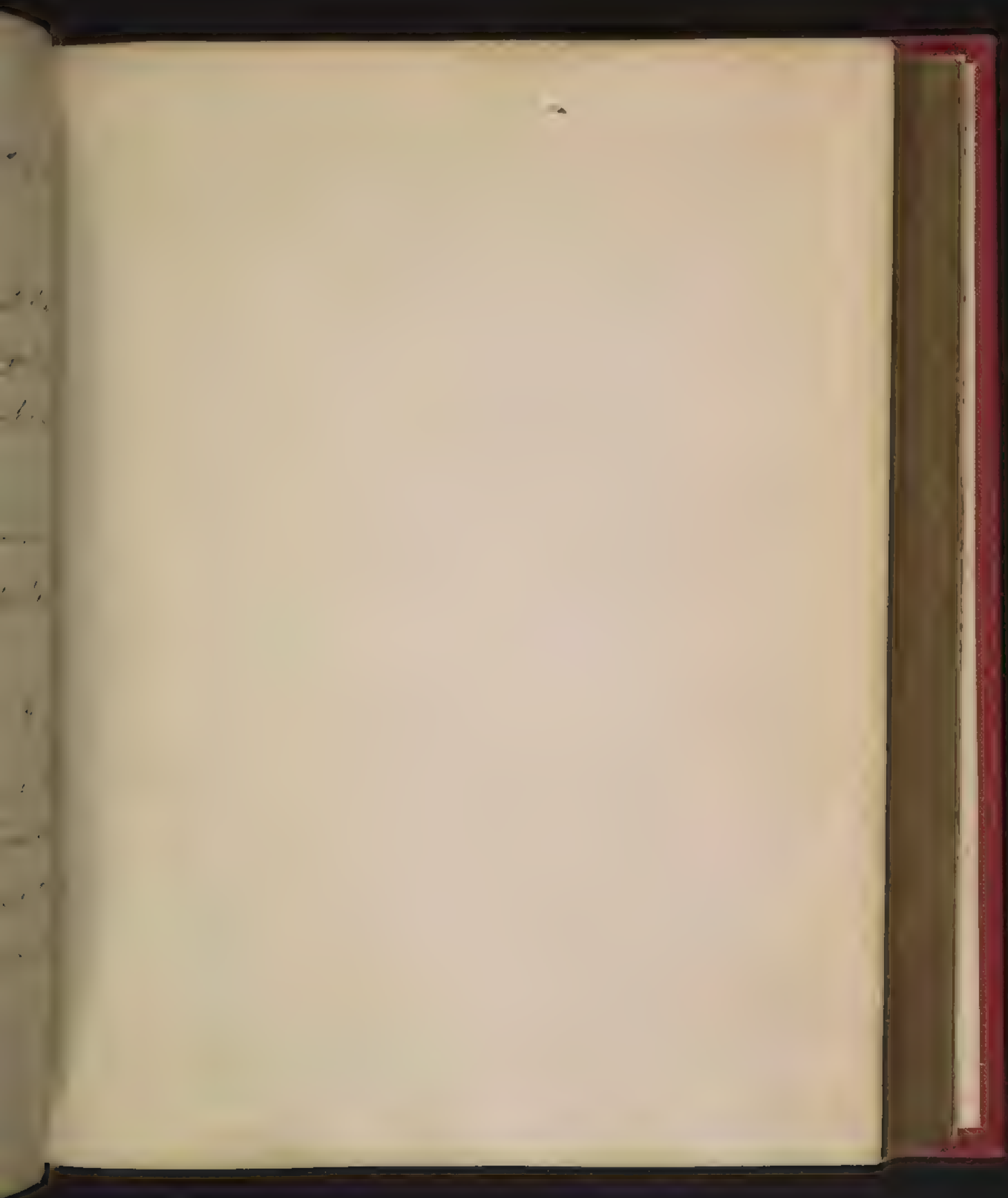
2^d Spices & aromatics

3^d Mercury, given so as to salivate. 4th Struth
of onion mentions it to be very useful, when
continued for a month or six weeks, & has
cured patients by it.

5th Cold bathing, has been recommended,
but I have never seen it do good, perhaps
it is too stimulating

6th Change of Climate, I have known the dis-
ease to be suspended for two years in ex-
posure, & come on again after the patient
returned. It may act by altering the action
or changing the stimulus of the air, & change
in the disposition of the blood.

6th Low diet &c.



41.
2^d Full Diet, according to the state of the
system, both have answered, When Inflam-
matory Diathesis is present, bleeding & low
diet are proper, a celebrated painter had
fits two or three times a week, & had eaten
his victuals by weight, growing tired of this
manner of living, & obtaining no relief in
consequence of which he paid his doctor,
& afterwards lived well, drank wine, and
lunch, by which means he had no attack
of the disease for six Months.

3^d Avoiding all the occasional & exciting
causes, especially cold feet

Nature has furnished us with some ra-
dical remedies, as

1st The change of constitution which takes
place, either at the 15th 25th or 40th years.

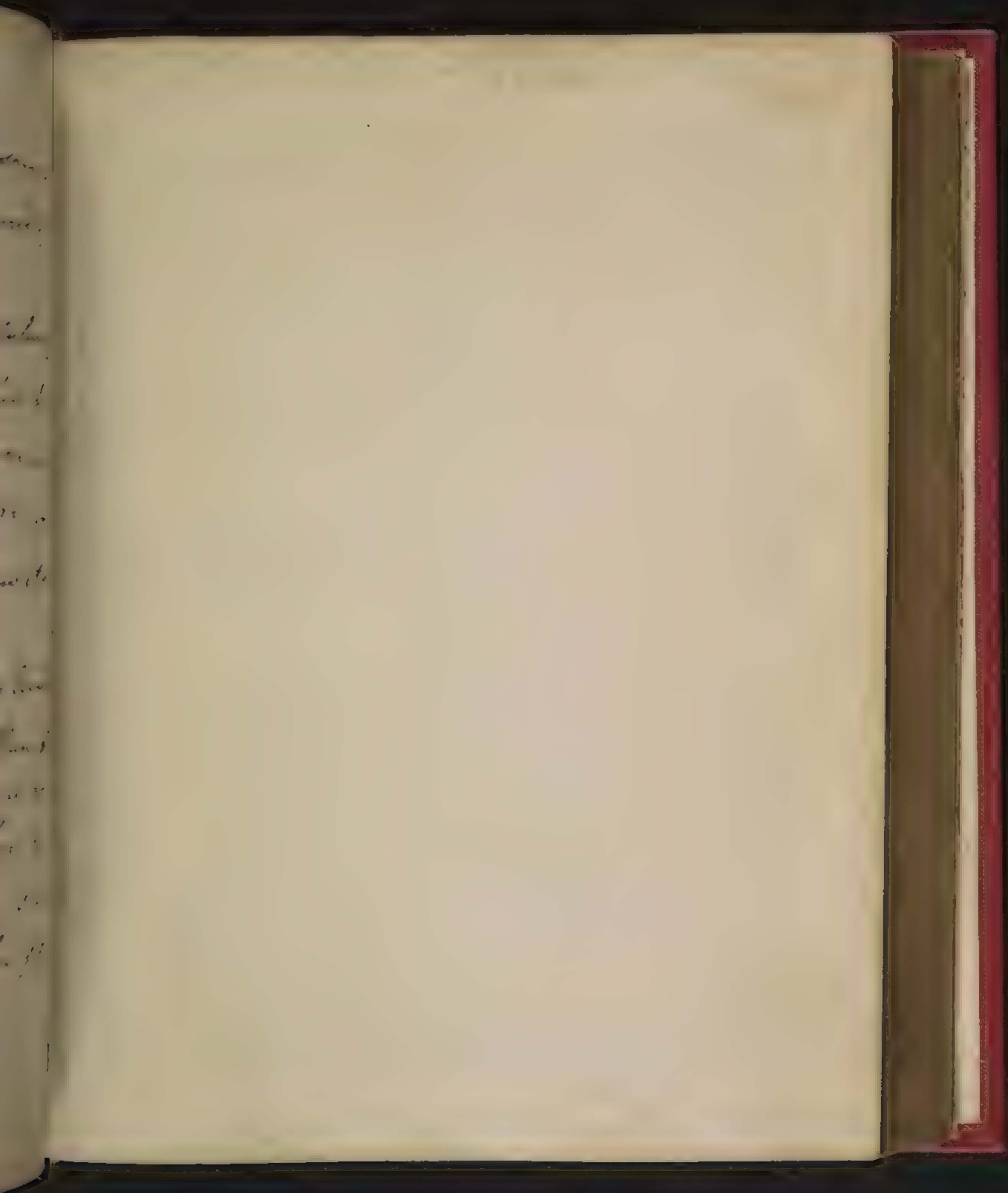
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42.

2^d Child bearing. I have known some who were subject to this disease, entirely cured of it after having born children.

3^d Hard Labour & life. It is said Julius Caesar was free from this disease, while he was employed in the labours of war in his camp. (see a facet of Julius Caesar, in Lord Oms' letters on swift. I knew it suspended by,

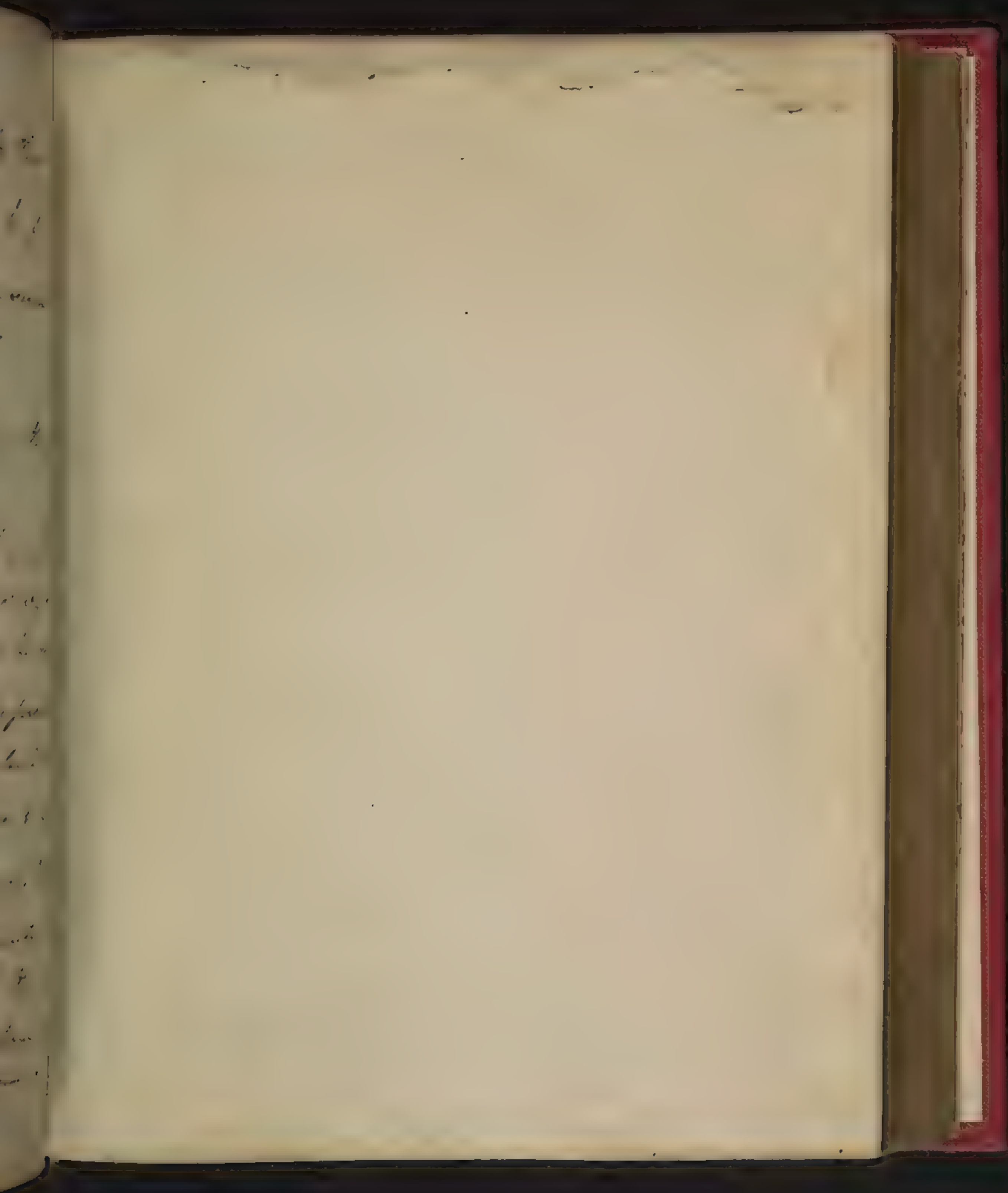
1st Fear & Terror. Case of a girl in Edinburgh Infirmary in Epilepsy Dr. Cullen then attended the wards, her fits used to come on every day at 12. O'clock the Dr. told her, he would apply the hot Iron to her, she was so terrified by this, as to have her fits suspended for three weeks.



43.
Soltan. A gentleman subject to this
disease, told me, that whenever he felt
the fit coming on, he could often suspend
it by some violent act of the will.

3^d. A small Dose of Opium before the fit,
has prevented it.

Dr. Bauman mentions a patient cured
by bleeding, who afterwards was seized
with a dropsy, from the manner he men-
tions it, therefore he means to reprobate
the practice, but in some cases I believe
it may be safely followed, there is frequent-
ly some excess of action in Epilepsy. May
not this be taken down, with propriety by
bleeding & then Opium used? As the Pa-
tient never is cured, till the Cause is
taken down. Why may we not do the same in
Epilepsy?



Hysteria.

This is the same disease as the former, only attended with less action and more delirium.

It is known by a gnawing or numbing in the bowels, a sensation like a ball turning in the belly, ascending to the stomach & throat, & then threatening suffocation, sleep, convulsions, attended with fickleness of mind, or as Dr Sydenham says "an plant an ty in unan stancy".

It has been called a 6th sort of disease, & indeed constitutes almost every disease. One half of one third of Hysterical Disease is left by two thirds of fever.

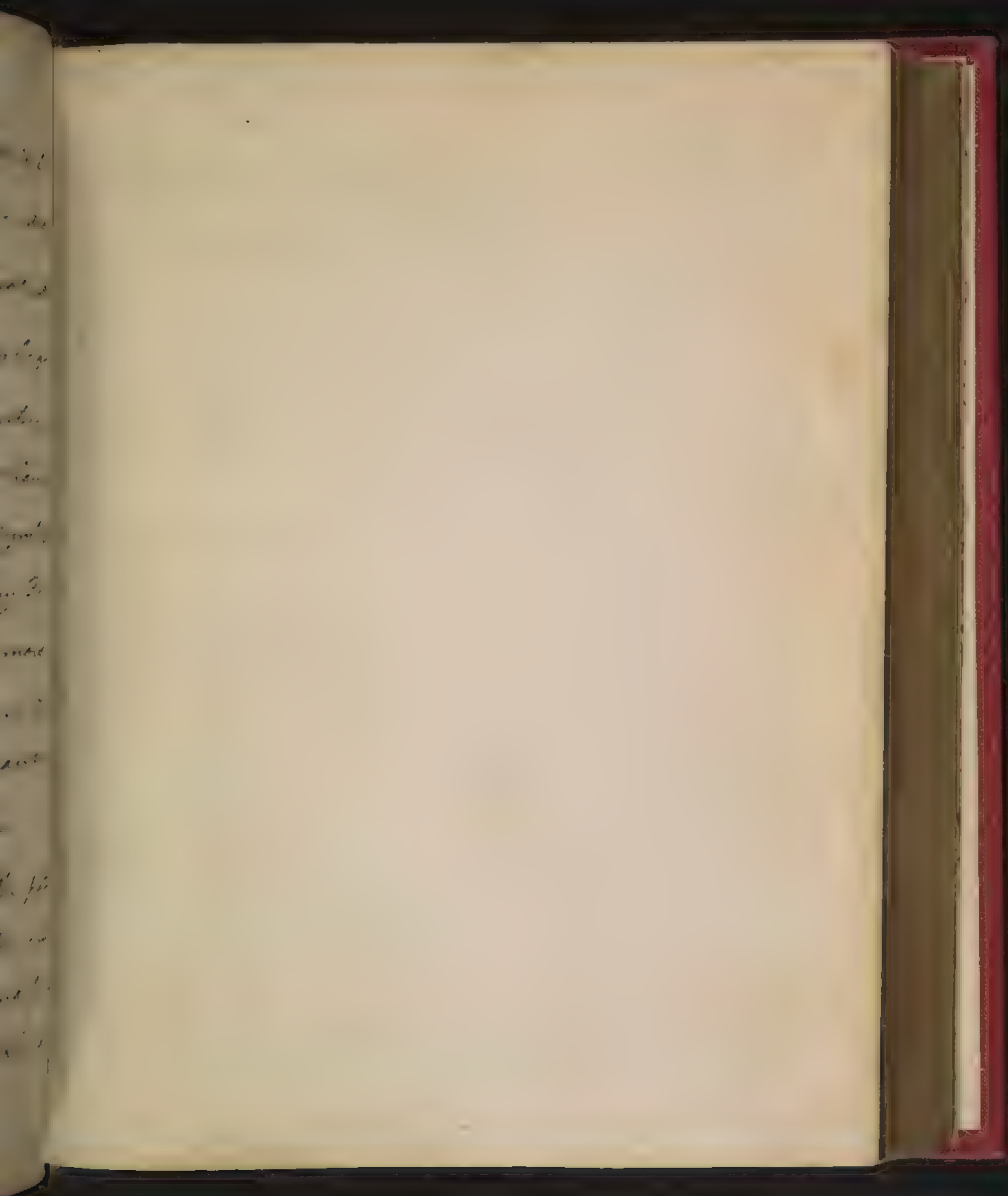
It appears in the form of various diseases, Apoplexy, Hemiplegic Cholera Morbus,



45.

Dropsical swellings, of the hands & feet, which are distinguished from true dropsy by appearing in the morning, & not sitting. Dyspepsia, Palsy, Ischuria, Lumbrago, Chorea, Coldness in the Extremities, a small spot on the head called *Clavus Hystricus* besides these, it has symptoms peculiar to itself, as, despondency, Fears, Cabbings, Love, hatred, anger, Tremors, wakefulness, & frightful dreams, these are all excited by the slightest causes, and likewise the reverse of all these.

A very common thing is to see the patient in a most violent fit of Laughter, and suddenly that changed into one equally violent crying, & this without any visible cause.



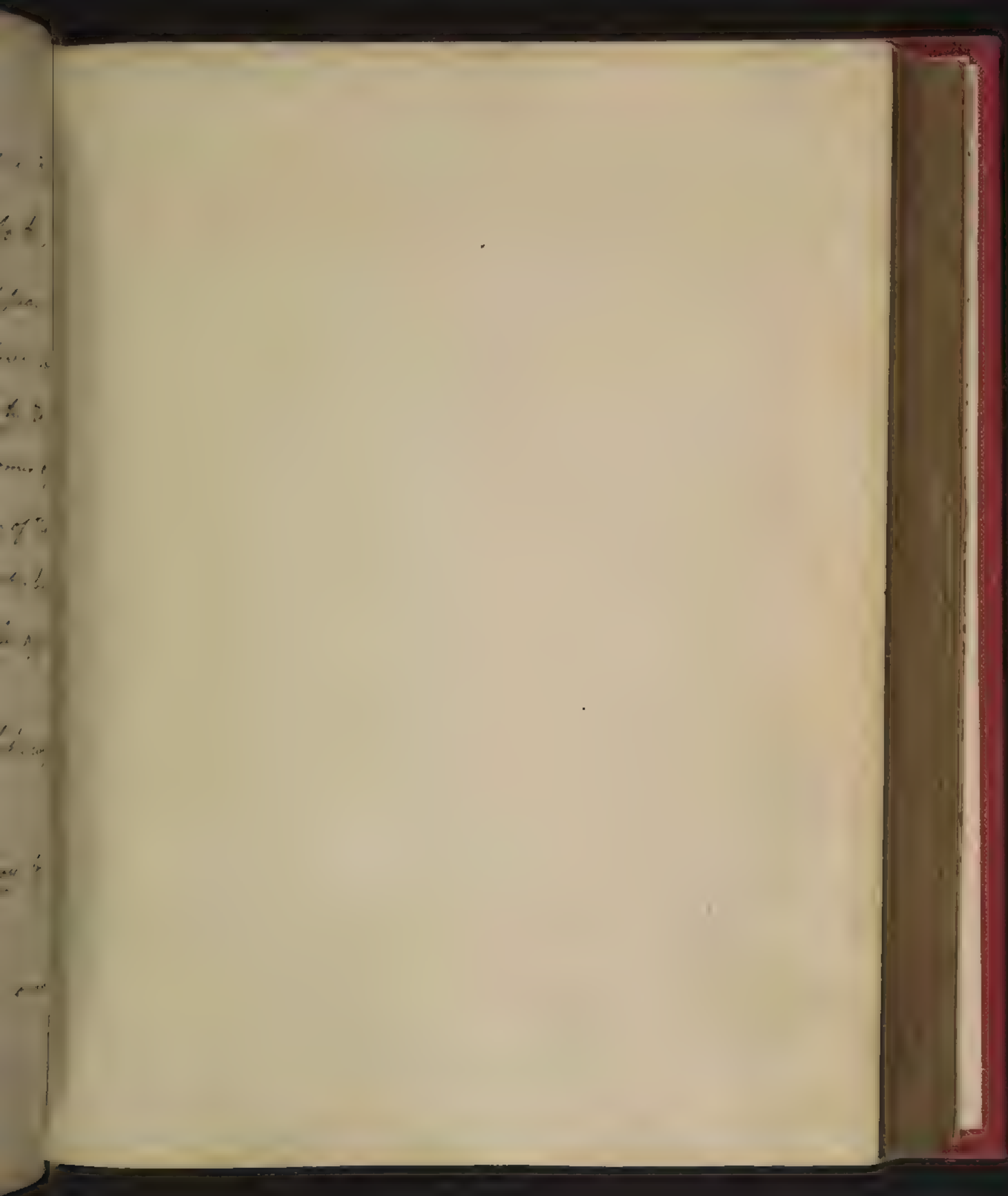
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For a description of a Paroxysm see Doctor
Willis. Women are more liable to this
disease than men, It generally appears in
women from puberty to thirty five, some
times after thirty five, from forty to for
ty five, it principally affects women of ^{exactly}
plethoric habits, & maids, women of Mas
culine habits, it sometimes attacks before
puberty "A child seven years old affected
with Hysteria.

Widows & barren women are likewise
very subject to it

It is distinguished from Epilepsy by no
foaming at the mouth &c.

The predisposing cause is debility. connected
with Inanition, or Plethora



1st The remote cause is
2nd excess or defect of the Menstrual dis-
charge, or obstructions of it
3rd humors, or fluxion of blood.

4th Excessive griefs, and debilitating humors,
as, strong Fevers, &c.

The ^{to} proximate cause is a mixture of
excess & defect of action in the Nervous
system.

The functions are less disturbed than in
Epilepsy, this is the greatest difference
between them.

It is more curable than Epilepsy, a great
degree of mobility, occurs in this Disease,
but the Excitement is weak.



18.

The Order in which, these Disorders stand is.

- 1st Tetanus
- 2^d Hydrophobia
- 3^d General convulsions.
- 4th Epilepsy
- 5th Trismus

Curative

The Indication of cure is, to change it to a
more exuberant, this is effected by Stimuli.
2^d.

1st Cold Bathing, Air Bath is sometimes
better, and may be used when cold. bath
cannot be had, this is obtained by sitting in
a cold Room, till you are quite chilled,
then going into a warm one.

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19.

2^d. Stimulating Burns, as, Asafetida
Myrrh Balsamum, & Agapernum &c.

3^d. Stimulating application to the lower
a Balsamum plaister applied externally
is very good.

4th. Tight compresses round the Abdomen
Can function as later a case of a lady cured
by being tightly wrapped up in bandages,
it acts by giving tone to the whole sys-
tem

5th. Accommodation of Diet to the state of
the system.

6th. Exercise particularly riding on horse
back

7th. Constant pursuit of some invigorating
employment.

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50.

of all others the business of attending in a garden is the most agreeable for women. She should be made to interest her self in the growth, disposition, beauty, & nomenclature of herbs and flowers, in importing & cultivating foreign ones, & in introducing all the various productions of our country that are unknown now or are disregarded - she should be engaged in the pleasure & tender cares of a family, & this should be repeated to her to encourage that few good house women are subject to the disease. It is only those who have no care on their minds, who are troubled with it. A lady of this city was subject to hypochondria, complaining to another of her misfortune, asking, if she could tell her any remedy? "Pray" said she, to Heaven for some real misfortune



3th The excitement of some steady passion (which is different from Emotion, so that often being it on) Fear and grief have often cured it, but the delightful enthusiasm of true Religion, has a considerable influence in curing this disease. Mr. Whitefield told me, that several women who had formerly been Hysterical, had joined his church & became interested in the duties of religion, had ceased to be affected with Hysteria. A Hysterical woman losing her husband generally loses her disease.

9th Cold climate or cold air

The remedies in the fist are,

1st When great plethora attends, bleeding, cold air (lysters

2^d When costiveness, Purges

from

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52.

3^d Opium if spasms are present

4th Stimulating applications to the nose, volatile salts, burnt feathers &c. & Cataplasms of garlic applied to the feet.

5th Pediluvium.

6th If there is flatulence a Syzter, suppository without a bladder, introduced into the rectum cures it.

249.

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Lecture 39th

Chorea St. Viti

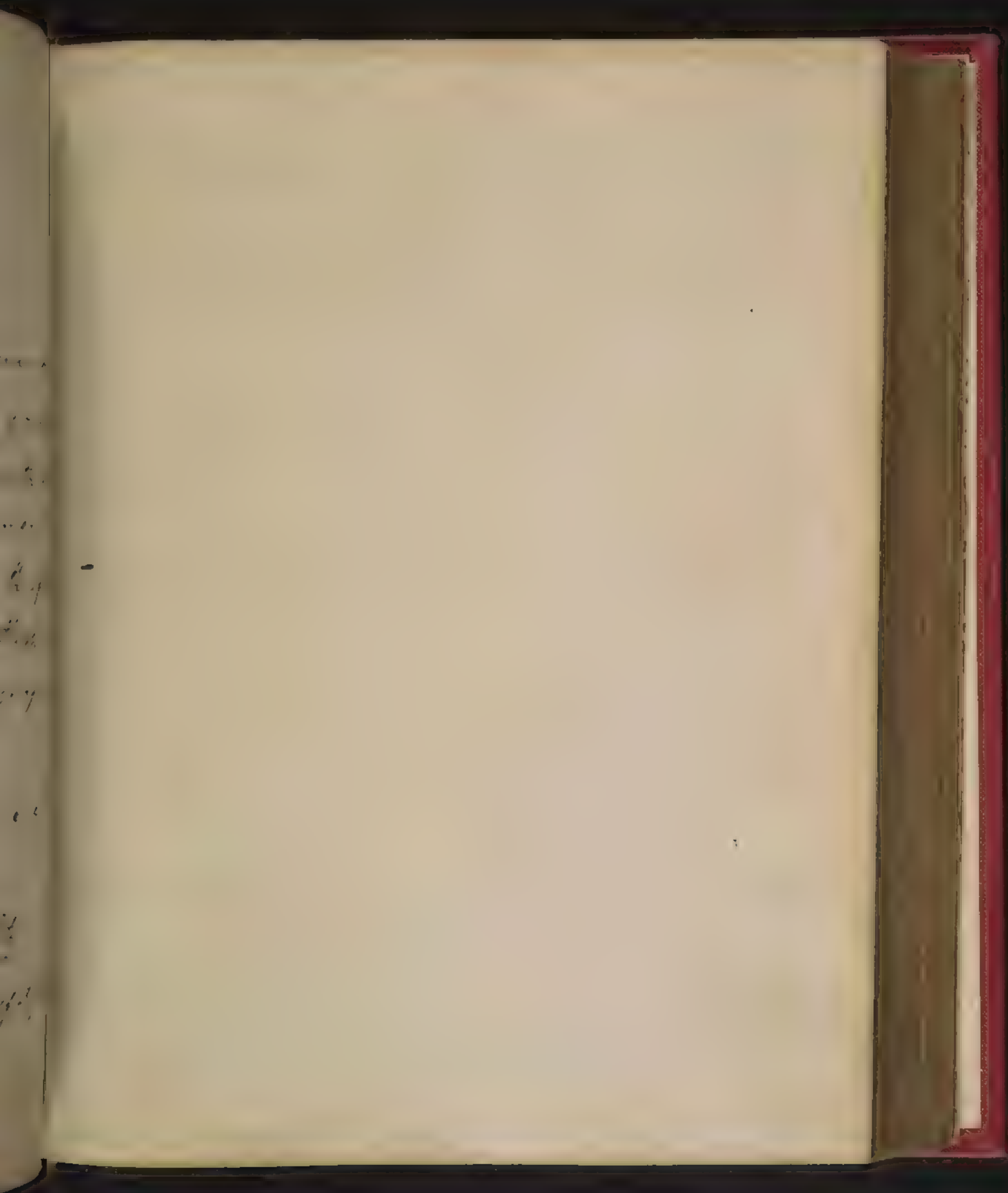
This disease attacks those who have not yet arrived to the age of puberty, generally within the tenth or fourteenth year, with a convulsive & ludicrous motion, common to both sexes, commonly of one side, with a peculiar affection for the most part of one thigh or leg, rather dragging one of their legs after them, than lifting it.

For the history of this disease see Dr. Cullen.

The predisposing cause is debility

The proximate cause is excess or defect of action

It is often connected with worms



54.

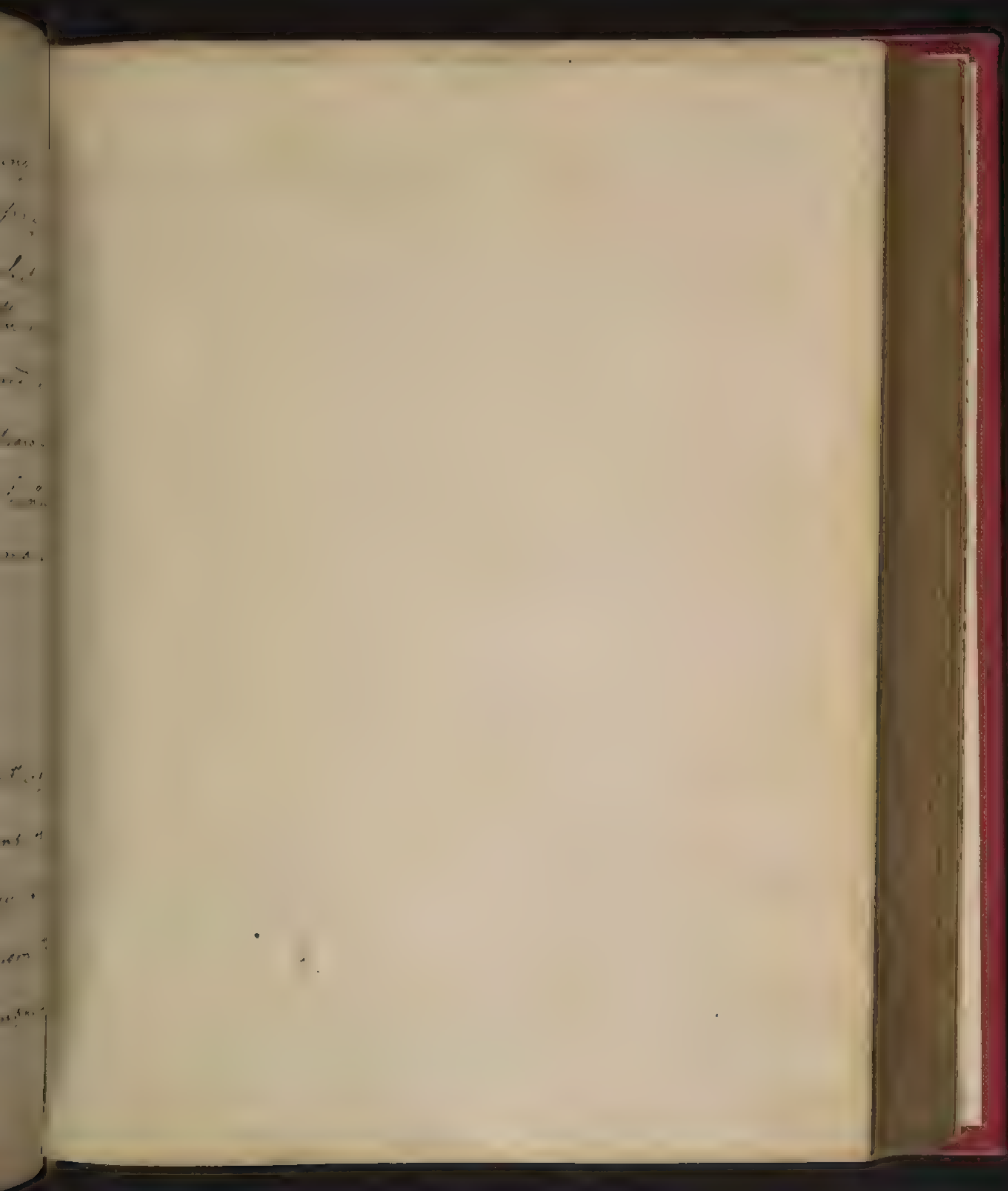
J^r. Sydenham recommends bleeding, but I think it is seldom useful or necessary.

Chalybeates are generally exhibited, but if nothing is given, it will go off at the age of Puberty. A Lady of this City who lived to 80, had this disease when young, died paralysed of one side, perhaps that side had been ^{so} affected when she had this disease, as to make it weak this life.

The next Disease is

Asthma.

I define it to be a difficulty of breathing coming on in Paroxysms, with a sense of straightness in the breast, & a noisy respiration, in the beginning of the Paroxysm, there is either no cough at all, or the coughing is difficult.



55. but towards the end there is frequently a copious expectoration.

Asthma is distinguished from Dyspnoea, by not being constant, & from pleurisy by not having much Pyrexia or cough.

The predisposing cause is Hereditary debility from malconformation of the breast, or acquired debility, & is often connected with Plethora that this is the case I infer from the habits ^{which} it affects, & from its coming on in the night when there is most debility.

Exciting causes are.

Dry or moist air, & changes of the weather from heat to cold & the contrary, East, West winds, certain passions of the Mind and certain odours repelled eruptions

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56.

indigestible food in the stomach, Pregnancy
& Gout. Any thing that debilitates will bring
it on in persons predisposed to it

The Proximate cause is, excess or deficiency
of action in the vessels of the lungs.

Asthma is divided the,
1st of spasmodic &
2^d The Pleuronic.

When there is most action. it is called
spasmodic; when least it is of the Pleuronic
kind, as it has been called, but this distinc-
tion is as improper as the distinction of dys-
pnea into the Sanguineous & serous,
for when there is great action, little effu-
sion takes place in the lungs.

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And when there is defect of action great effu-
sions will take place

These species will change into each other,
the spasmodic coming on in the beginning of
life, will change into the Pituitous in the
decline of it

The Pituitous is always connected with defic-
ient action, this principally occurs in the decline
of life. Dr. Jones is a striking instance of this
when he lived in New York in the former
part of his life, his Asthma was spasmo-
dic, now that he is about 70 his Asthma is
Pituitous.

For the History of this disease I refer you to
Doct^r Cullen. The precursors in this disease
is an uneasiness in the breast.

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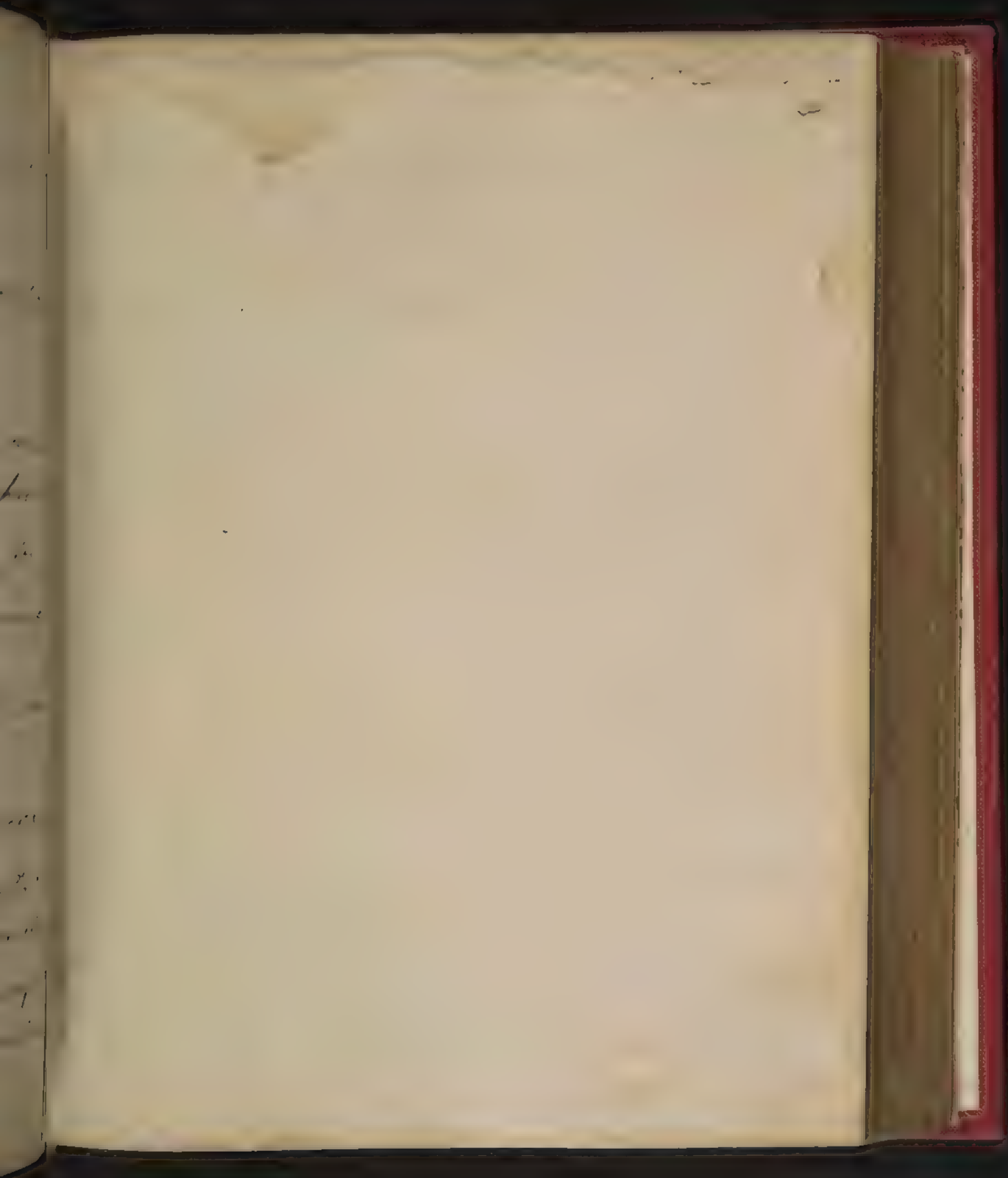
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in this stage, bathing the feet in warm water,
& a gentle Anodyne will prevent it.

If it is neglected & it goes on to exsanguination
the remedies are,

1st Bleeding, from 3 to 10 ℥, Mr. Cope writes to
one of his friends, that he feared he had not
long to live, for his usual Remedy, for his
Asthma, (Bleeding), had failed, accordingly
he was soon after.

I had a patient who was constantly relieving
my bleeding for 7. or 10 years

2^d cold air, Mr. J. H. Boyer who was cured
of the disease, & has written an excellent book
on it mentions that when he was attacked
in the bed, his first remedy was to jump out
of bed, open the window & sit in the cool air
until he was relieved by it



19.

3^d Emulsi. Dr. Hanse is an emulsi, but
the emulsi he is of is of different
what Emulsi is used.

I have used Pecanuba, squills, & salt: and
as it will in this disease, & I know no diff-
in them

1st Emulsi of ^{oil} Turp.

When a burning of action commences, we must
have recourse to other Medicines, & these are
Emulsi.

4th Opium

2^d Emulsi of Opium & Ammoniac.

3. Dr. Hanse, etc. in Dr. Hawkin's recites of Dr.
Johnson he received an invitation to dine, who
could not much with the asthma, his difficulty
of breathing was very troublesome so he went
to the house.

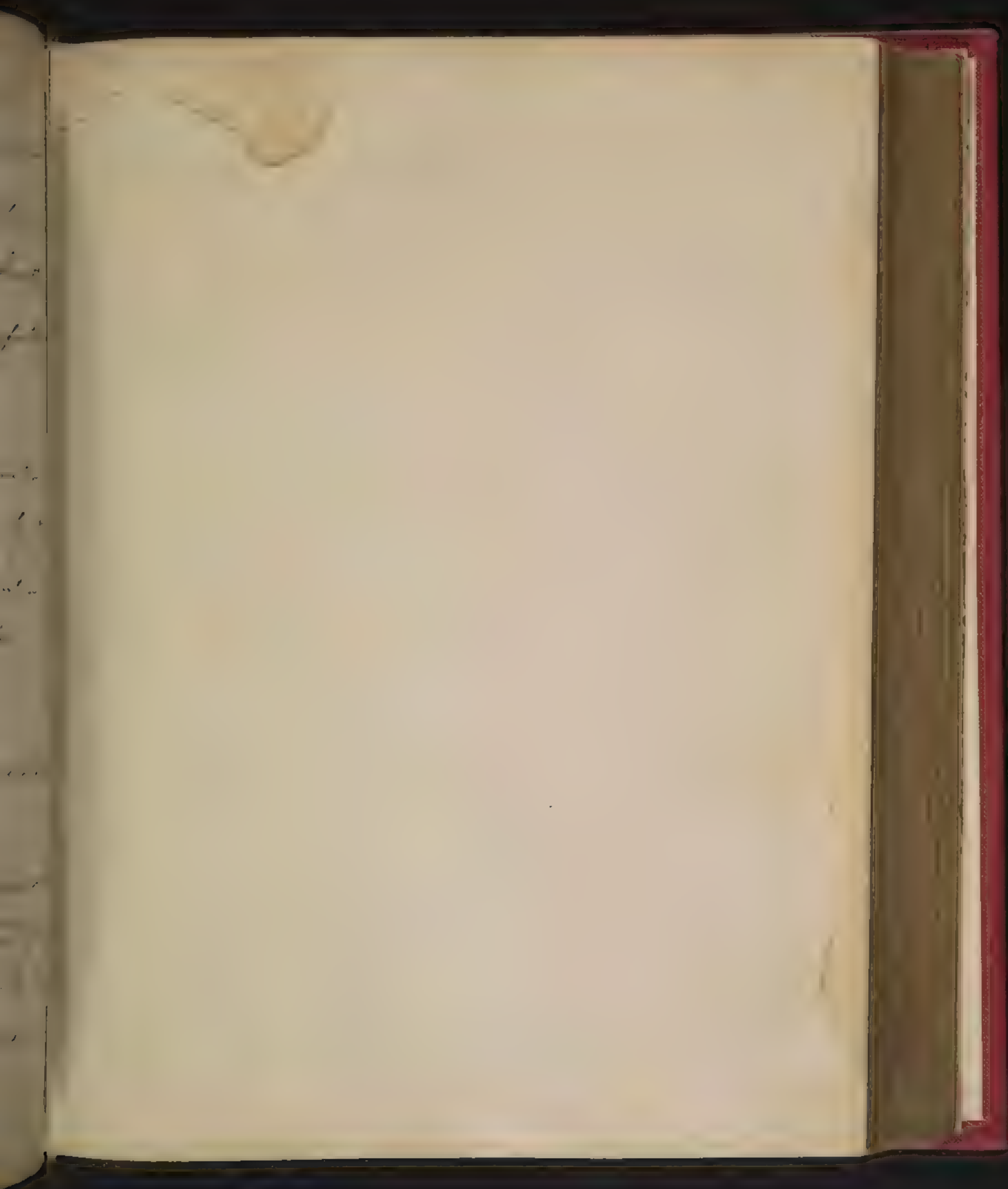
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And was not diminished by being carried
into a cold room. A fire was kindled, & as
soon as the cough & difficulty of breathing
grew easier, till the room being perfectly
warmed, I let them

1st Vapours is very useful, this sometimes
also it be made more stimulating by the
addition of a little horse radish, put in the
water from which the vapour arises
2nd 3rd 4th the rest.

5th edulivium, this is only to be used, when
the action is taken down

6th Cullen says that this diuretic, has seldom
been moderate, but may be rendered so by
the only secret & that is to mix
it with the two stages in all cases.



Pneumonia

1st Question? Is it dangerous when the

patient

is in a state of indigestion, & full meal.

3rd Living in climate suited to the disease.

and pure air is injurious to.

4th Dr. Hays says the air of London

is bad. & is a sign of the disease.

5th while in London. High places are

injurious to Asthmatic patients, as in general

the air is moist in their air. and a

certain degree of moisture is beneficial.

A Gentleman who belonged to Providence

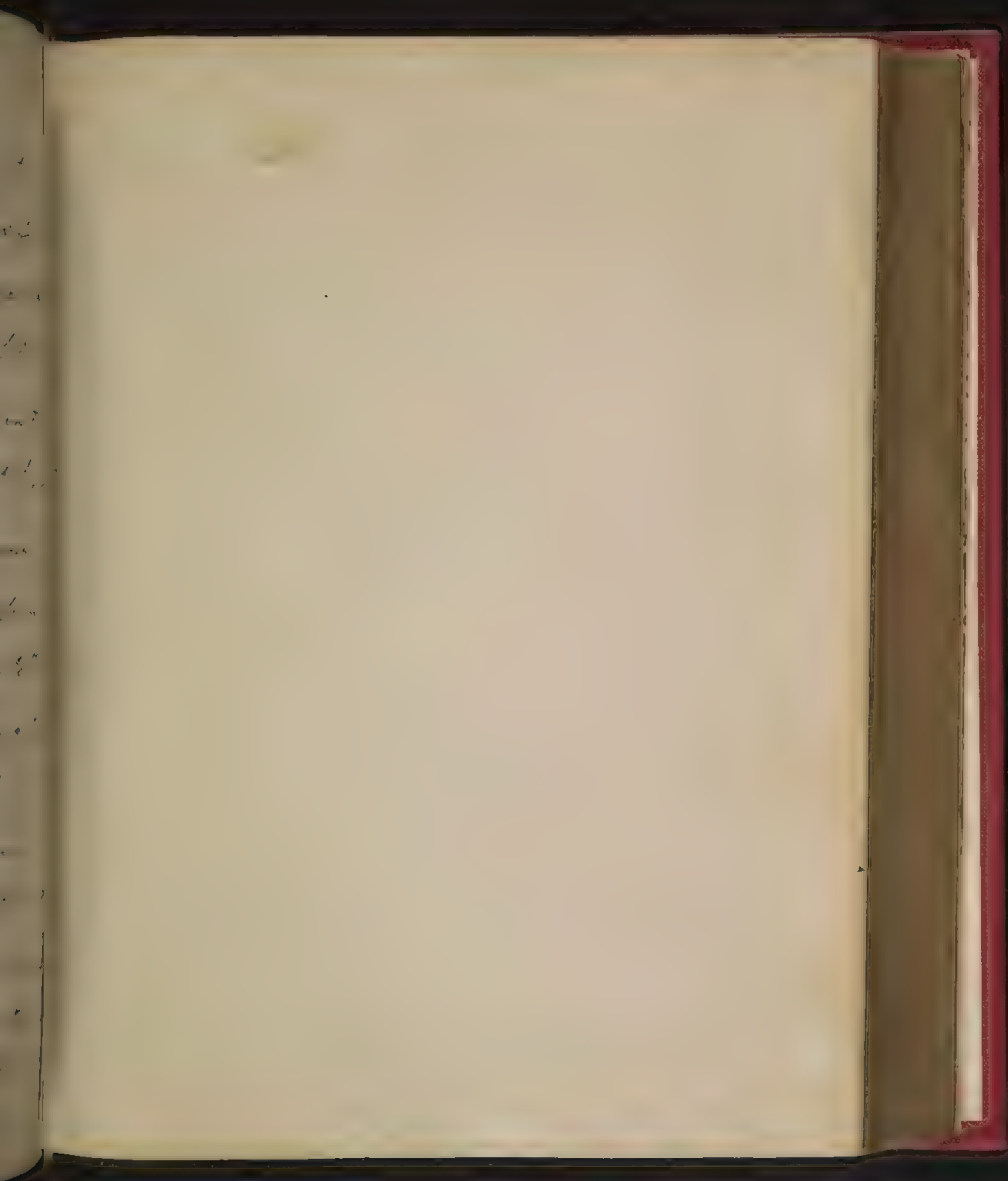
& was troubled with Asthma travelling

towards evening was caught in a thunder



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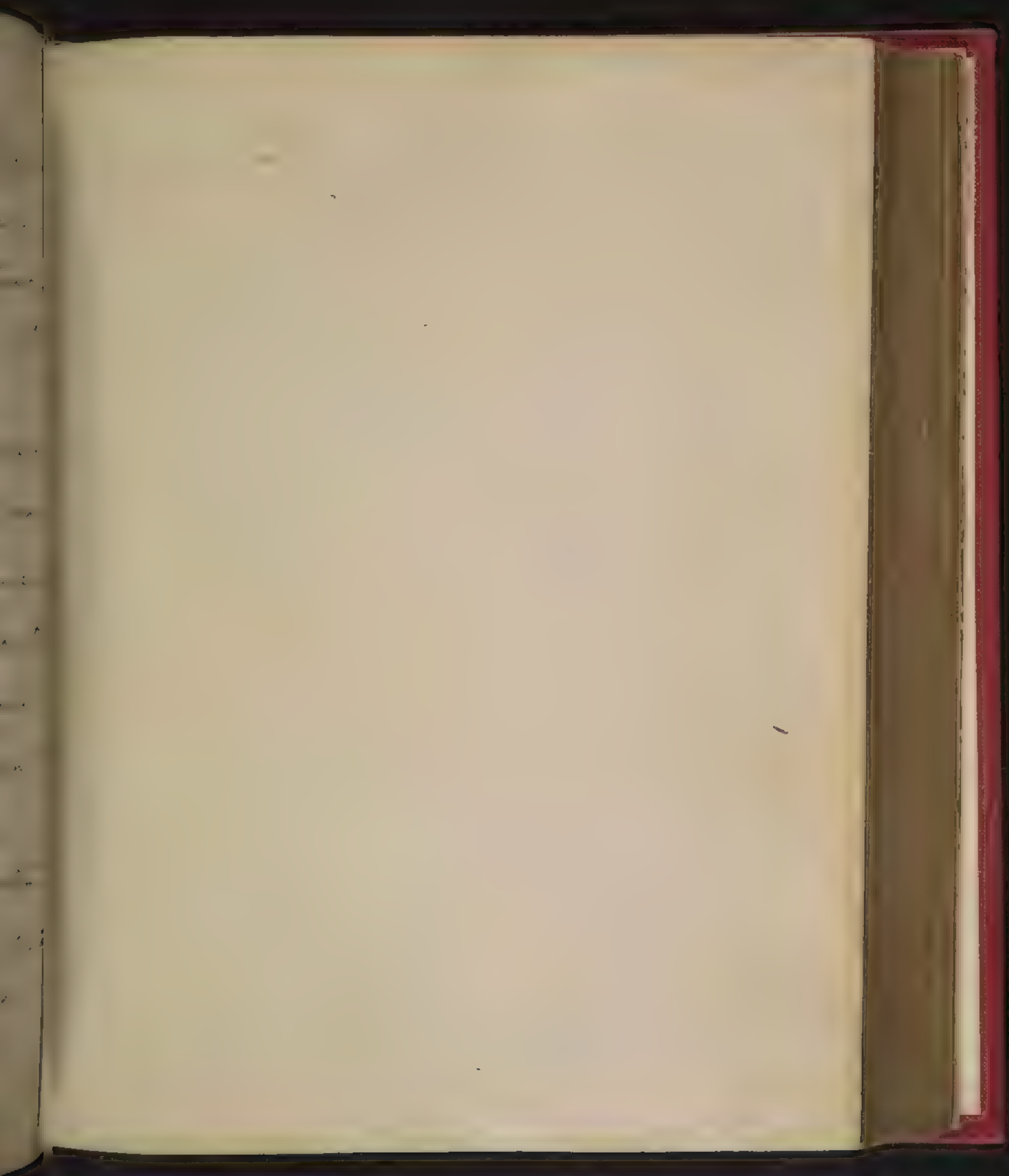
From to avoid the storm I went to
a cave, & the rain continued, was forced
to spend the night there. The cave was rather
dark, & I noticed the standing water fell off
the walls, & was much surprised when in the
morning I found myself without his own
plaid. He afterwards returned home, but
was unable to sleep with quietness in his
bed, he then had a bed carried into the
cave & every night there for a long time
after. He also mentions near the cave in
reflexion, a piece cut thro' a rock, the
thermometer stood there at 43° while it
remained at 38° in the open air, the air is so
moist, & the breath here easily, this is
owing probably to the dampness of the place.



val
transverse pabli 10 in the vessel of c.
very a panges in the vessel, this is very rare
case, as the great heat occasioned almost all
of them to be 15th or 20th at the time of their
journey

Others are injurious by taking away too
much, the necessary degree of moisture
of the disagreeable effects of them are a
dry, & forming a sort of water on the
which evaporates as the time comes &
& takes off the necessary ^{just} moisture in the
room

1st By & c. no if the throat should be
5th waiting all occasional causes, particularly
moist, & the evaporation of heat & cold



61.

6th. Pregnancy. Life of - - - - -
was improved during pregnancy.

7th. Indian mode of life. A certain 1st.
woman, who was taken by the Indians to
live before last, was subject to asthma,
while she remained with them, which was
very soon, she was not long in it,
but when she returned home, the disease
returned.

8th. Returning to old habits. I was con-
sulted by a lady who had the asthma &
when she had left off the use of any
thing to which she had been accustomed, she
found it formerly used much, but that it
did not cure the disease had ceased her cure.



65. *g. l.* advise to do - then do it. - and
 a *l.* *R. m. m. m. m.*

The next disease is

Cynanchum Trachecium

It is most usually comes on in the night
it affects the same person of over than once,
it is seldom attended with inflammation,
it is most spasmodic.

Its Diagnostic symptoms are, difficulty
of respiration, noise, & weakness of chest
22 cough &c.

I think it into two species *Thasmia* &
oraxia " *practis*, losing colour of the
 disease in *practis*.

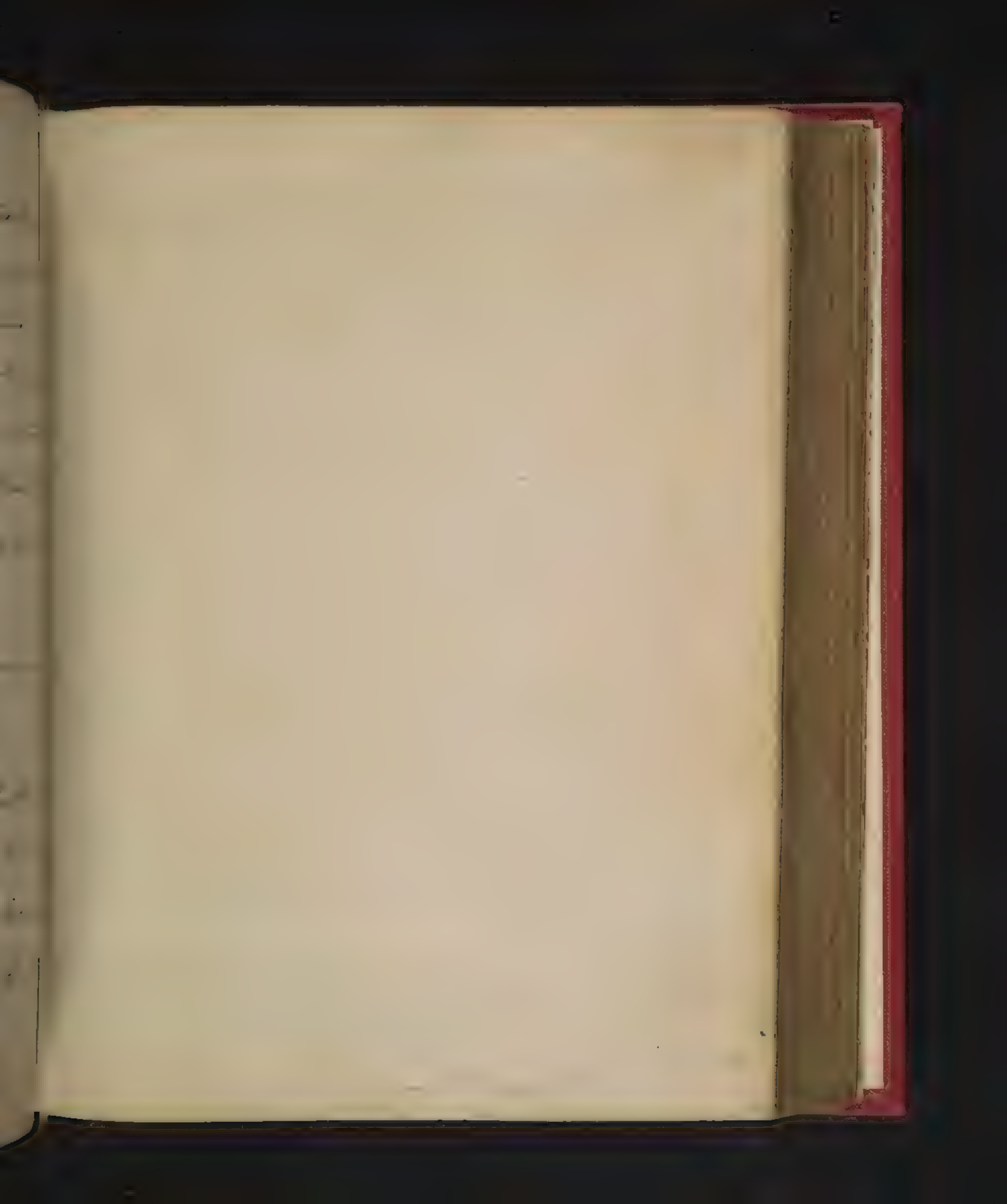


00.

The exciting causes are, variable Weather, and
indigestion. I have known two persons
be thrown down by being pelted on the
head, one was a boy had a bowl of punch
thrown on him, & was seized with it soon
after. The other was a girl who had a pail full
of water thrown upon her, & was taken
most immediately after.

The proximate cause of this disease, is the
same as of the Asthma of Adults.

It resembles the Asthma in Adults, & is
seated in the vessels of the Bronchia, but
extends to the Trachea, the membrane
lining the Trachea is an effect of
the disease, not the cause.

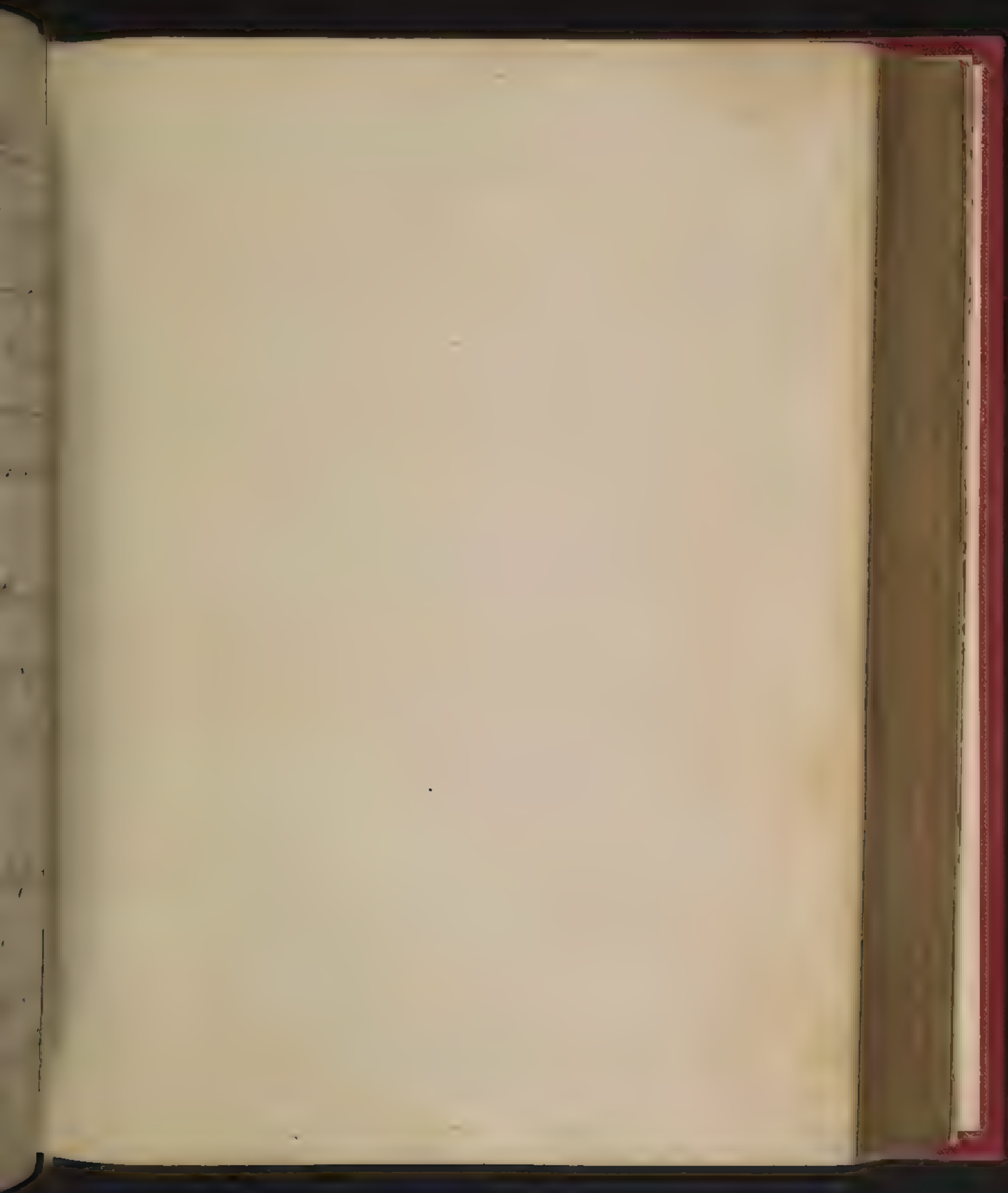


... it is merely the effect, & would
be the effect of consent.
Larynx *Trachea* *Spasmodic*
is known.

3rd 10th its coming on suddenly in the night
2nd Having a perfect intermission of the
for hours, & sometimes days, without

is, particularly the warm Bath.

The cyanide reaction is known as the
1st 3. to coming on gradually, & most un-



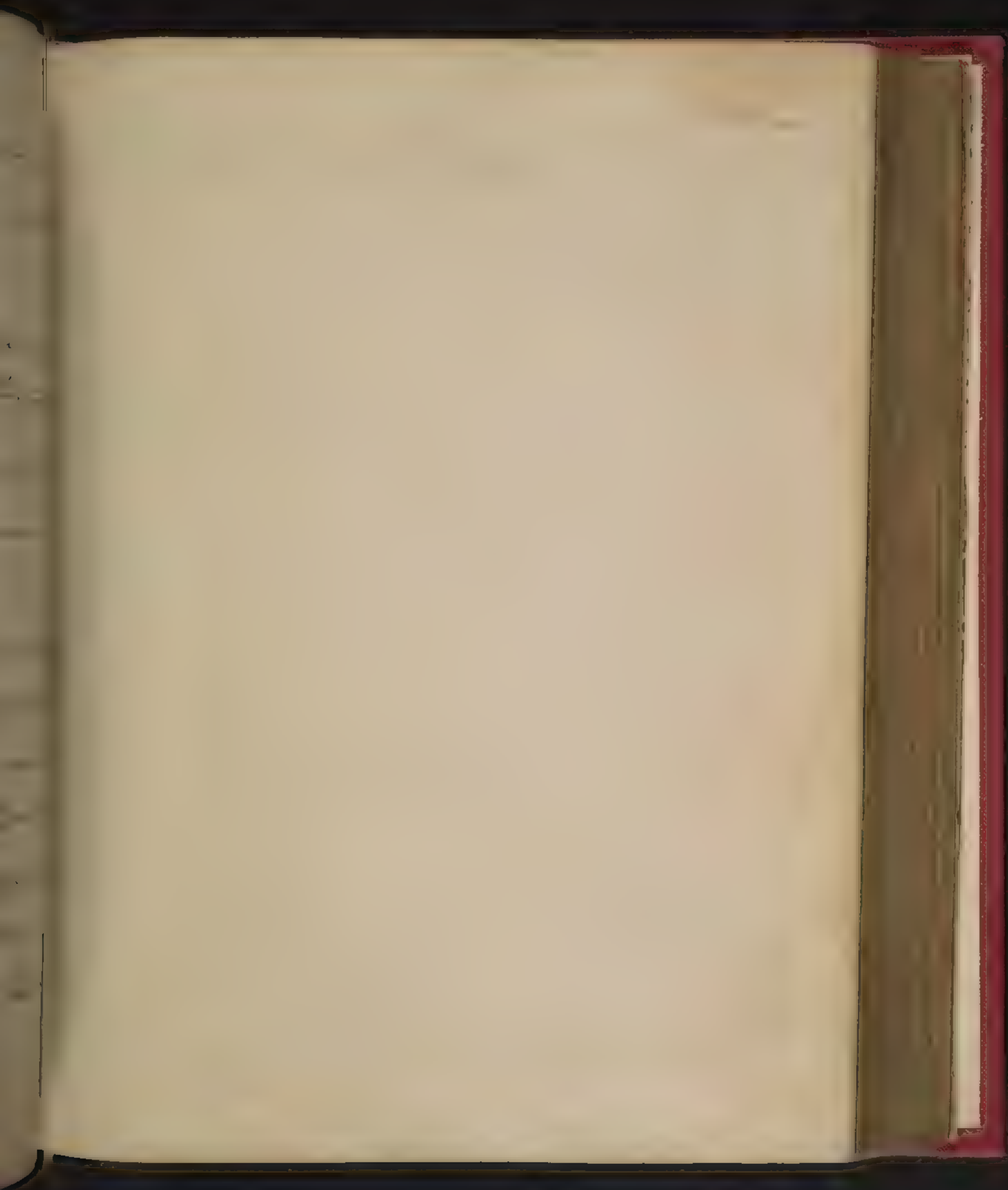
The eye, closed with a little, and
the eye is open. The eye is open
and the eye is open.

2d. It continues to creep for several
days without any abatement of its motion.

3d. A discharge of mucus from the eye
& the occasional appearance of the mucus on
the eye.

The Bronchia & Trachea of children abound
with much mucus, & when it is accumulated
in great natural quantities, they are unable
to ring it up. It is not difficult then to see
the formation of this membrane, for it is
the same as what takes place in the nose.

The patient never dies before the third, & 4th
day before the fifth day.



The remedies in the ...
...
...

...

...

...

...
...
...

The remedies in the ...

The first for ...
It should be given in large doses when it ...
... it acts by increasing the secretion of
mucus in the ... stomach, & ...
... opening it in the ... & in this
it is analogous to what ... in the other
secretions of the body - when the ... is
diminished, ... is increased &c.
since these distinctions have been adopted
the disease has seldom been ...



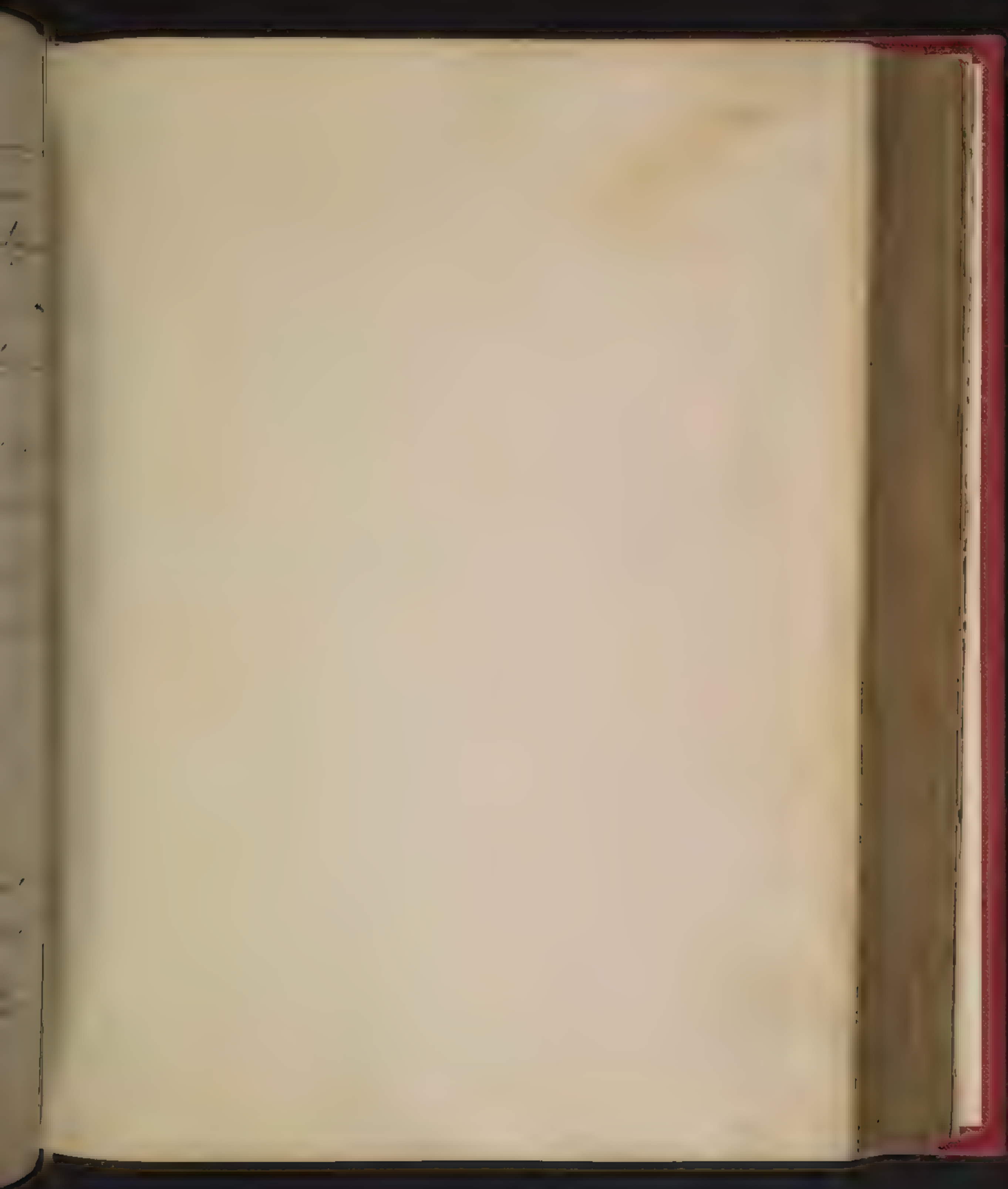
7th I have had an opportunity of seeing 2
patients who have died of this disease.
In one case the lungs were perfectly sound.
The trachea was quite free from mucus
and not inflamed, but appeared to be pure
spongy.

The other had all the symptoms of Cynanche
H. humoralis, but there was no mucus,
I found however about two spoonfuls of
mucus in the trachea, & the bronchus
full of it.

The next disease is

Dyspnoea.

The simplest defect is from asthma in
which breathing being perfectly
obscured in the same as of asthma



It shows signs from tumor as in the
case, from test, & value in the test, &
more... of tumor.
During his disease, Morgagni mentioned
a... &... of the... had and...
...

The remedies are the same as for...
with the addition of removing the...
of... To these may be added...
... &... &...

The Inguinal Pectus

I have only seen it once, & then it seemed
... of... It... &...
... left something upon it, but not...
... are not perfect... to...
of the... of...



1st.
The disease is a very common one, and
is due to it being of the nature of the food.
It comes in with great pain, & is attended with
often with a bill, or a pair of stars.
Dr. Hahn told me that he had seen one
instance of it.

The next disease is

Scorbutus

It is a kind of scorbutus, or nature of
the disease. It is attended with a
scurvy, & frequently accompanied with
the disease.

In the history of this disease I find
that children are most subject
to it. I have seen it in them
in three cases in the same family, and
in the same manner of the disease.

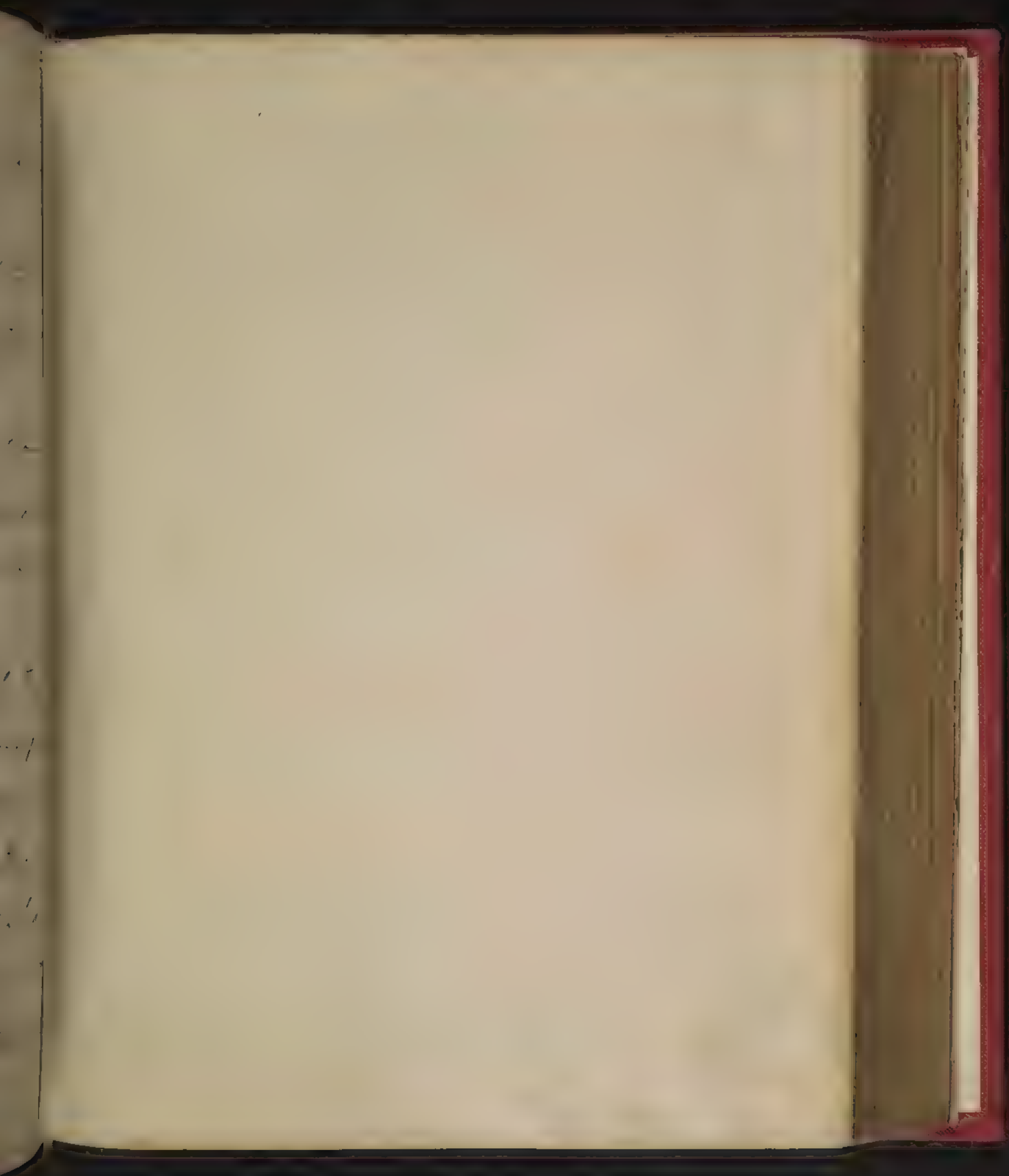


It begins when it is a little
after sunrise

At 8 o'clock the school begins, and
the father, disposition to hemorrhage - at
it

It is similar they are of the utmost con-
sequence, children of womanhood, to time in
parade, but I met: I should have
specially used

It is a kind of the hardest cream, they are
very proper when excess of action is present
and sometimes we may add cold cream
to it. There used to be a man in this place
of the name of Butler who kept a bear
the children who had the cough were sent
to ride the bear, the fear that the



1st I would let them if it could be managed
in it, which not unfrequently succeeds.

In the second of us when the disease
comes last but the remedies are stimulants

1st Gum.

2^d Oil of Amber.

3^d Extract of *Opobalsamum*, & *guttae*, these
are extremely excellent.

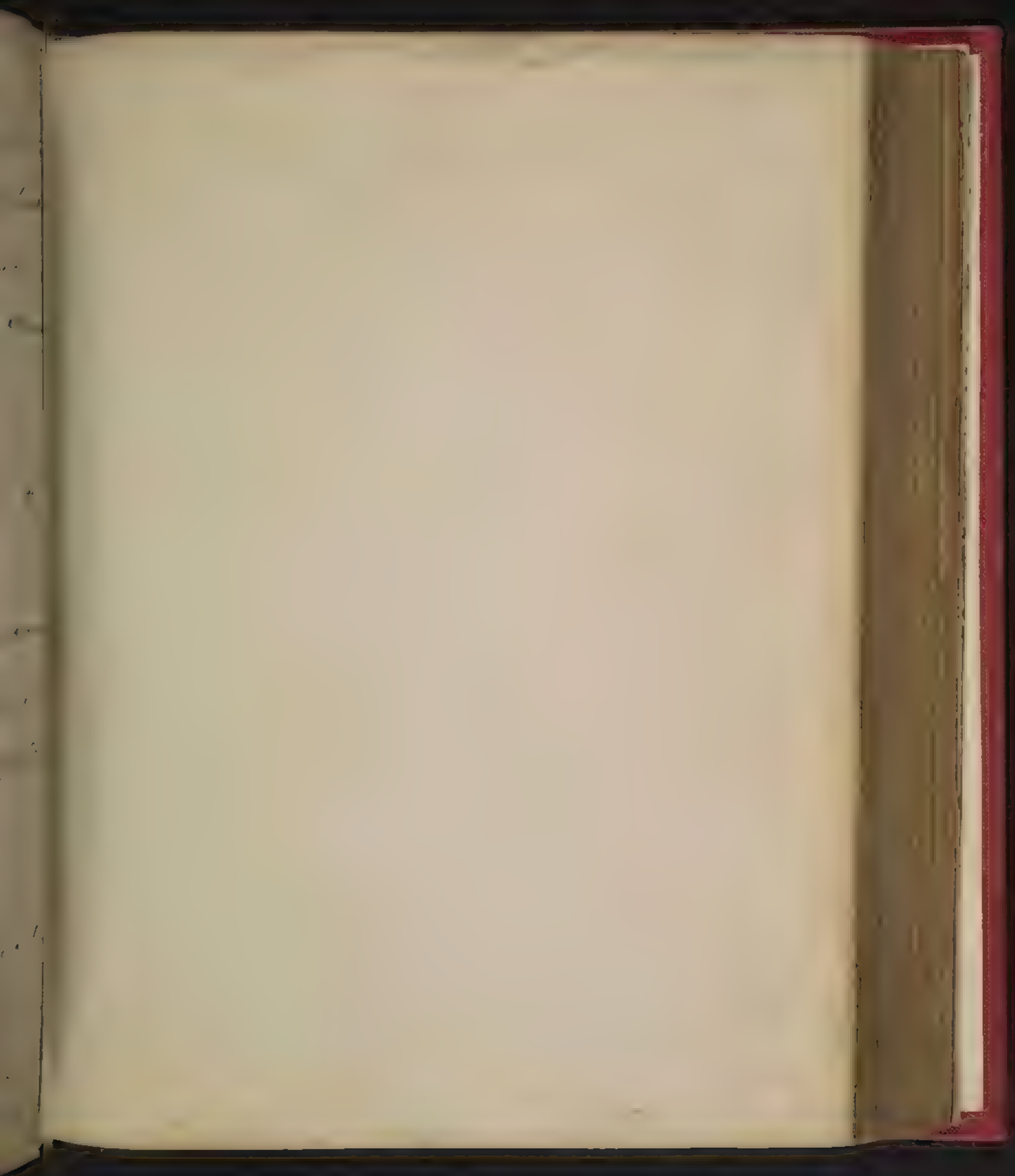
4th Extract of *Cantharides* is recommended

5th Dr. Buchan recommends as an external
application, a pitch plaster applied but
in a loose way.

6th 3 drops to the neck or chest

7th The sedative action of fear is only proper
when there is excess of action, as in the
beginning of the disease.

8th I have seen a large quantity of
the same medicine used for the same purpose.



25.
3rd Gentle exercise, change of residence &
Air. There are many superstitious remedies
for this disease - &c.

Lecture 40th

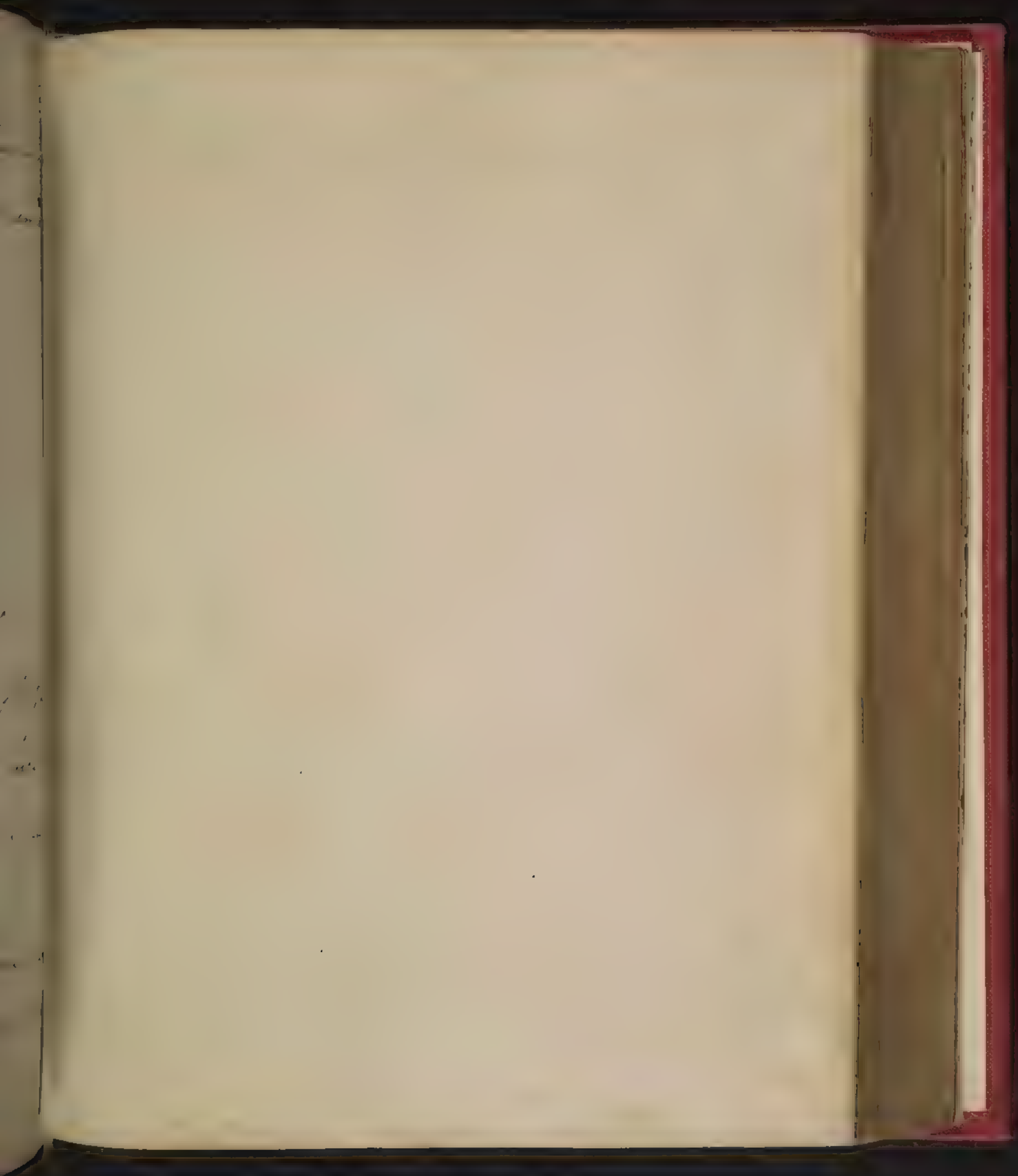
Dysosia. or Water Brash.

It is a burning pain at the pit of the stomach
with plenty of aqueous humour belching up.

It is sometimes called *Gastralgia*, but
this is only a symptom.

For an account of this disease see Cullen.

It is a spasmodic disease, & is a mixture
excess & defect of action.



It is to Dr. Jephson, what Typhoid is to Sydenham &c

It affects men & women of a middle age, & is occasioned by all kinds of diet, particularly a vegetable one, together with the passions of the mind & cold feet

The remedies in this disease are

Bleeds & cathartics, but Dr. Cullen says they are ineffectual. Opium is proper during the pain.

It is a rare disease in this country, on account of our eating more animal food in general

The next disease is

Colic

supposed to be a pain & twisting about the navel, the Bowels being generally costive



17.

& vomiting. In the colica-pulmonum costiveness is not always present.

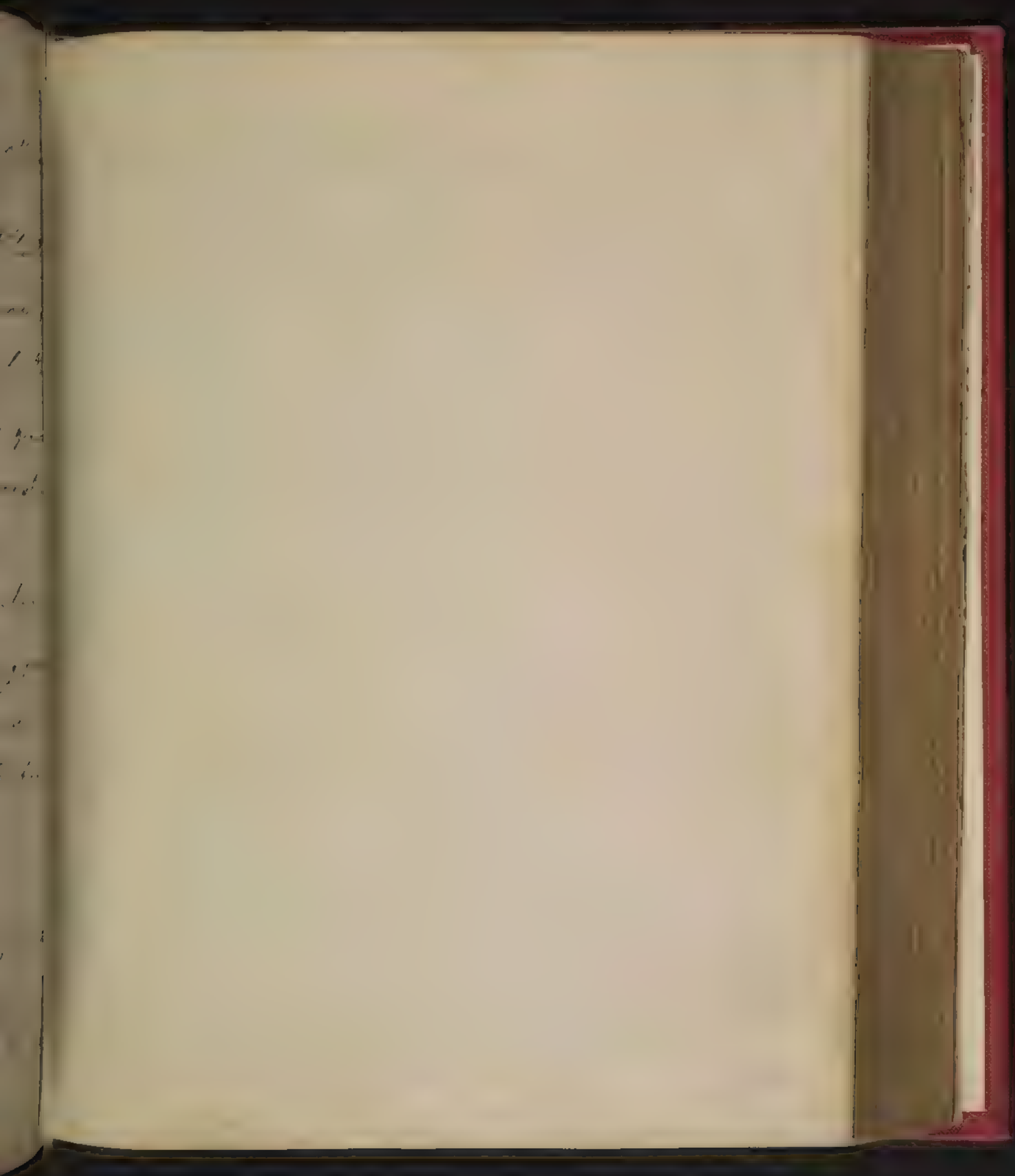
For the history of this disease see Dr Cullen.

The predisposing cause of this disease is debility, when the disease is local, the debility is indirect, but when as is general the case, the disease is of the whole system, the debility is direct.

The remote causes are, a sedentary life intemperance in eating & drinking, particularly such things, as are indigestible, drinking acids & half fermented liquors, & the fumes of Lead.

Exciting Causes

Acc. excess in eating or drinking, all which predispose to it, costiveness, Bile, Dr Cullen thinks that Lead does not produce the colica-pulmonum.

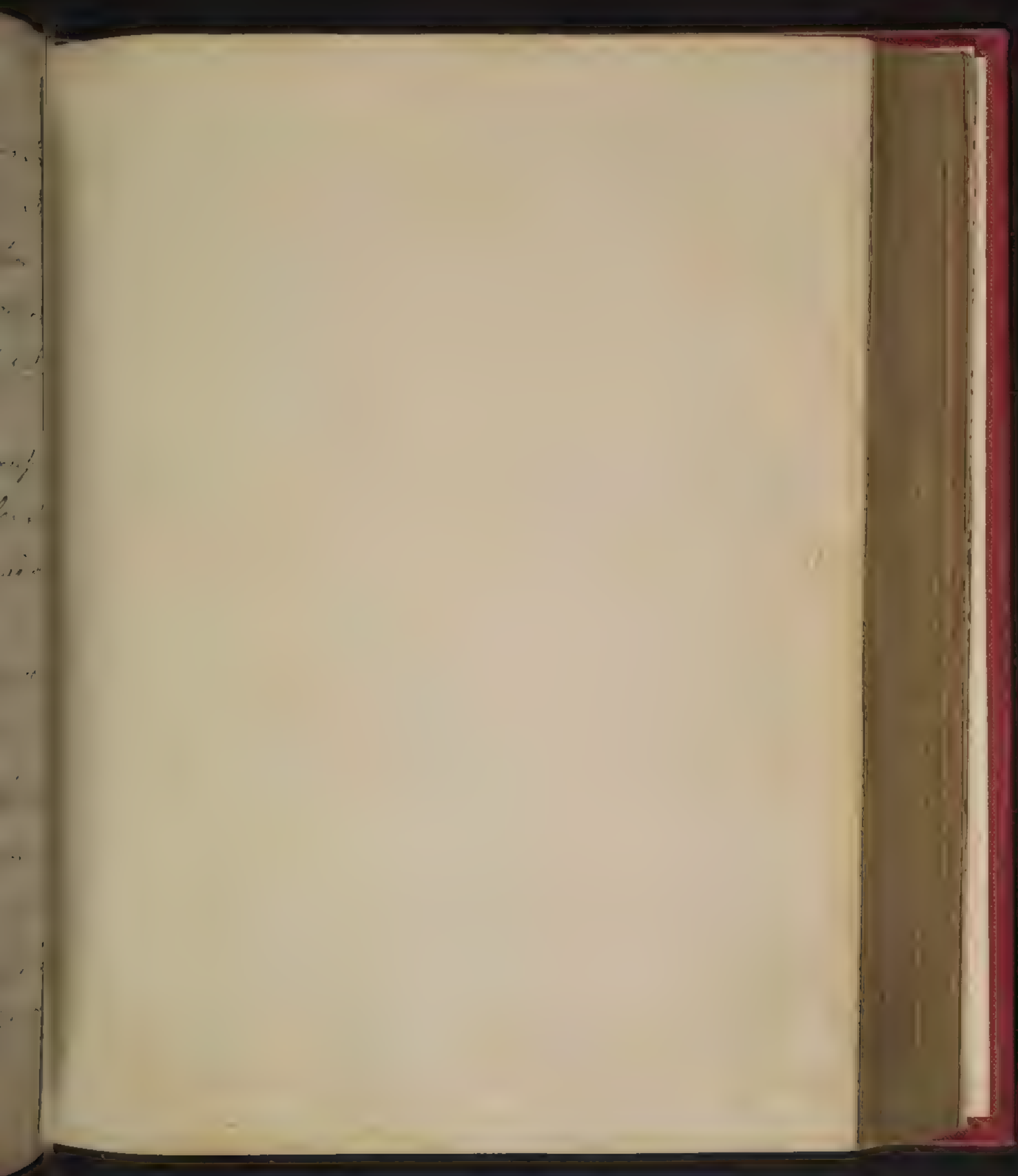


70.
but flatulencies owing to ill) Ruptures, & stones
of bowels, injudiciously removed in the
belief that they will help the digestion,
as much in the Pilonus, Bilestus; improper
food; tight ligation & dresses, cold feet
strong tea, & passions of the mind.

The proximate cause of this is excess or
deficiency of action in the muscular fibres
of the alimentary canal accompanied with
spasm &c.

Spasm alone does not constitute colic.
because we find it in Hysteria &c.

That there is excess of action in the alimentary
canal, appears from Inflammation & mor-
tification of the intestines, & from the
The precursor of the disease is, gentle pain,
when it first comes on there is seldom men-
tion in the pulse.

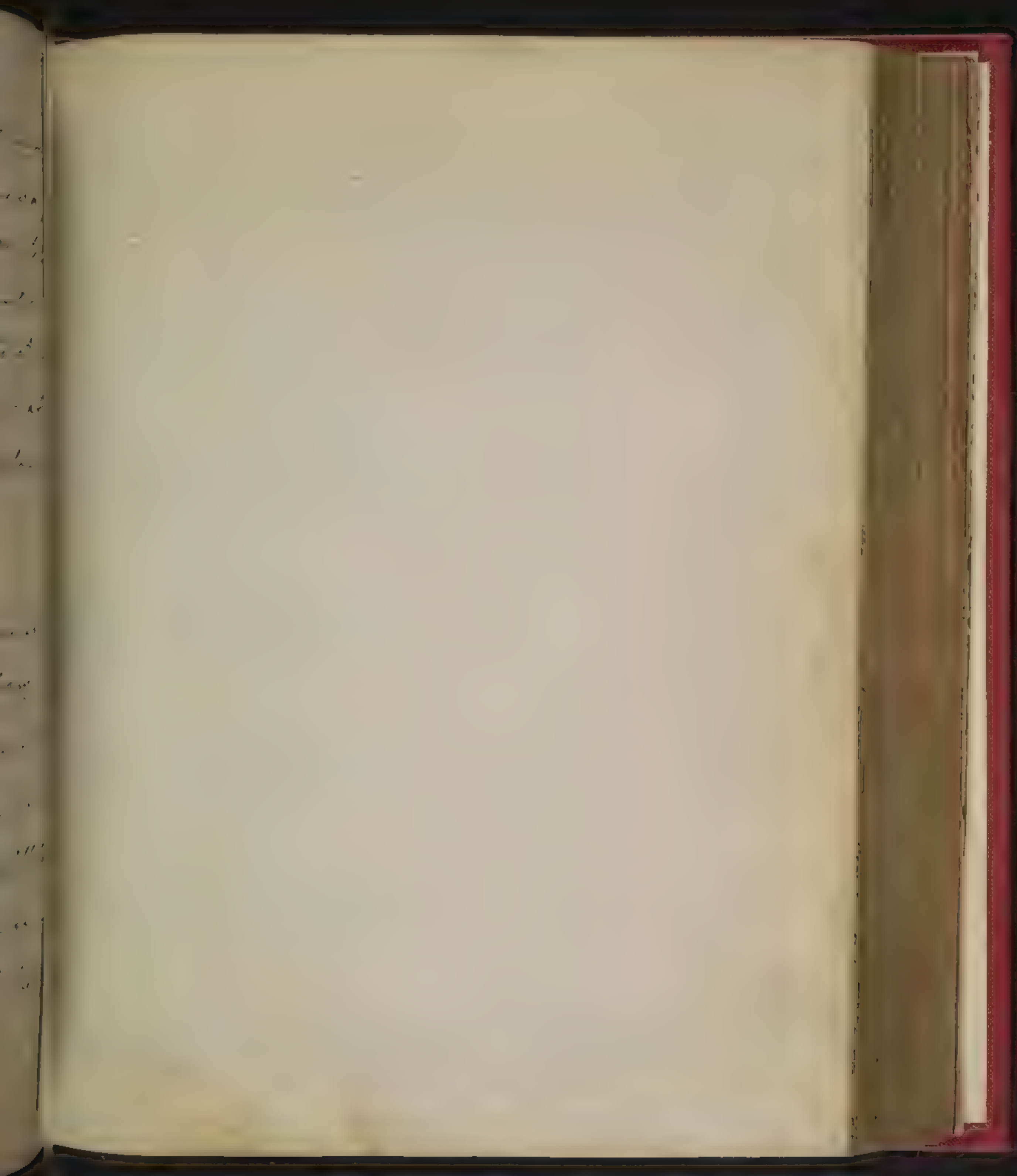


in this stage a few drops of Laudanum
sudden feeling of removing it. I knew a per-
soman when he felt it coming on, to take
20 drops of Laudanum, & it prevented the
disease, after he had thus removed it for
three times, he had never an attack after
the quantity of Laudanum here should be
small.

The Remedies are

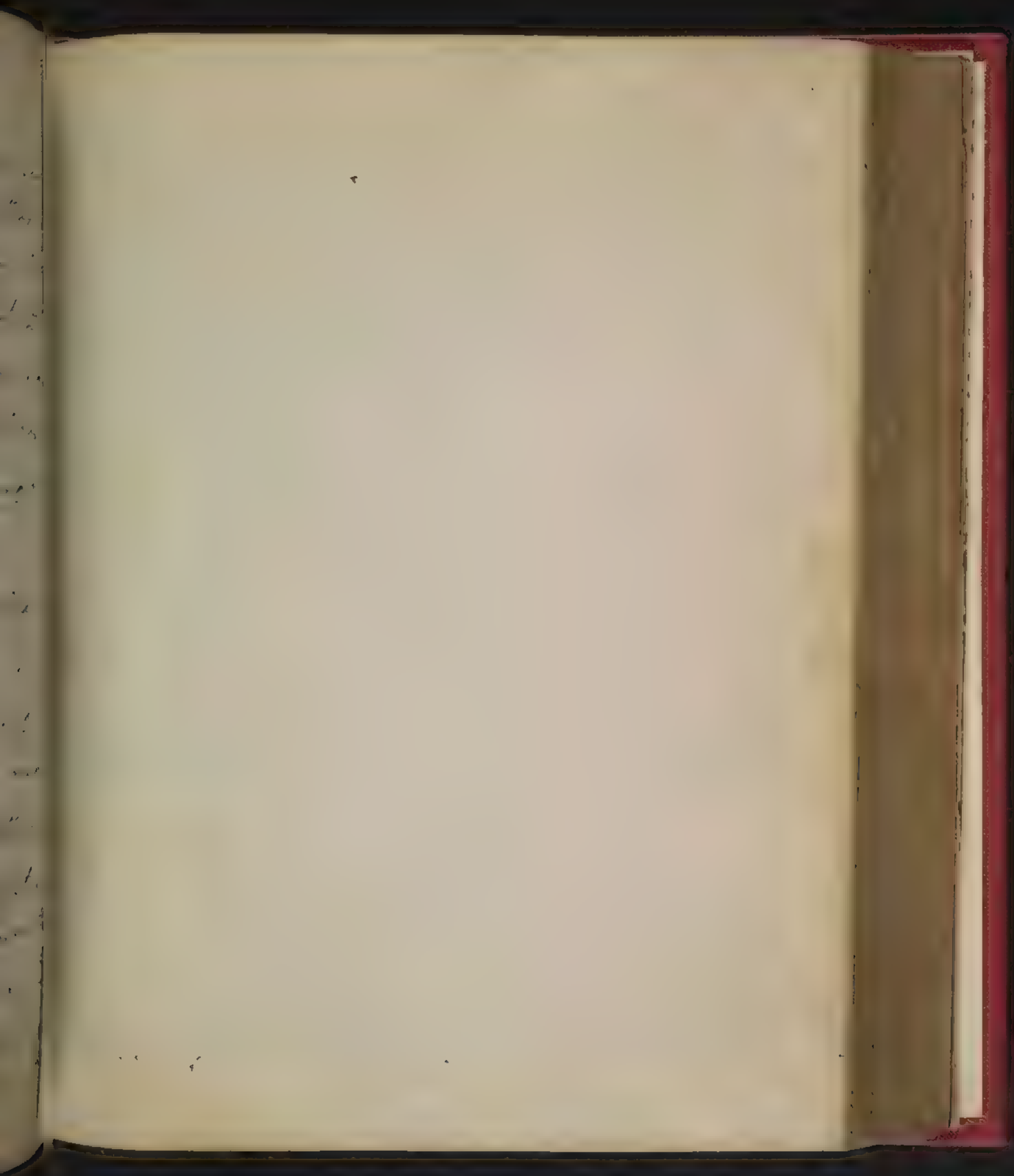
1st When the pulse is full, & there is ex-
citation, Bleeding is absolute & necessary.

Dr. Cullen recommends it indiscriminately
I have found it necessary when the pulse
was not full, & Dr. Quin says it will always
aid upon bleeding, I have been forced
to use bleeding, after Opium had been
to no purpose.



serient purge, as Castor oil, Crem: Tart.
 & purging salts. Dr. Heberden's Method was
 to dissolve the salts in water & give them
 in repeated small quantities, the late Dr.
 Cullen's idea of this place gave Crem: Tart.
 may dissolve & in repeated small doses,
 for four or five days, interposing occa-
 sionally the use of Rhium.

Dr. Cullen & others do not recommend no
 administer them till the humors were well
 impregnated with Crem: Tart., during the
 use of these medicines Laudanum must be
 given in small doses, to suppress the pain
 in four instances I have given digest of
 cold water, that is, water 20 or 30. cooler than
 the heat of the body, this often does good
 from the quantity alone, it should be given
 from ʒij to ʒiij & I have heard of a case



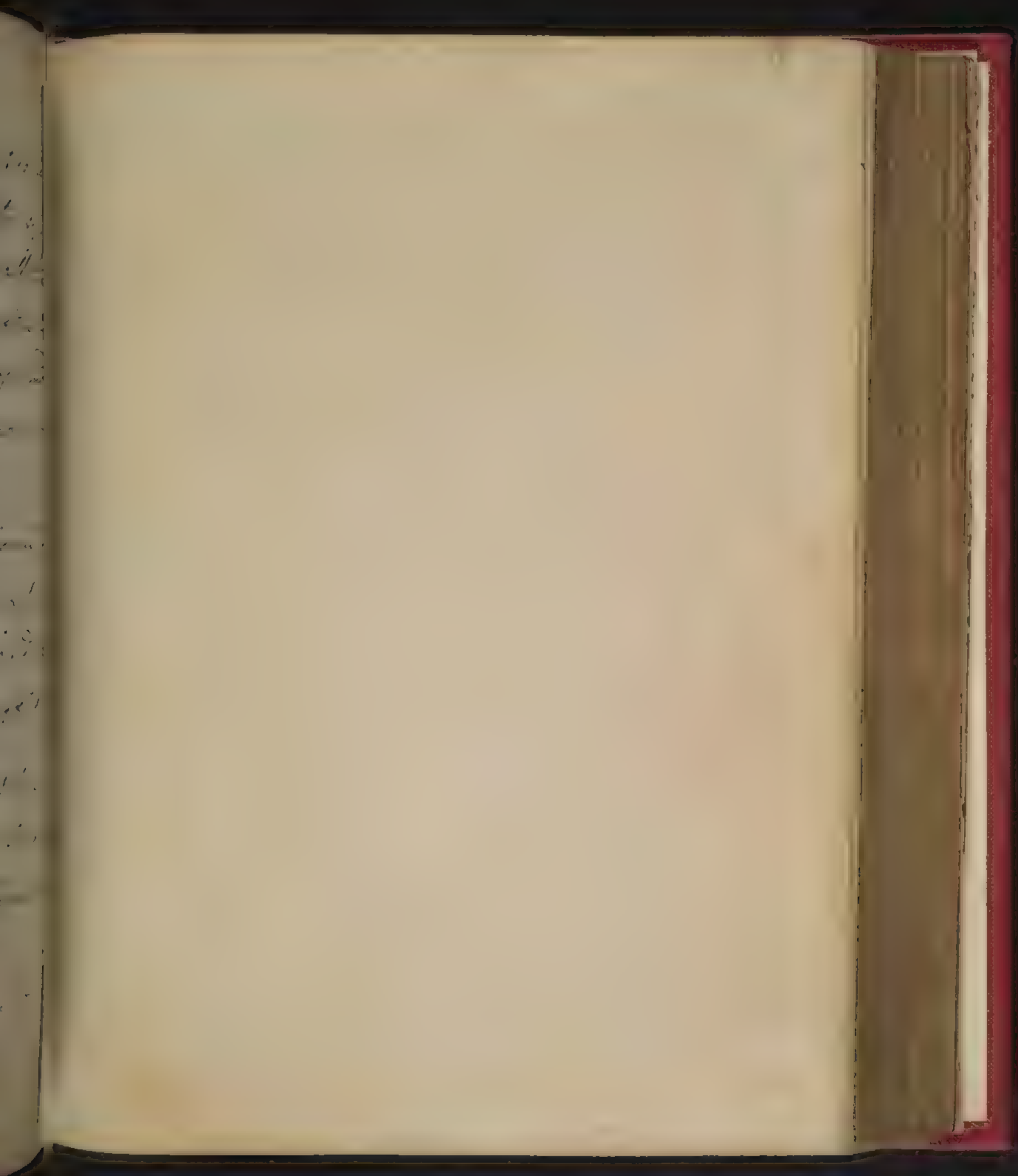
81

being given with advantage as it is much
easier to throw it in forcibly, & a Cyster syringe
is better than a bladder & pipe in all the
cases where I employed it, it was after bleed-
ing, it first procured a discharge of wind, &
afterwards the faeces In one case it gave most
undeniable relief &c.

4th After excretion is subdued, Opium
may be given in larger quantities & likewise
more acrid purges may be employed, as
Rhubarb, & Calomel joined to a balsam

5th The cerniculum is excellent here. It
not while action is not subdued. I have
given it not like a charm, after Opium has
been used to no purpose.

6th Warm & stimulating applications to
the Belly



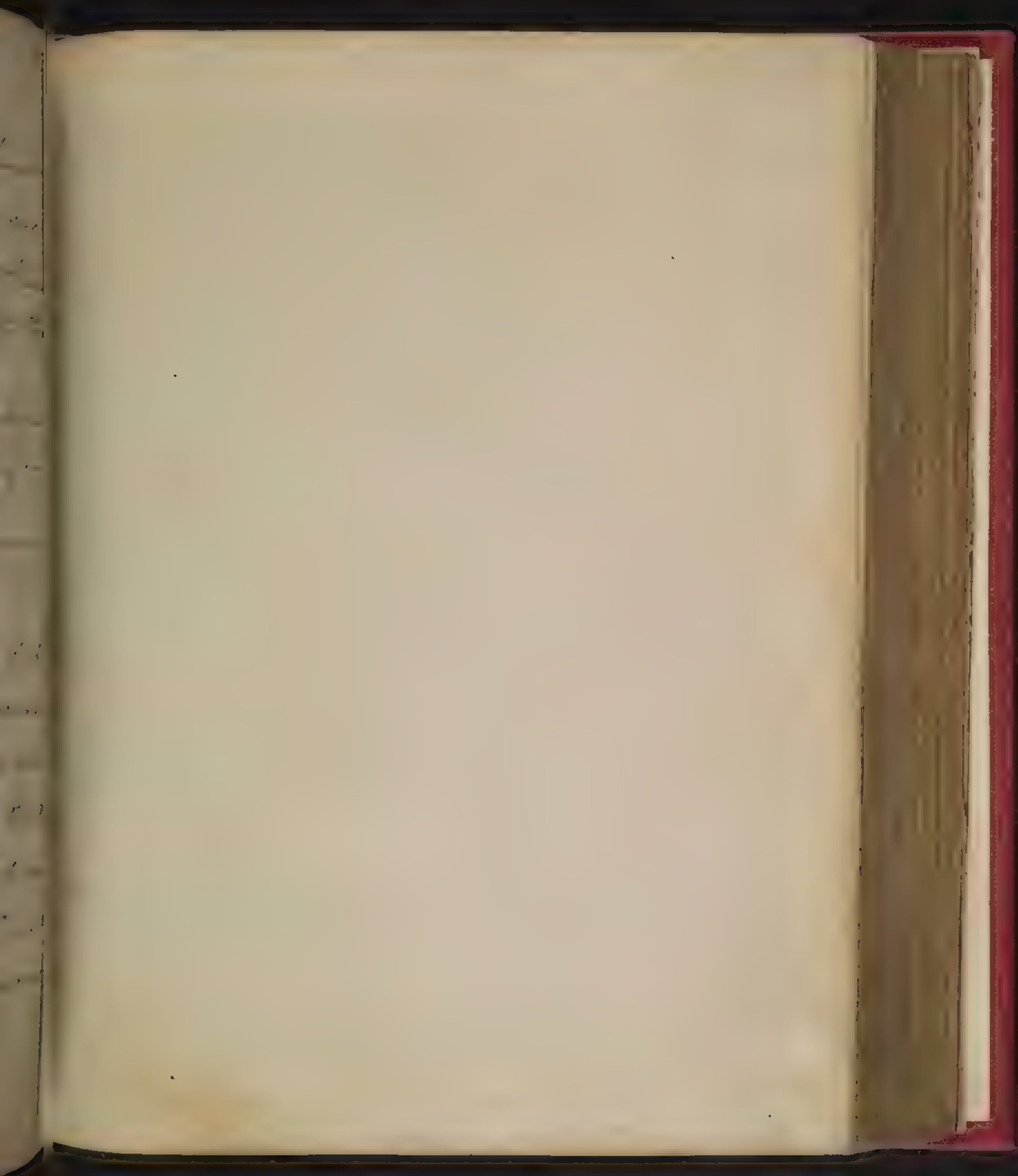
32

1st Stimulating system, which stems it
from these points, as Temperature, smooth
of bones, - from the air is obtained
by a large quantity of air & water thrown
into the lungs

2nd is seldom obtained but by a
smaller quantity with a different system

3rd relates to the thought these are not
used by a few men.

4th Cold water thrown on the body
of a horse is intimately connected
where it produces a reaction, which
will be further to confirm the 3rd.
That there is a degree of the whole and
I have known two cases of cold water
thrown on the body of a horse & a discharge of urine



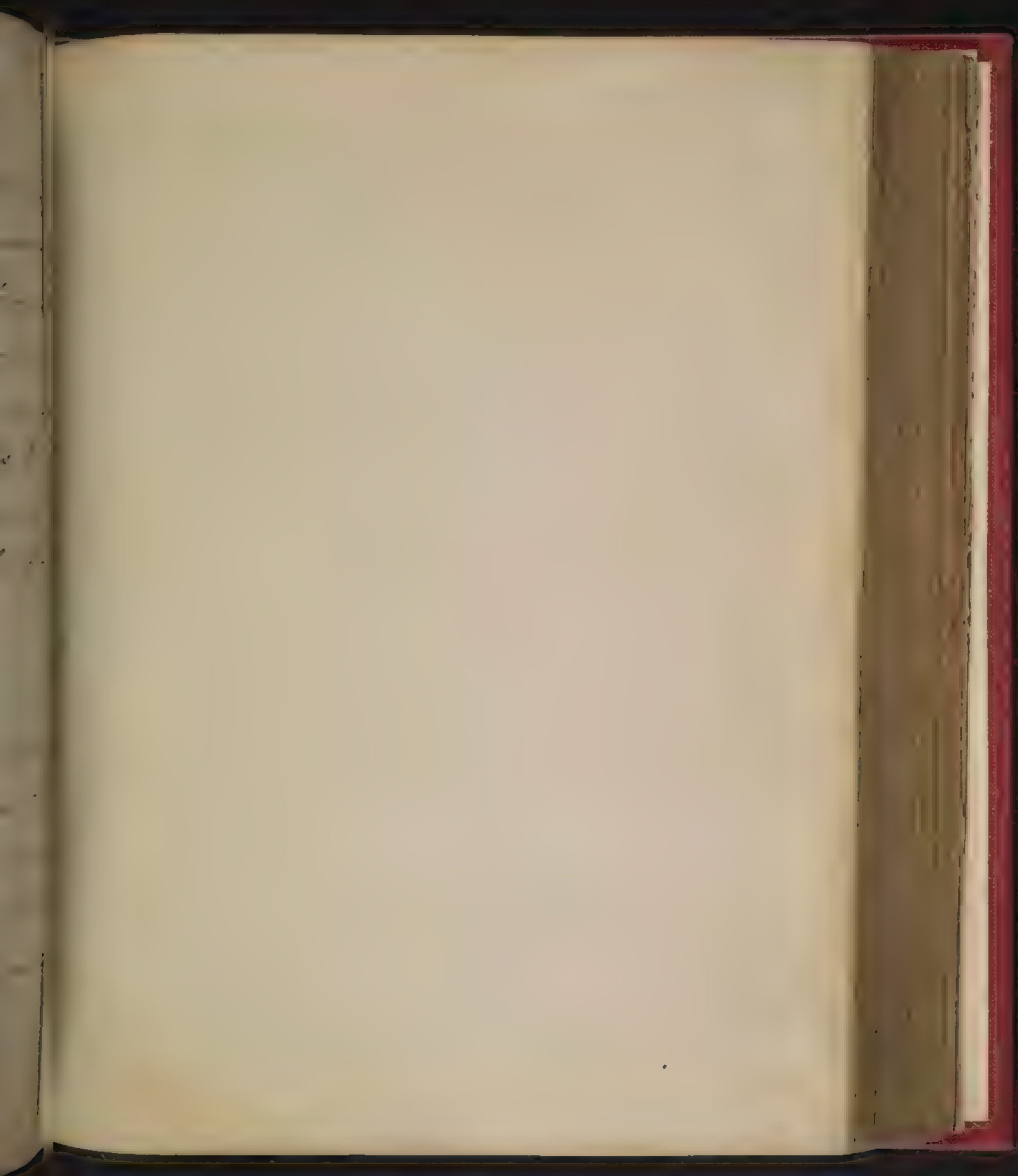
23

[illegible]

1887

4. 7/2, 1/6, . . .

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



The Great Lakes

Bartholomew

It is a lake of the Great Lakes, and is
 the largest without any primary ^{or} ~~primary~~
 the largest not in the Great Lakes. It is a lake

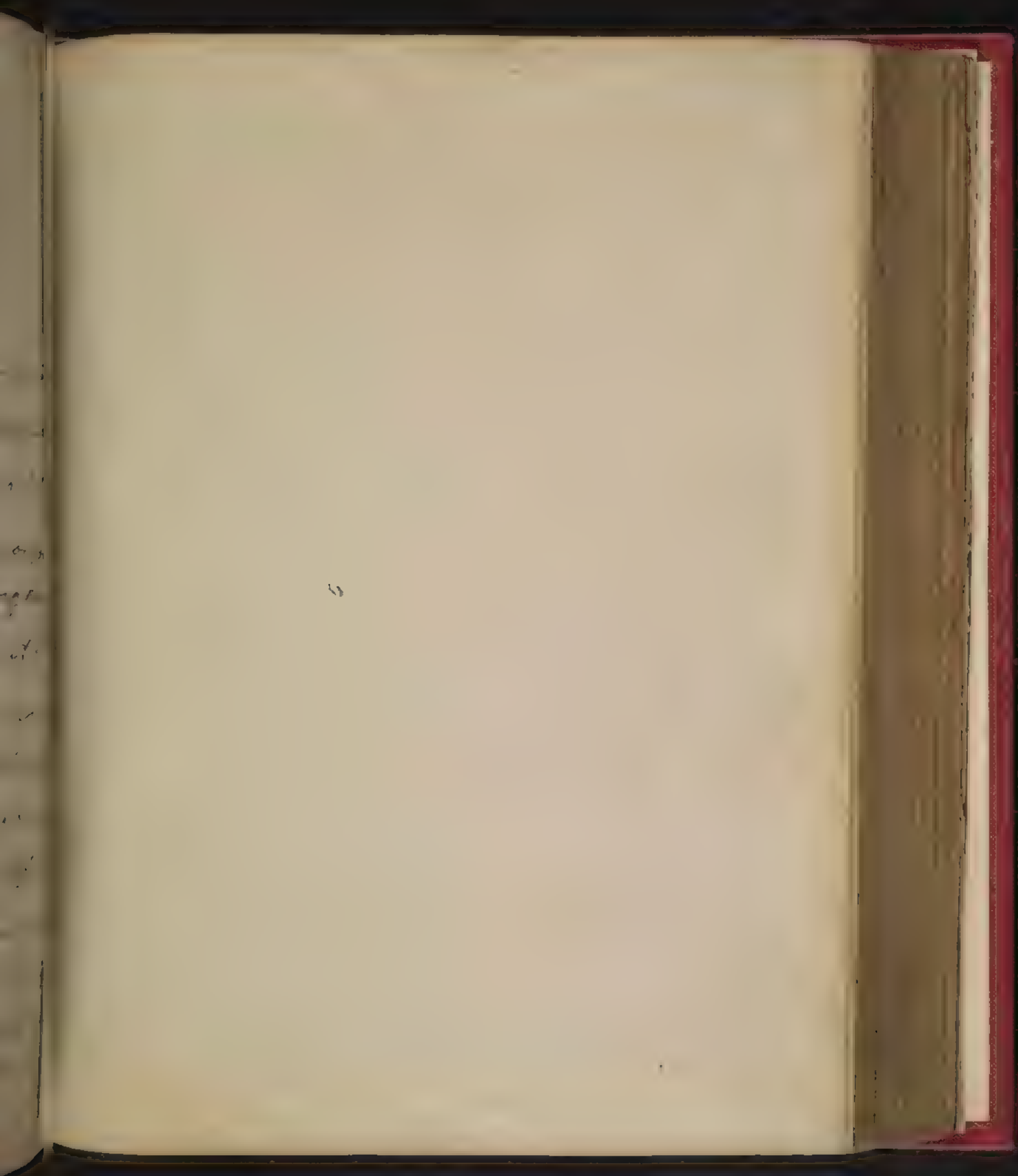
It is a lake of the Great Lakes, and is
 the largest without any primary ^{or} ~~primary~~
 the largest not in the Great Lakes. It is a lake

It is a lake of the Great Lakes, and is
 the largest without any primary ^{or} ~~primary~~
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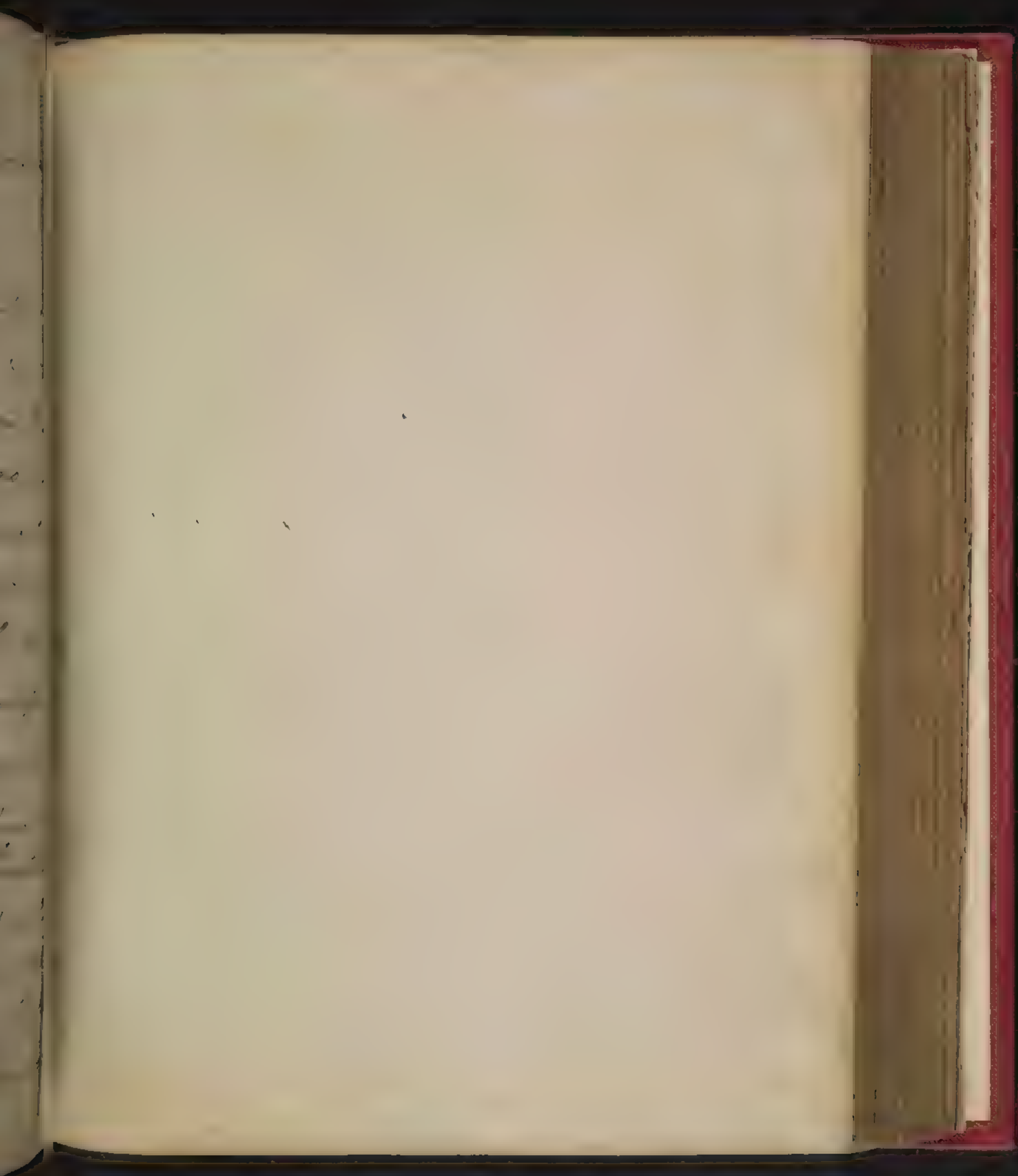
It is a lake of the Great Lakes, and is
 the largest without any primary ^{or} ~~primary~~
 the largest not in the Great Lakes. It is a lake

It is a lake of the Great Lakes, and is
 the largest without any primary ^{or} ~~primary~~
 the largest not in the Great Lakes. It is a lake



25. Return N. 7 4:30, no other
only. Thanks

There is often a great deal of
general disability in this season, & is
produced by causes, which act on the
elementary canal primarily, as
I throw a view into the history, &
pass as far as it may, but it is not
possible to have more an able person
to be made power into the intellect
from the mind for the mind may not
be on the best stage of information
leading to a description of nature
the large & a description of it on the
subject of the mind which is
the great thing to be got on by the
mind of the intellect by the mind



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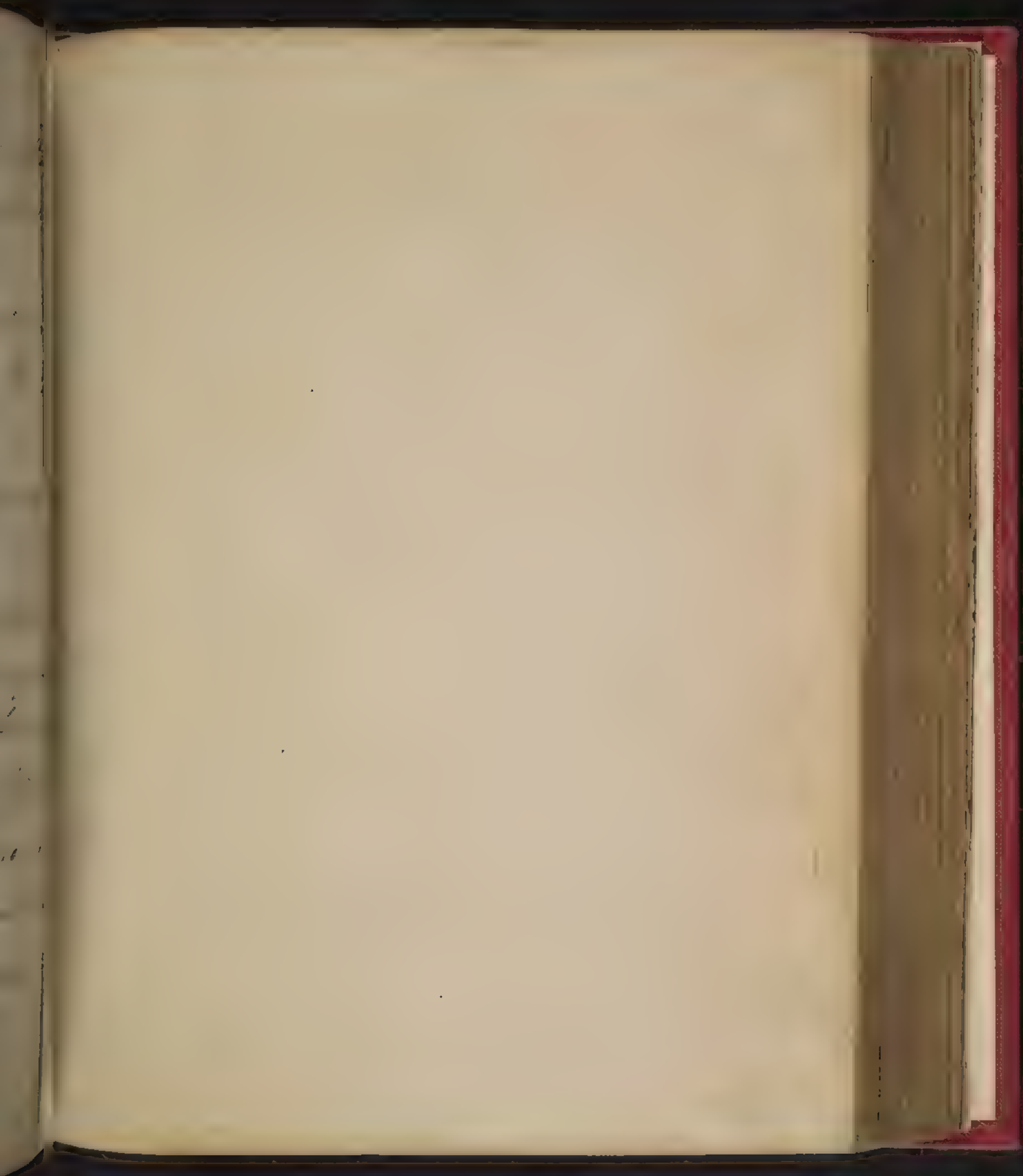
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2nd During the very morning
some of the following morning I
shall be going out to the
place to examine the place
at the same time.

3rd As regards the general impression
that there is some proper but that
particulars are covered the things
at the station house.

4th As to the question of the
existence of the same.

5th Finally, as regards the
question of the same.

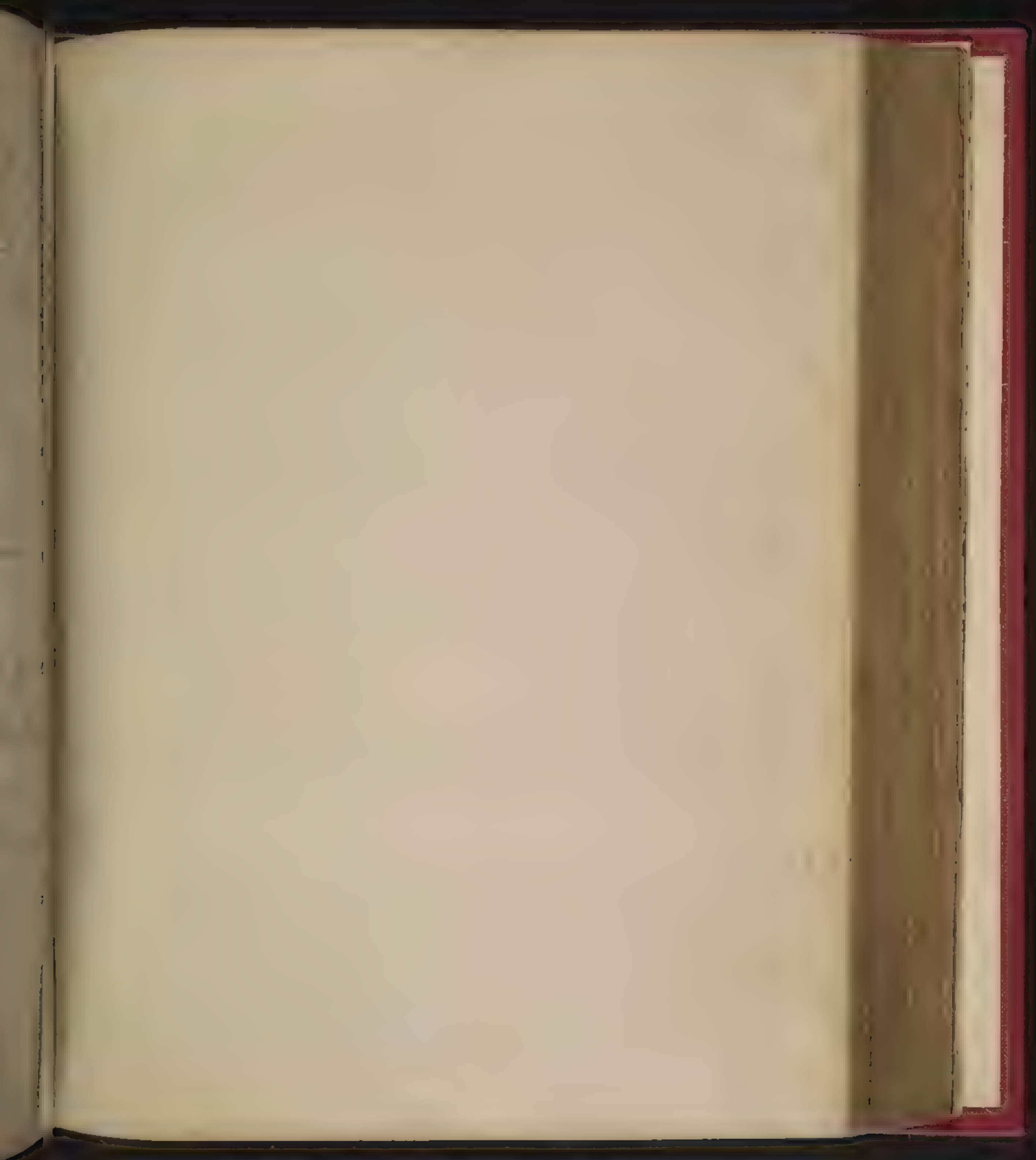
6th As to the
question of the same.

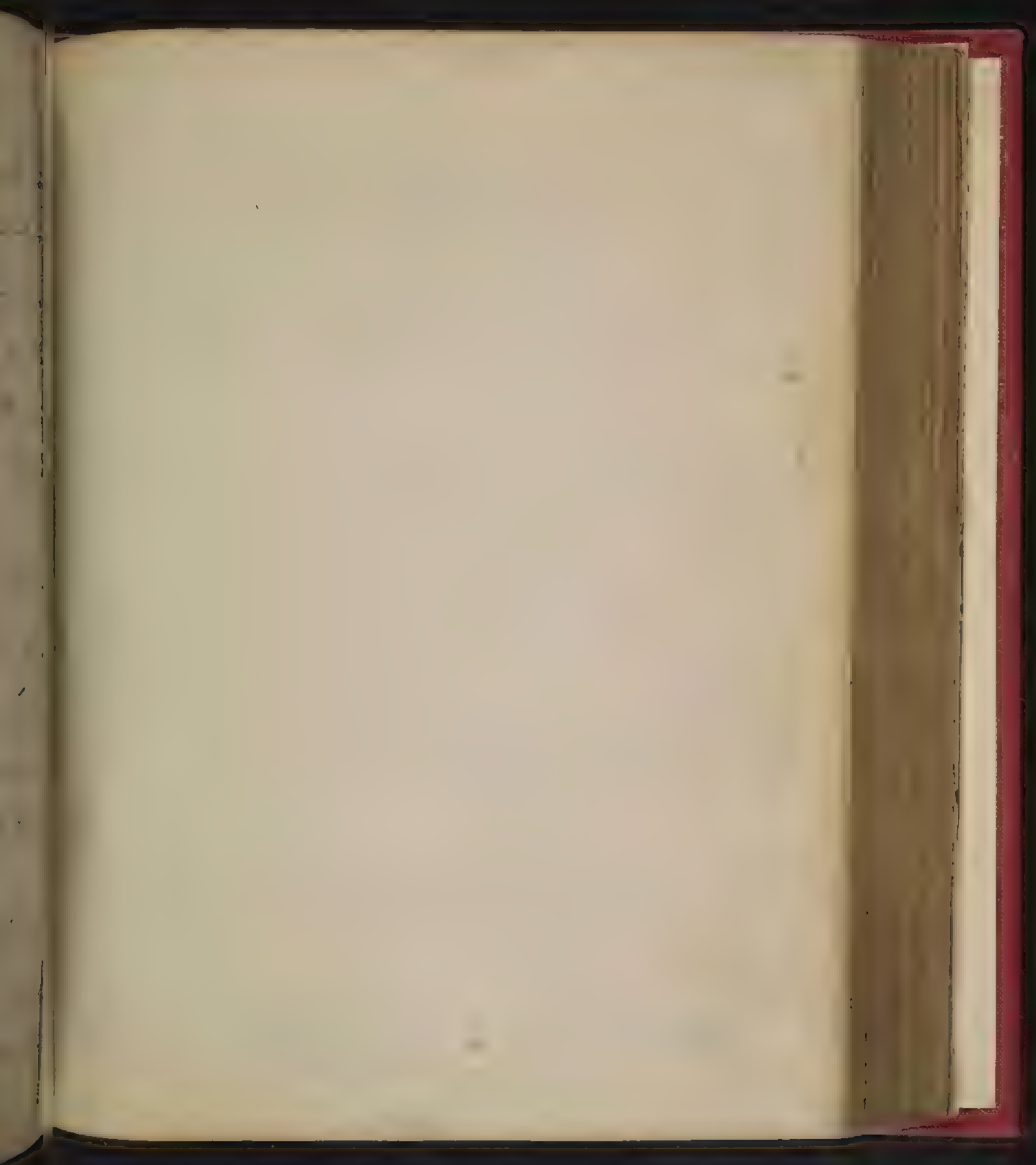


1. The first of the three is the
the first of the three is the
the first of the three is the
the first of the three is the

6. The second of the three is the
the second of the three is the
the second of the three is the
the second of the three is the

the third of the three is the
the third of the three is the
the third of the three is the
the third of the three is the





1844 The annual report of the
Committee of the Board of Directors
of the American Bible Society

The American Bible Society
was organized in 1792 for the purpose
of circulating the Bible among the
poor and ignorant of the United States
and of the West Indies and Africa
and of the South Sea Islands.

The Society has since that time
been engaged in the same noble
work, and has been blessed with
the aid of many benevolent friends.

The annual report of the
Committee of the Board of Directors
of the American Bible Society
for the year 1844 is now published.



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the general principles of the
theory of the subject. It is shown that the
theory is based on the assumption that the
system is in a state of equilibrium. The
principles are then applied to the case of a
system of particles, and it is shown that the
theory is in agreement with the experimental
results.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the special case of a system of
particles. It is shown that the theory is in
agreement with the experimental results.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a
discussion of the case of a system of particles
in a state of motion. It is shown that the
theory is in agreement with the experimental
results.



My dear friend
I have just received
your letter of the 10th
and am very glad to hear
of your success in the
study of the French language.

I have also just received
your letter of the 12th
and am very glad to hear
of your success in the
study of the French language.
I have also just received
your letter of the 14th
and am very glad to hear
of your success in the
study of the French language.
I have also just received
your letter of the 16th
and am very glad to hear
of your success in the
study of the French language.



3.

Myophanes

collected in the same locality as
the one to which I have referred
above and yet very different
in its appearance. It is
the same as the one I have
collected in the same locality.

It is found in the same locality
as the one I have referred to
above and yet very different.

It is found in the same locality
as the one I have referred to
above and yet very different.

It is found in the same locality
as the one I have referred to
above and yet very different.



"I am very much obliged to you for
the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.

It is very kind of you to write to me

and I am very much obliged to you for
the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.

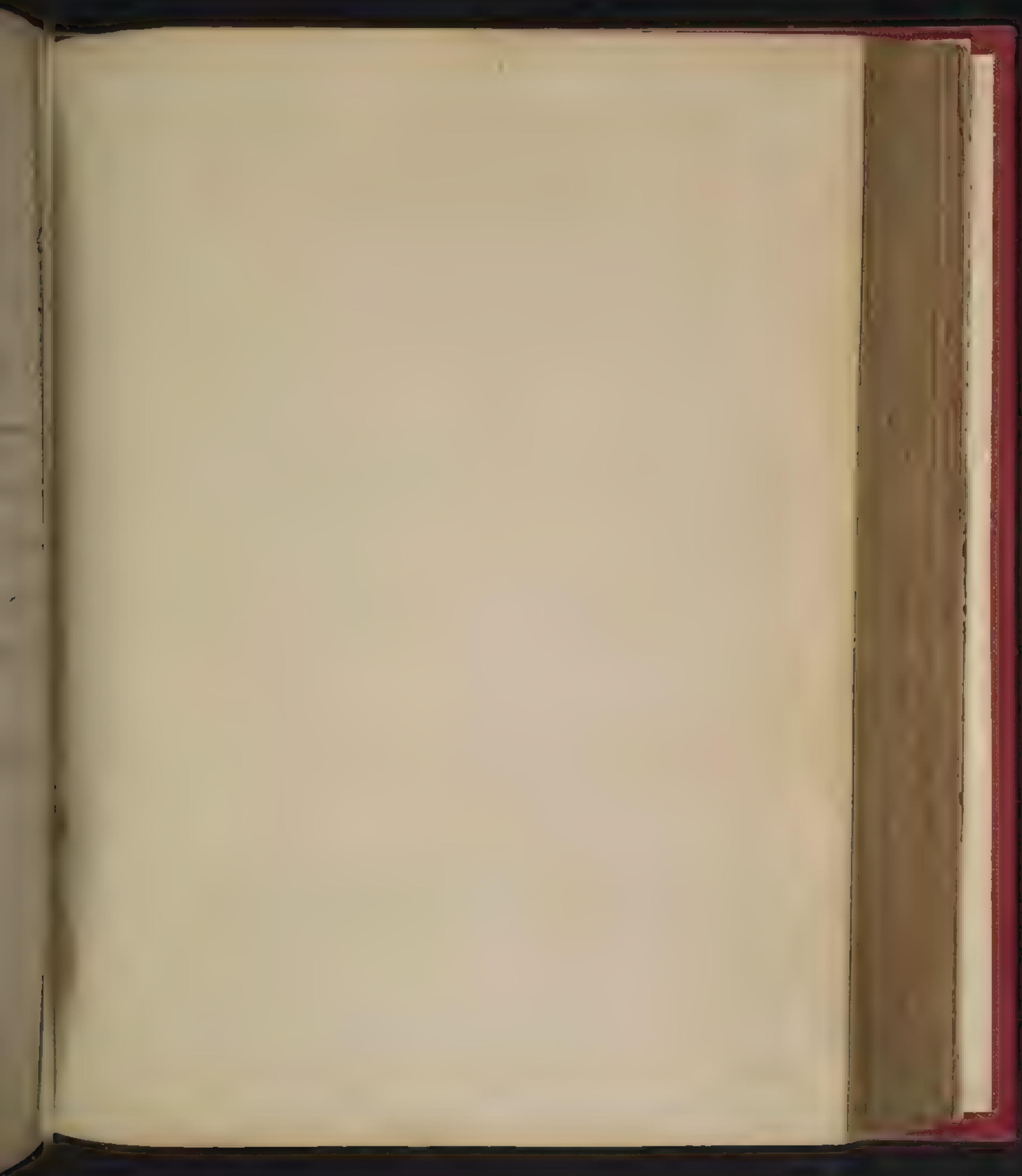
I am very much obliged to you for
the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.

I am very much obliged to you for
the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.

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the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.

I am very much obliged to you for
the letter which I received from you
at 12 o'clock of the 12th inst.





1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to the history of the world from the present day to the future.

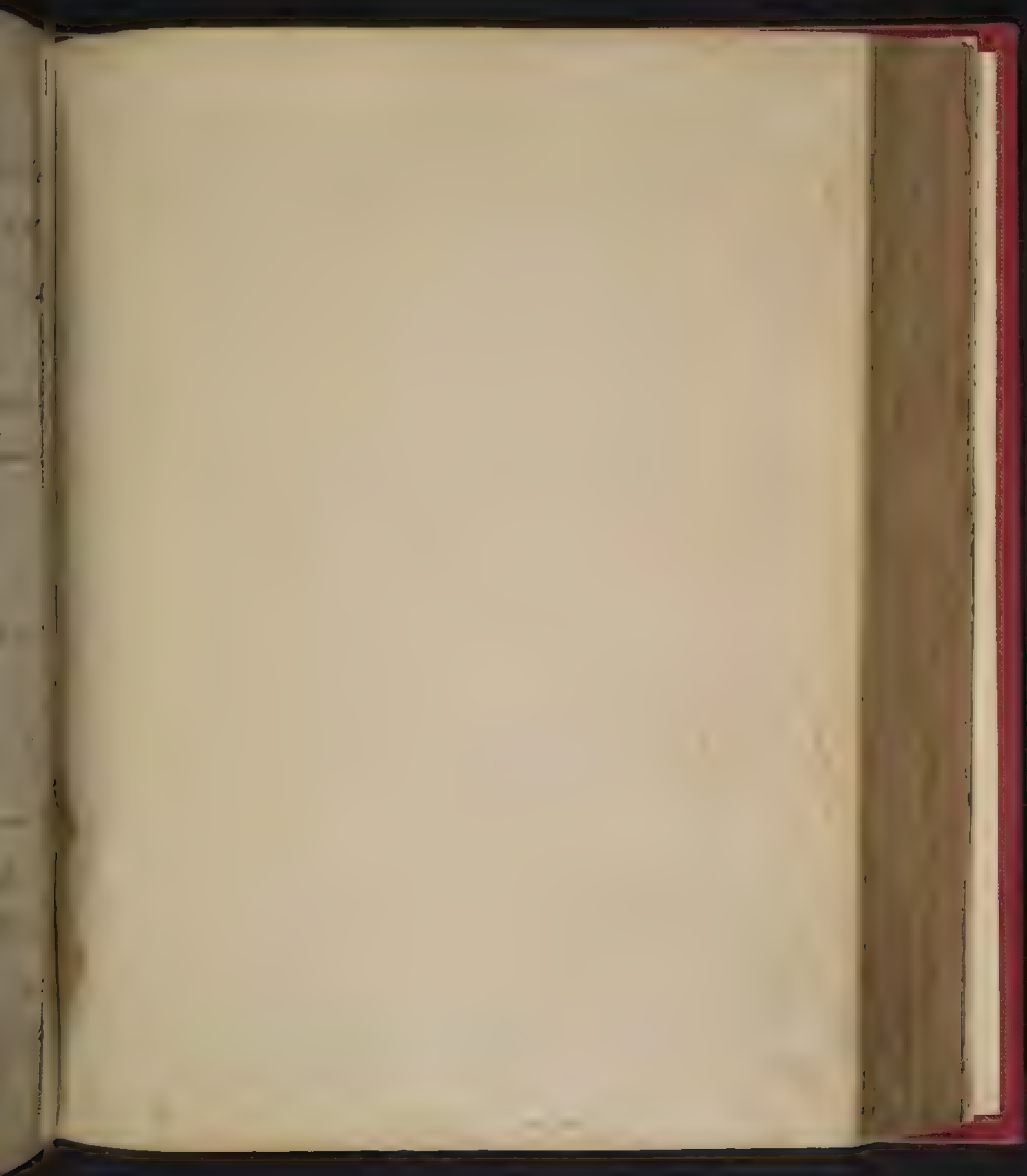


The committee on the subject of
the bill proposed to the Senate
the committee on the subject of the
bill proposed to the Senate.

The committee on the subject of
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The committee on the subject of
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the committee on the subject of the
bill proposed to the Senate.

The committee on the subject of
the bill proposed to the Senate
the committee on the subject of the
bill proposed to the Senate.



[illegible]



Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal lines, though it is significantly faded and blurry. The script appears to be a cursive style, possibly Maghrebi or Ottoman. The page is aged, with a yellowish-tan color and some visible wear along the edges. The binding of the book is visible on the left side, showing a dark red or maroon cover.



The first of the [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The third of the [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]





Handwritten text in Arabic script, consisting of approximately 10 lines. The script is cursive and somewhat faded.

I. ...
II. ...
III. ...

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Persian or Urdu, covering the majority of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The script is fluid and characteristic of historical manuscript writing. The page is numbered '10' in the top left corner.

The first of these is the
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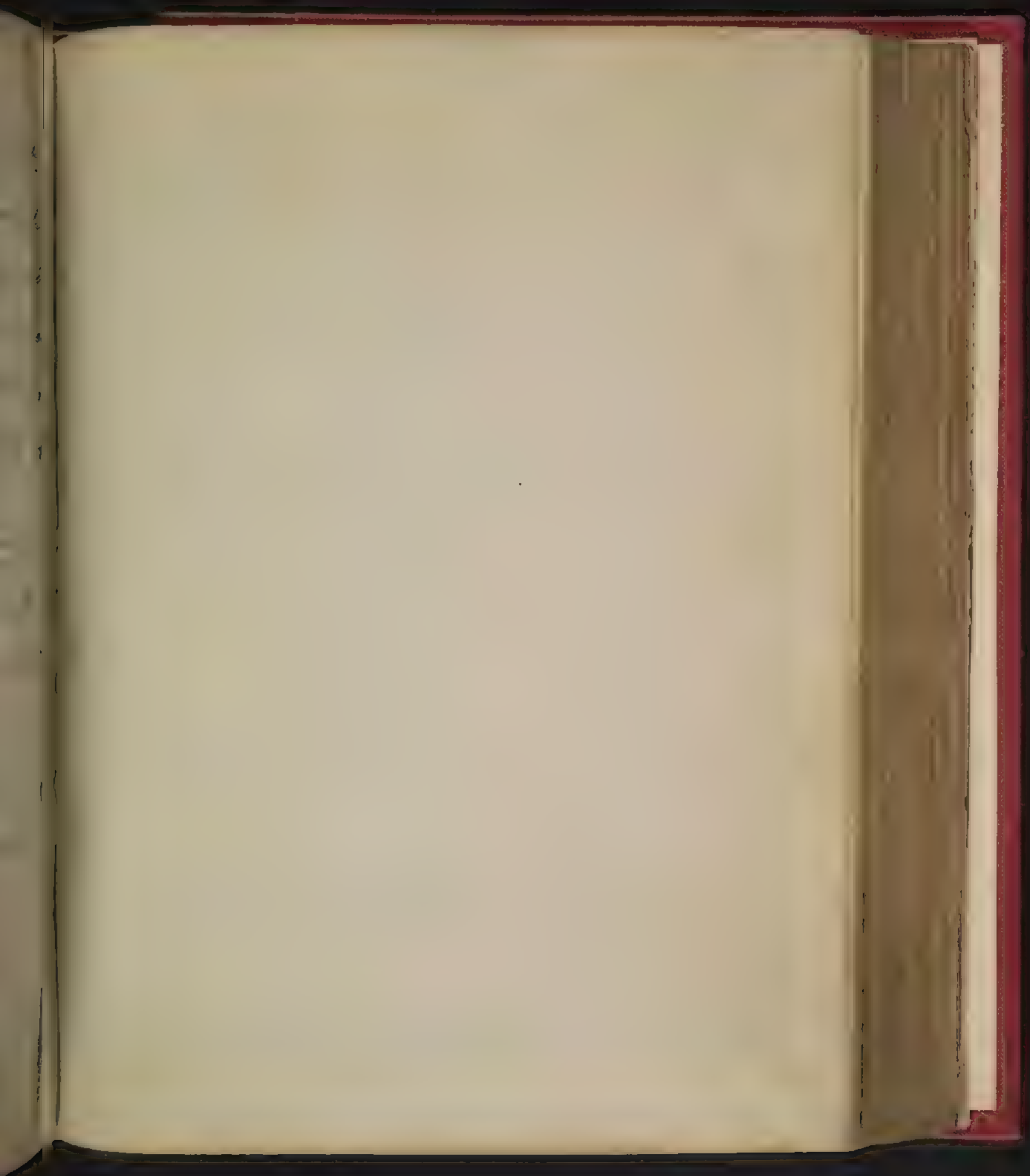


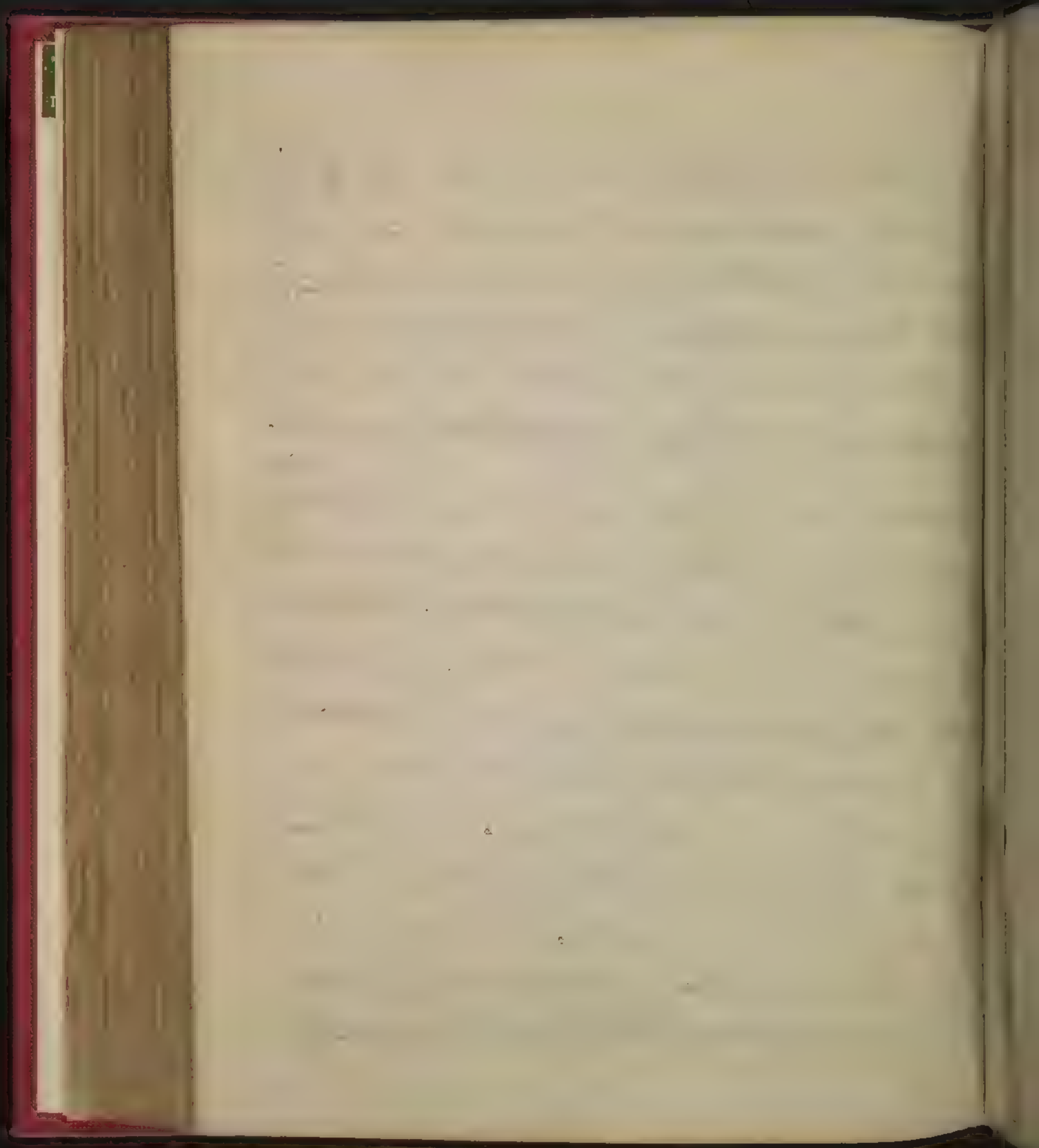
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines indented. The ink is dark and the paper is aged and slightly discolored. The handwriting is somewhat faded and difficult to read in some places.

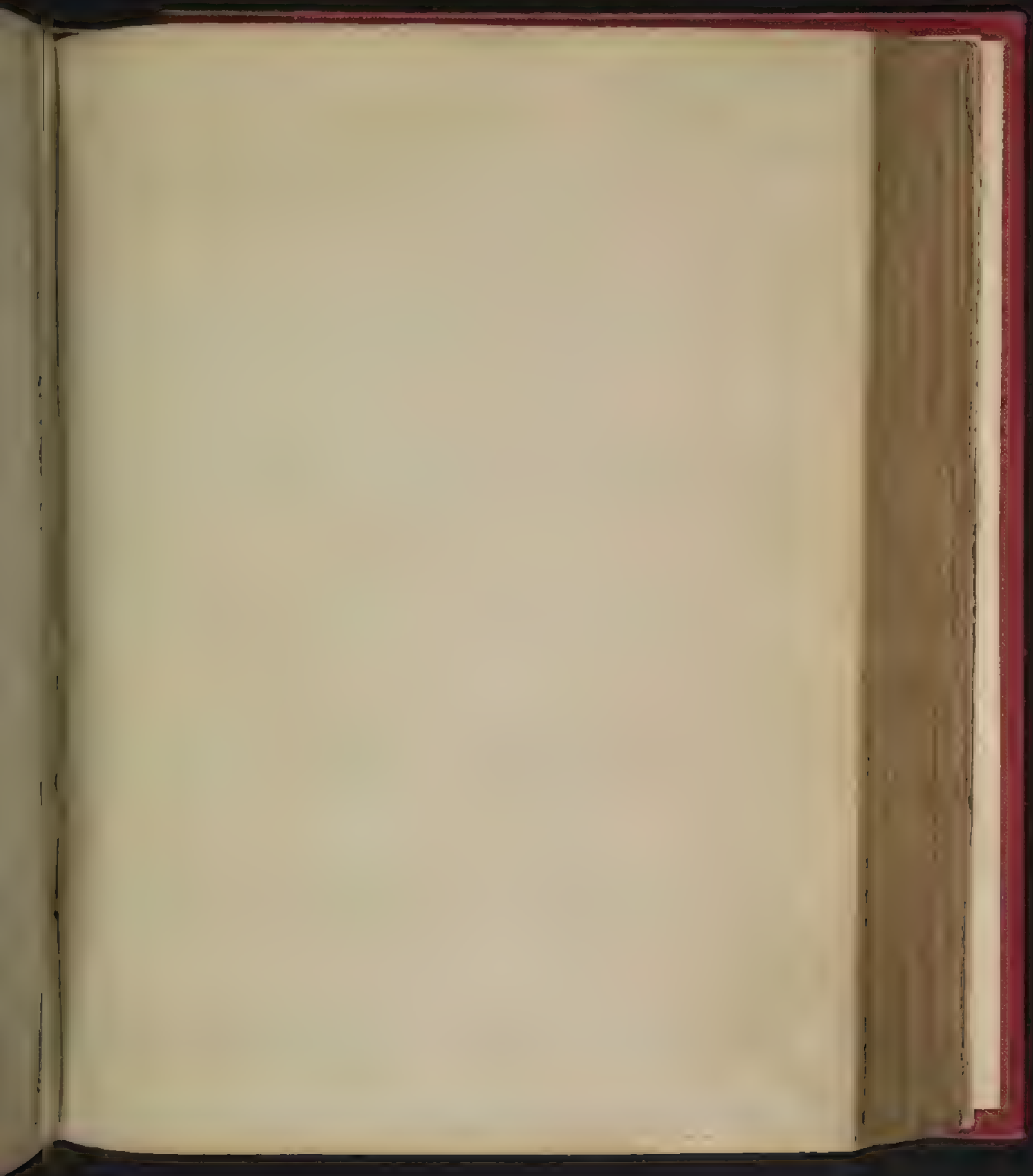


My dear Mr. [illegible]
I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am
[illegible] and hope to hear from you again soon.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible]

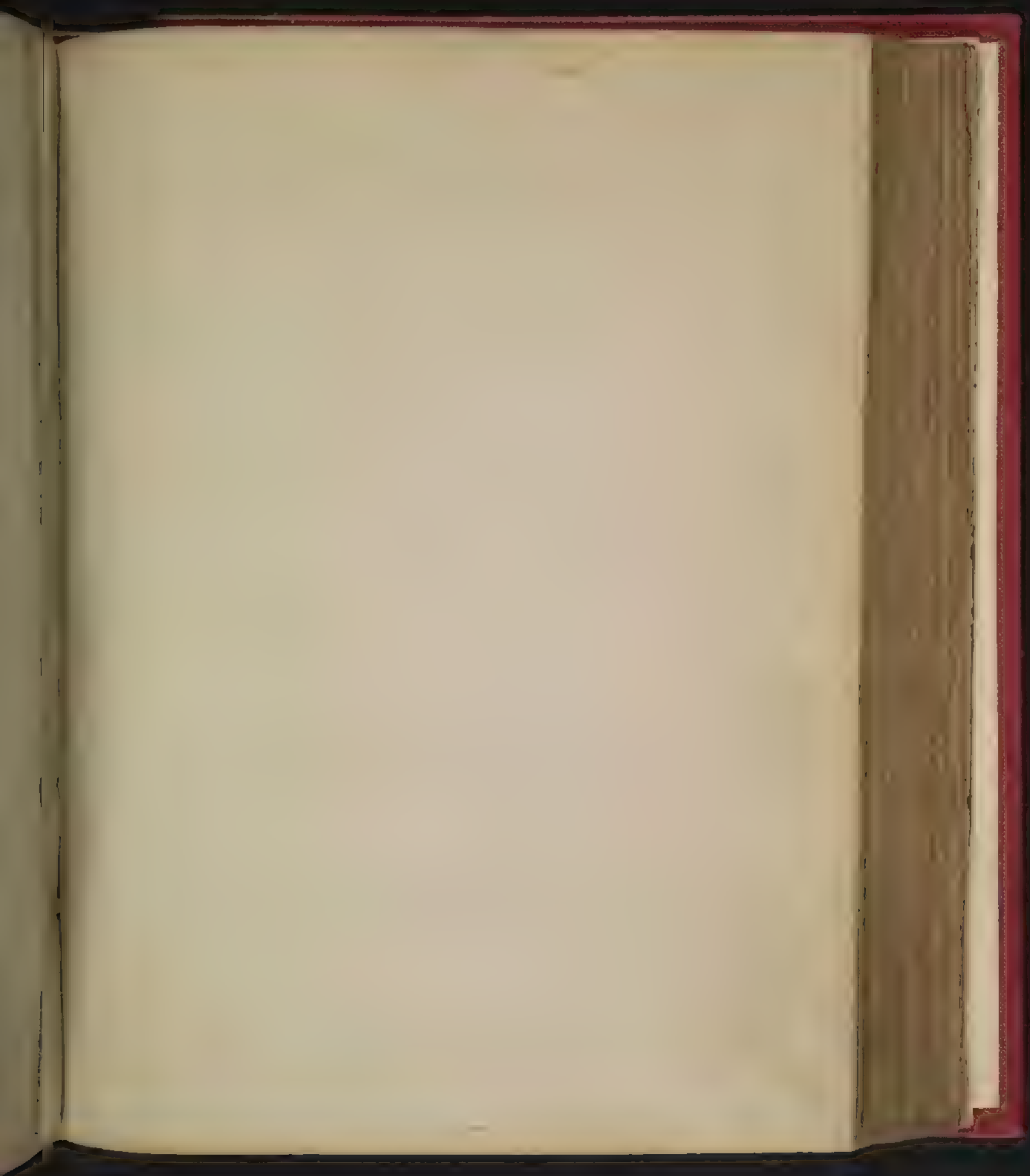


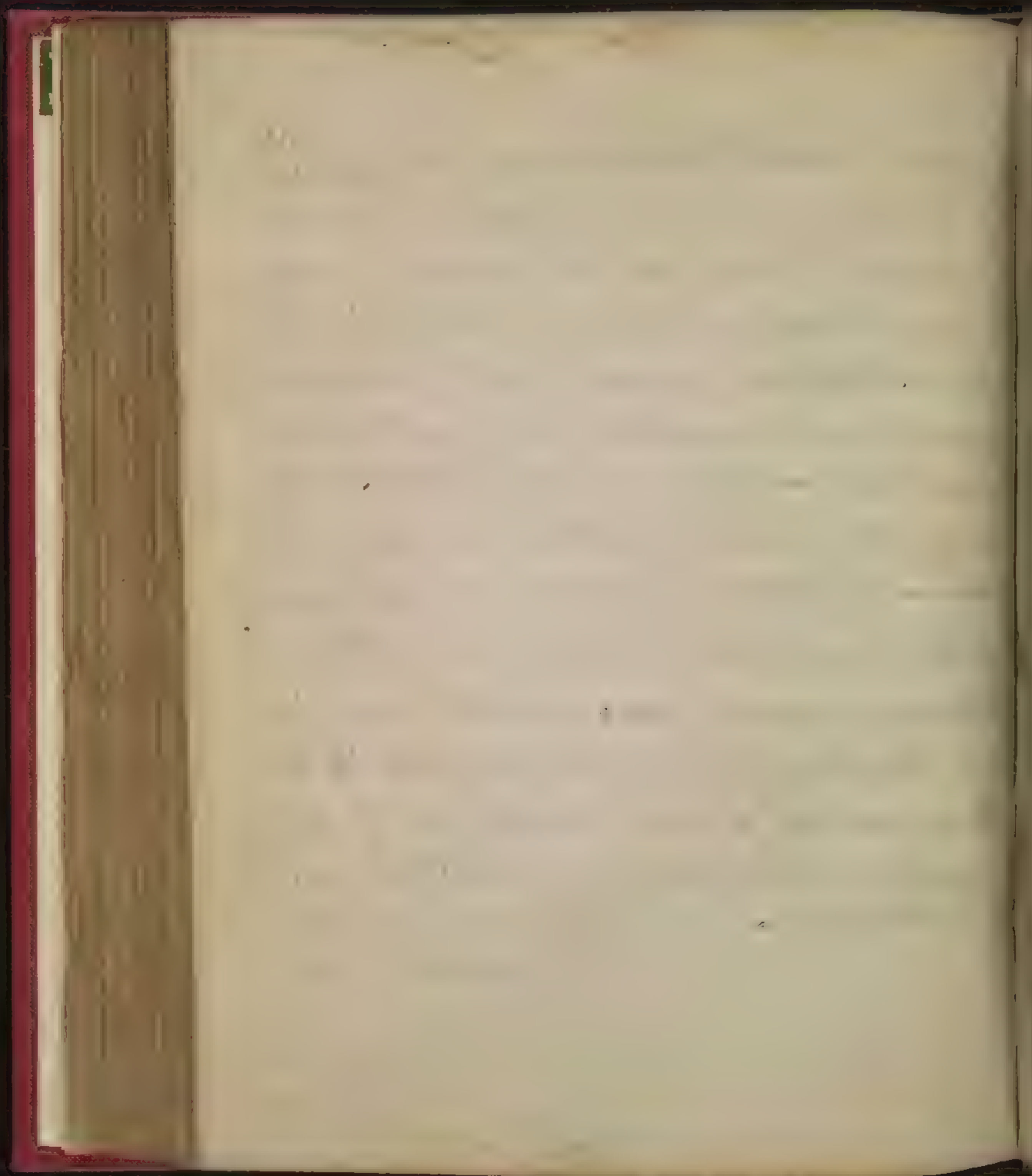






[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]



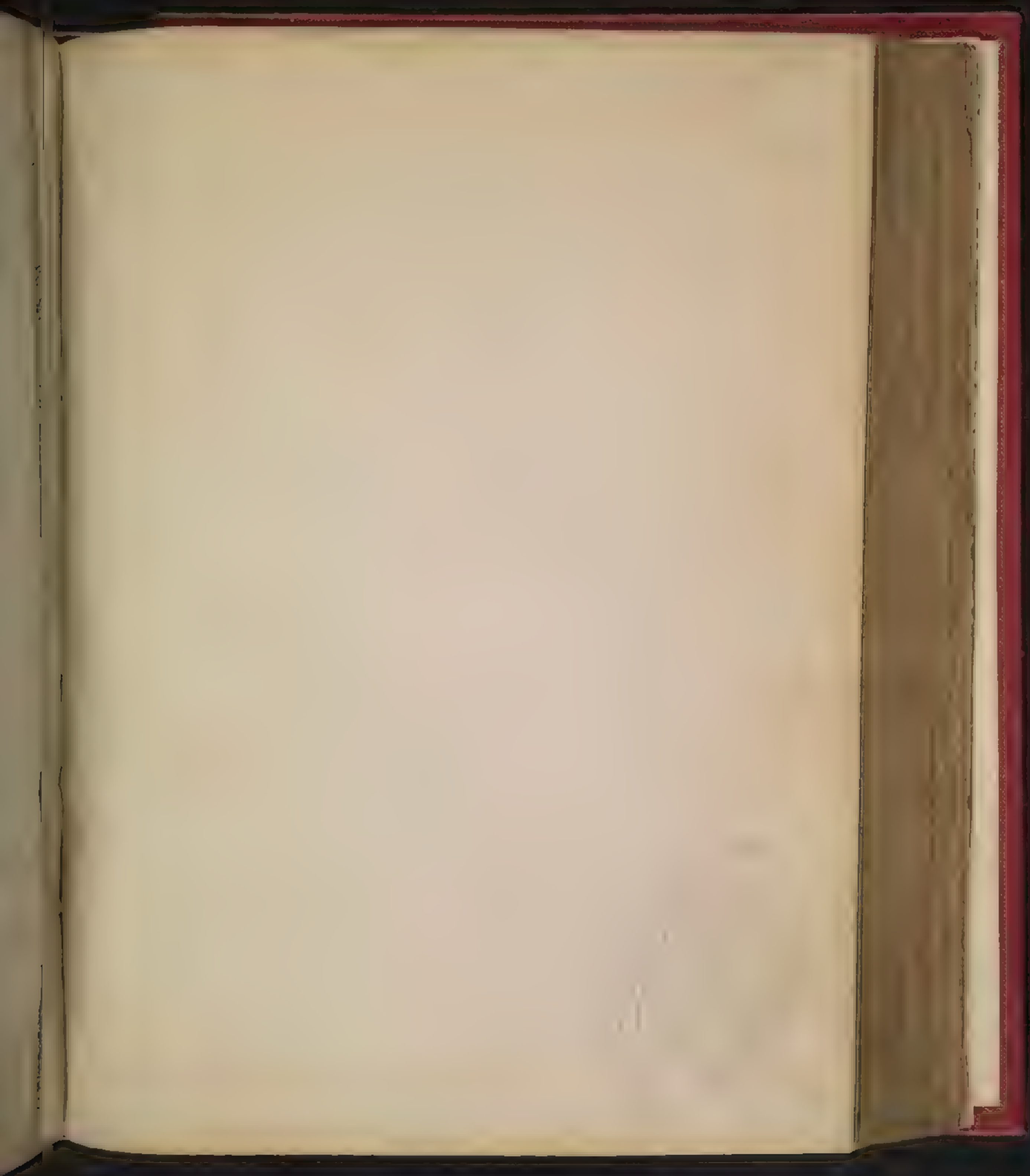








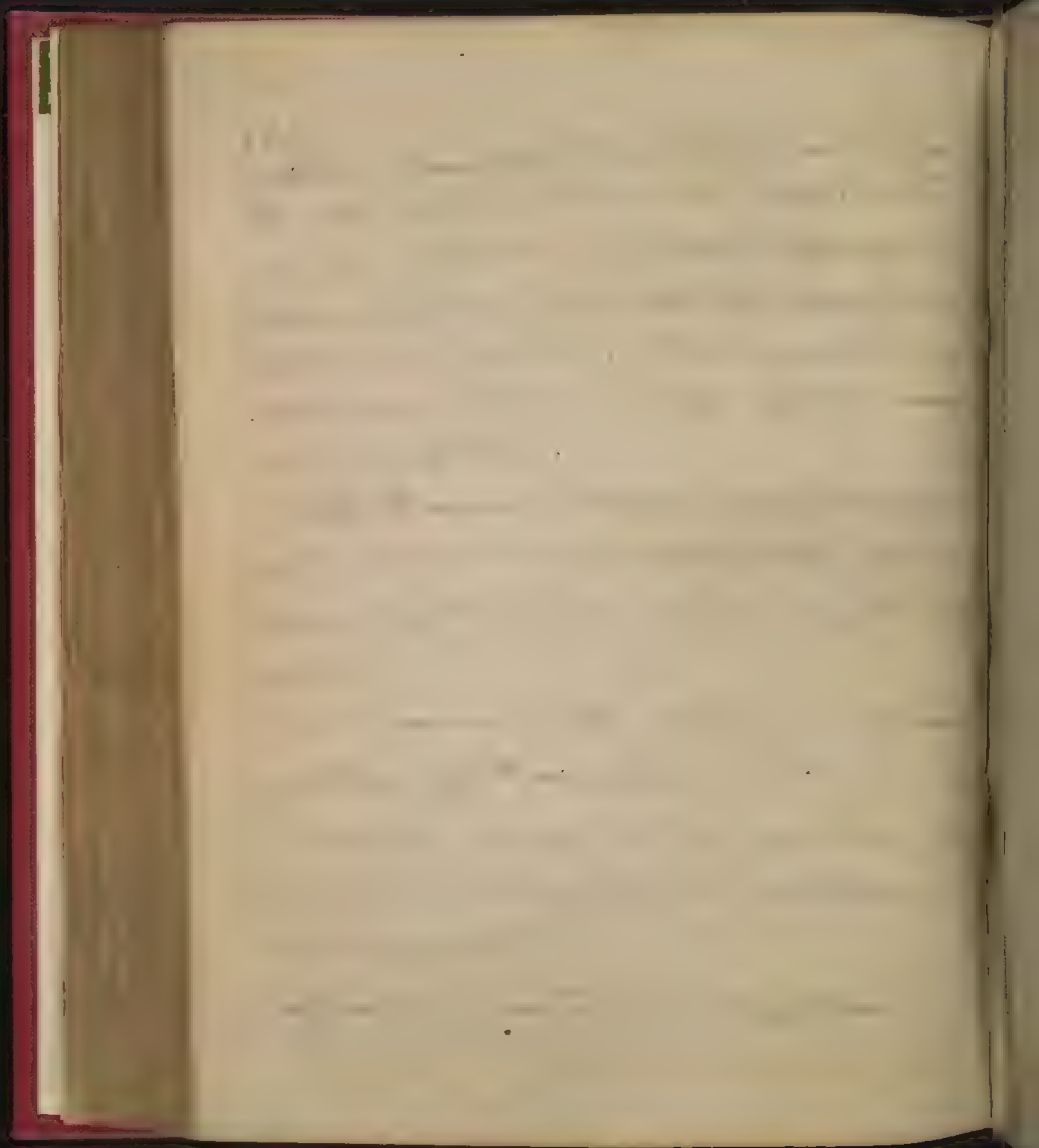




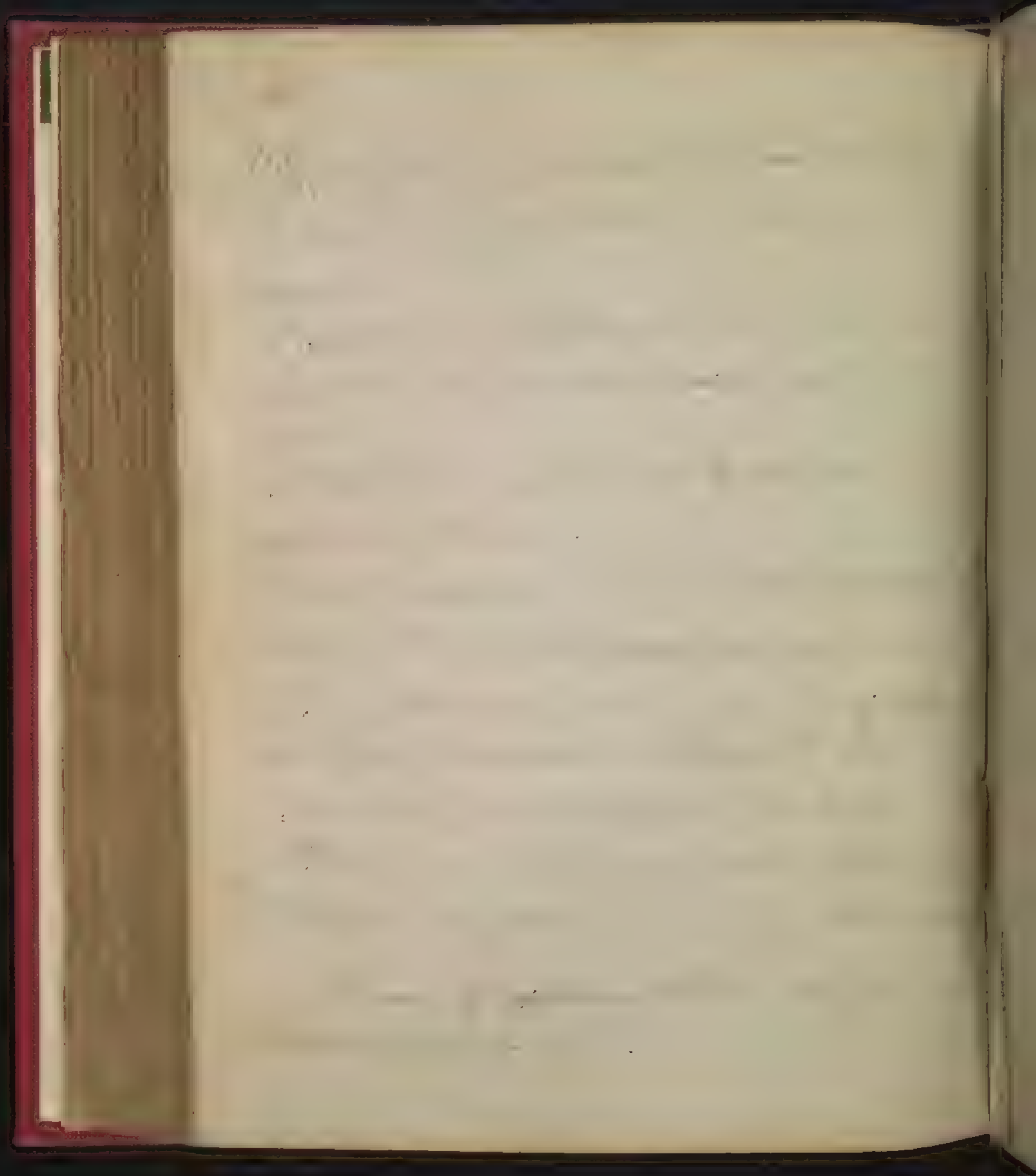
100

100



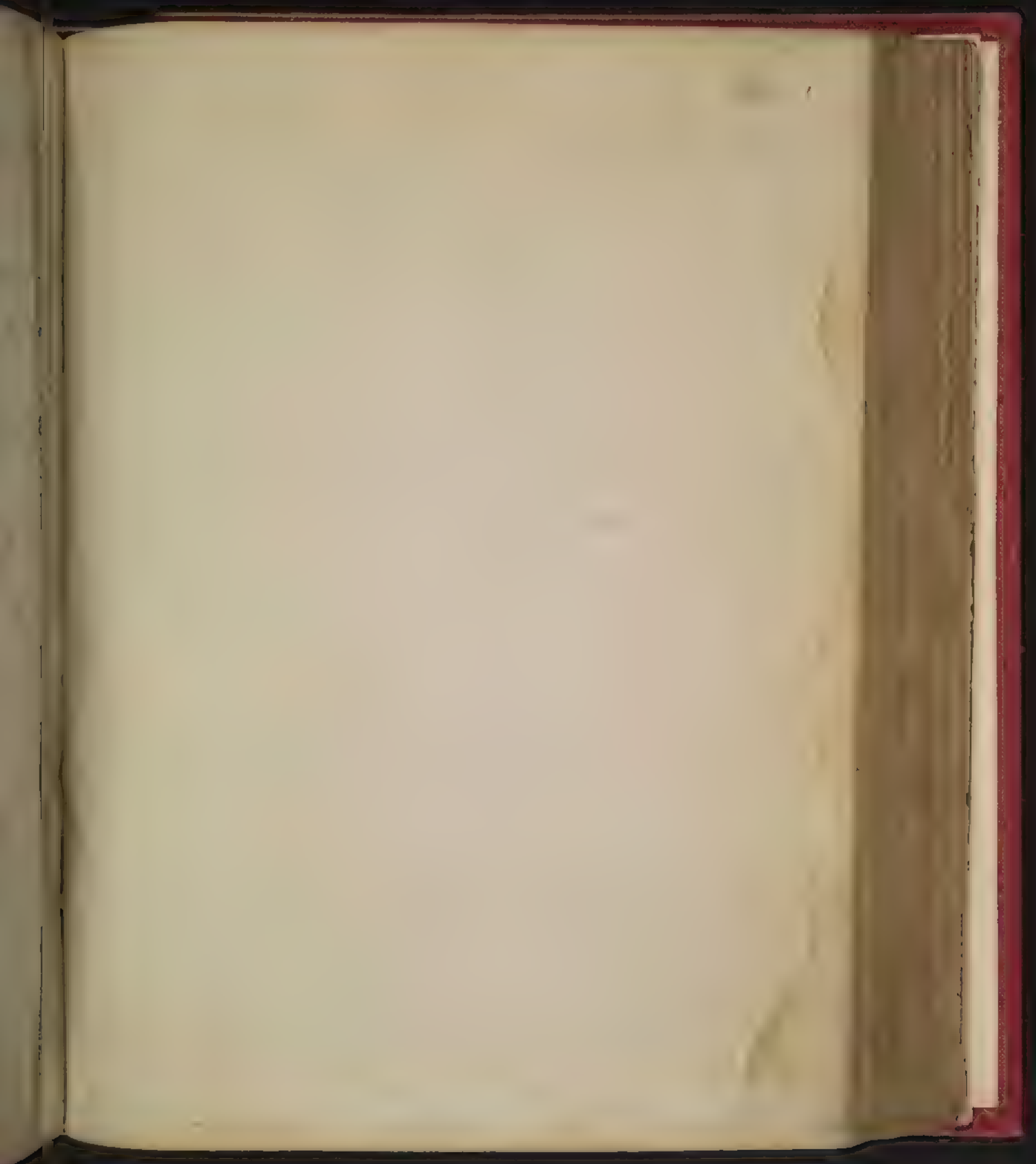












The first of these is the fact that the
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the hundredth is the fact that the





27

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and continuous, with some words appearing to be underlined or written in a slightly larger hand. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a capital letter. The overall appearance is that of a historical document.



22



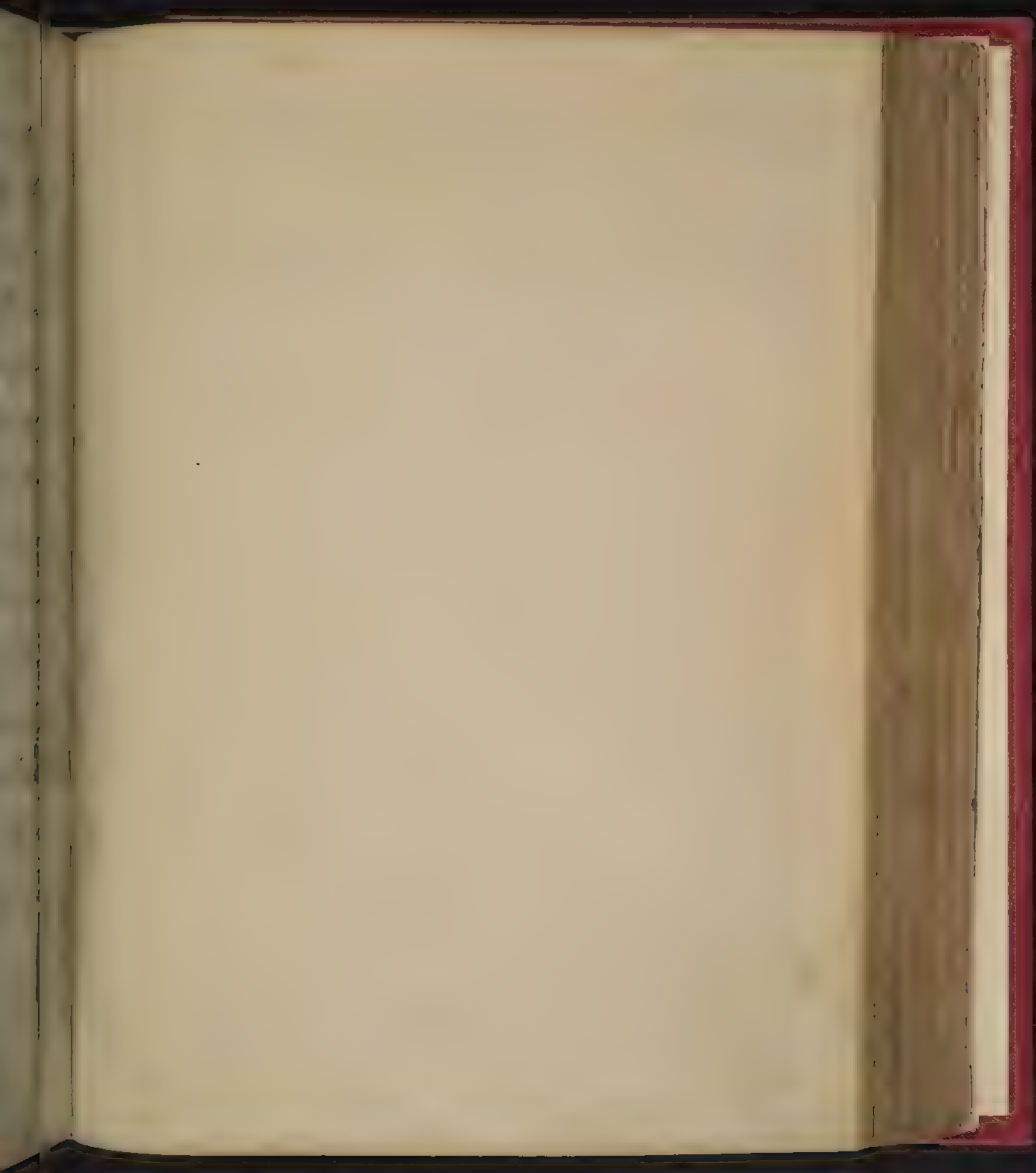


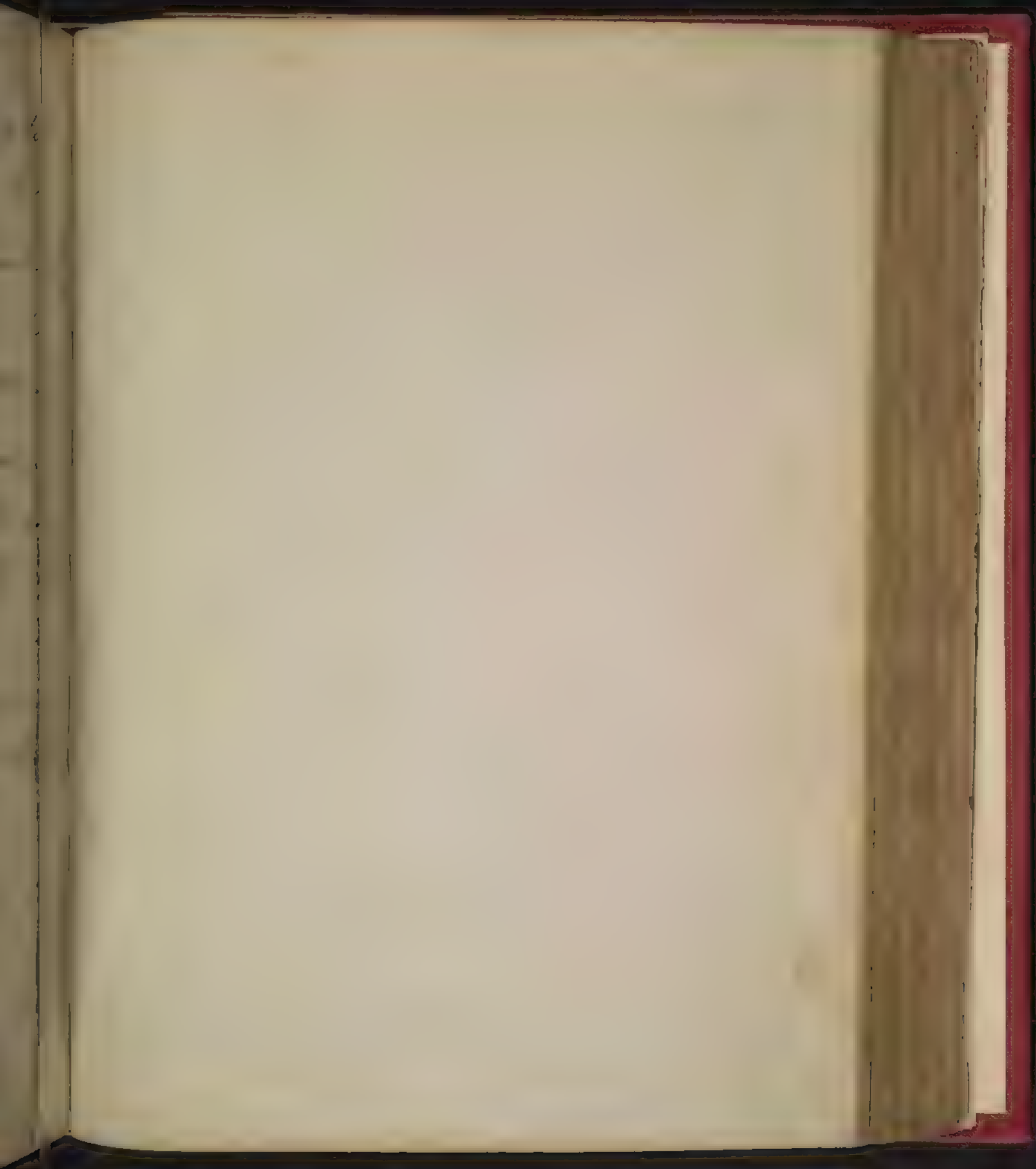


The first thing I noticed when I
went down into the mine, I felt
a little nervous, but I was not
alone. I was with a man who
had been in the mine for many
years. He told me that the mine
was very old, and that he had
been in it since he was a boy.
He said that the mine was very
big, and that it was very deep.
He said that the mine was very
old, and that it was very deep.
He said that the mine was very
old, and that it was very deep.

The second thing I noticed when I
went down into the mine, I felt
a little nervous, but I was not
alone. I was with a man who
had been in the mine for many
years. He told me that the mine
was very old, and that he had
been in it since he was a boy.
He said that the mine was very
big, and that it was very deep.
He said that the mine was very
old, and that it was very deep.
He said that the mine was very
old, and that it was very deep.







111
The first thing I noticed
when I stepped out of the car
was the cold. It was a sharp
contrast to the heat of the car.
I shivered and pulled my coat
tighter around me. The air was
crisp and clean, a welcome
change from the stuffy interior.
I looked up at the sky, which
was a pale, hazy blue. The
sun was visible, but its light
was diffused by the clouds.
I took a deep breath and
felt a sense of peace. The
world outside was so different
from the one inside the car.
It was a new beginning, a
fresh start. I felt a sense of
hope and optimism. The future
was uncertain, but it was
also full of possibilities.

I walked towards the building
with a sense of purpose. I
knew that this was my chance
to make a difference. I was
going to use my skills and
talents to help others. I was
going to be a part of something
big. I was going to change
the world. I was going to
make a difference. I was going
to be a part of something big.

137
The first of these is the
the first of these is the

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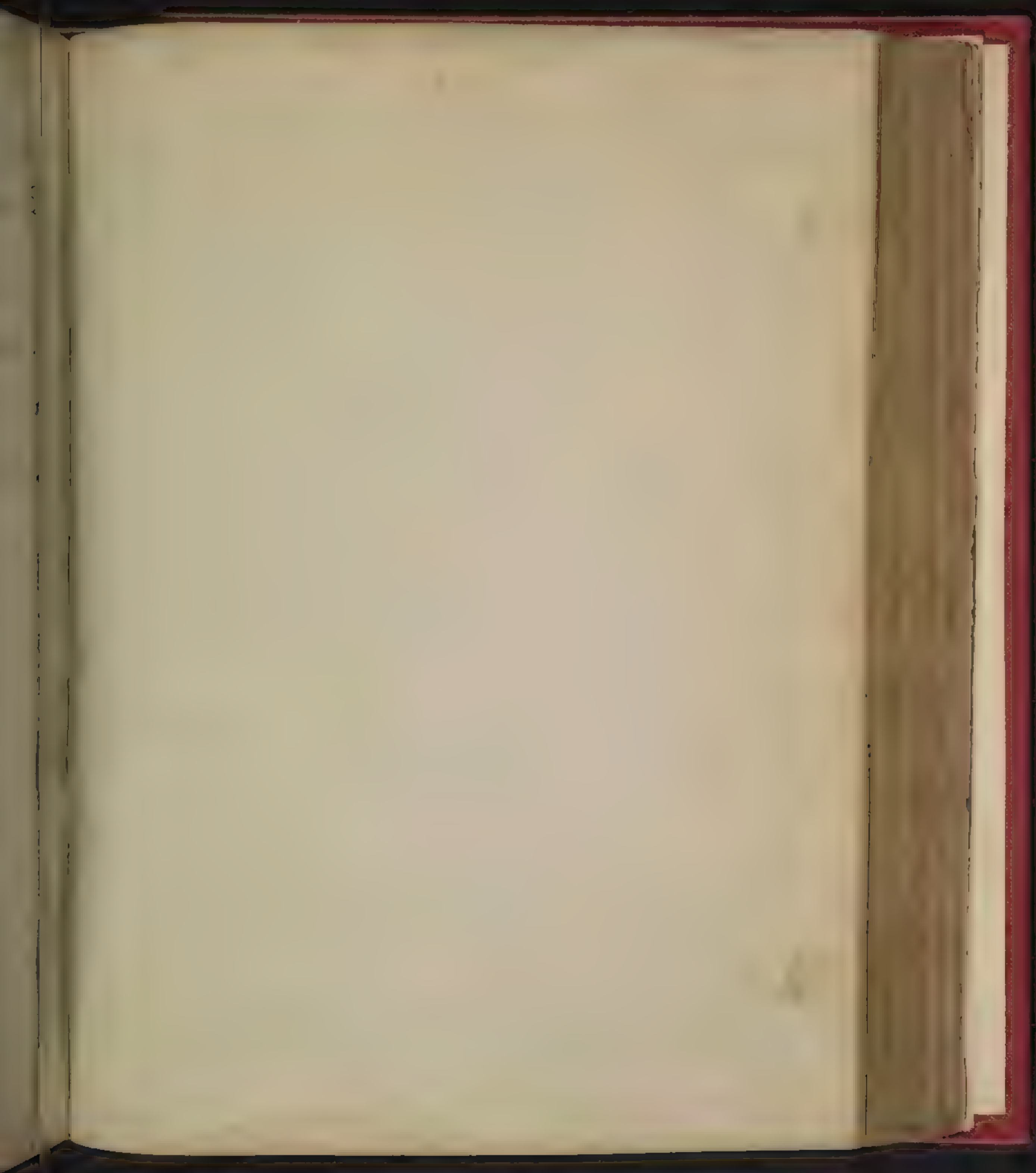
the first of these is the
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246

الحمد لله الذي جعل في كل شيء
دلالة على قدرته وقوته
وآياته وبراهينه
التي لا تحصى ولا تعد
والتي لا يفهمها إلا
القلوب البصيرة والنفوس
الطاهرة والعباد الصالحين
الذين هموا خير البرية



October 4th

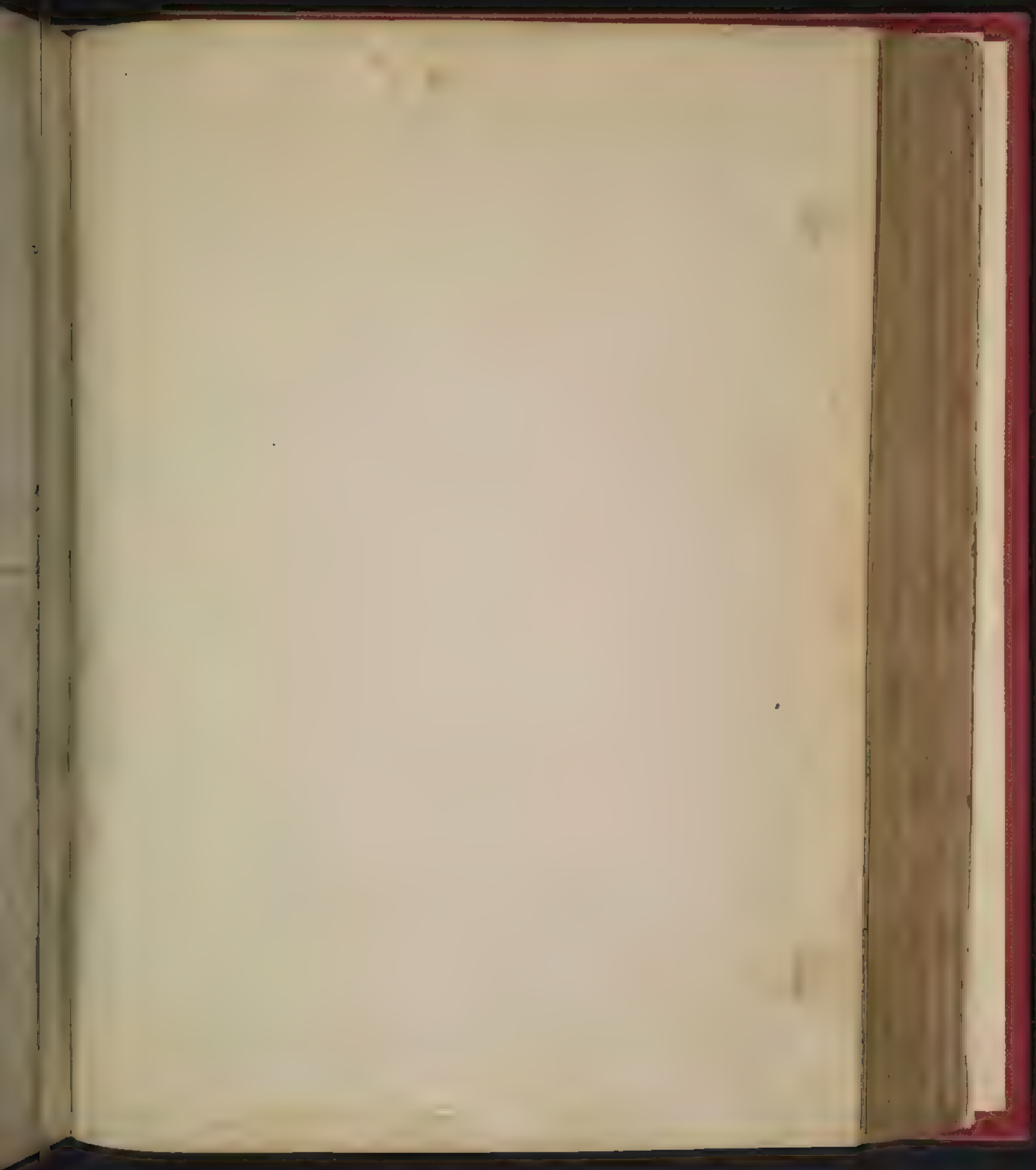
Went to the house of the
of the ...

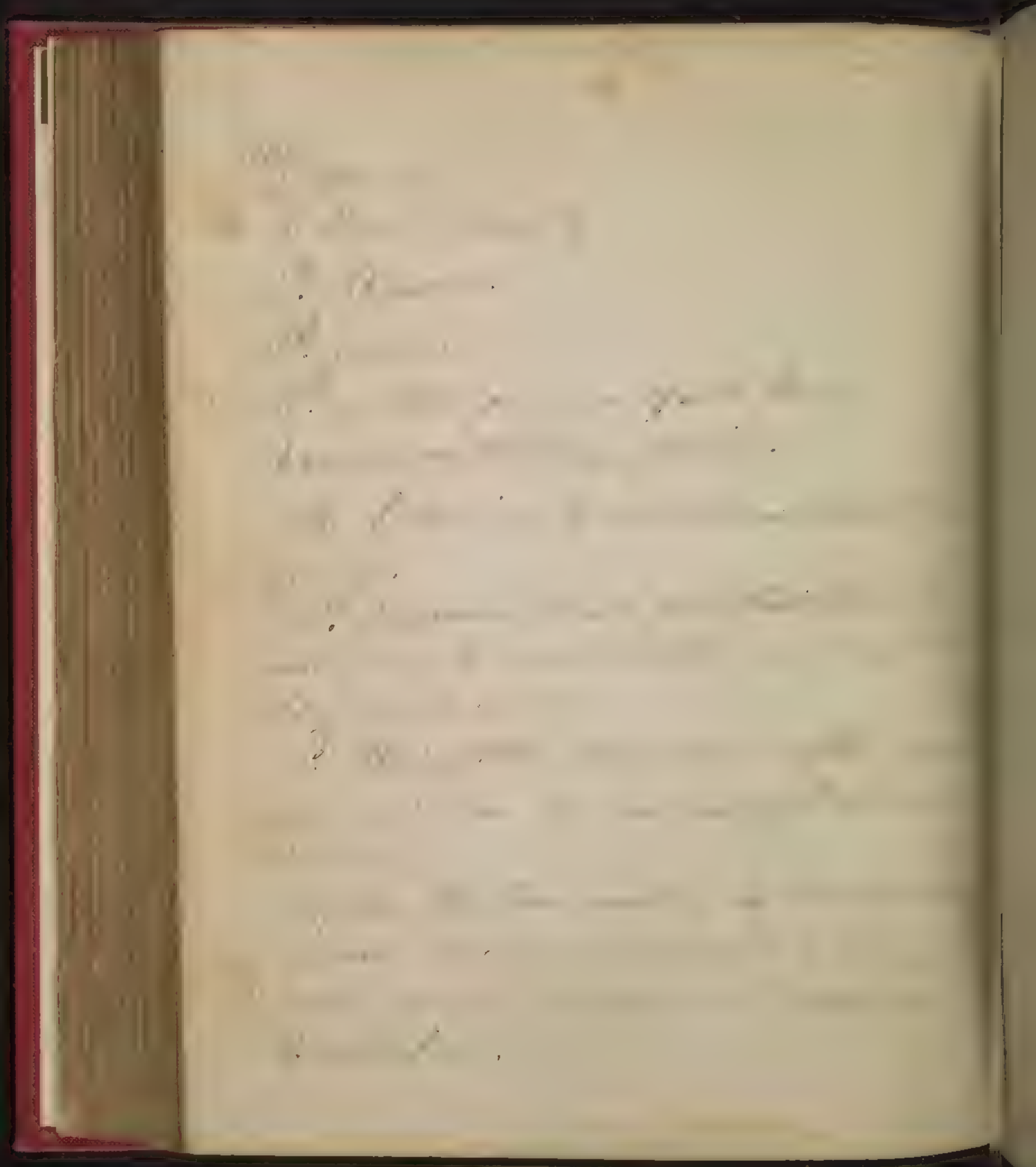
October 10th

At the house of the ...
the ...
the ...
the ...
the ...

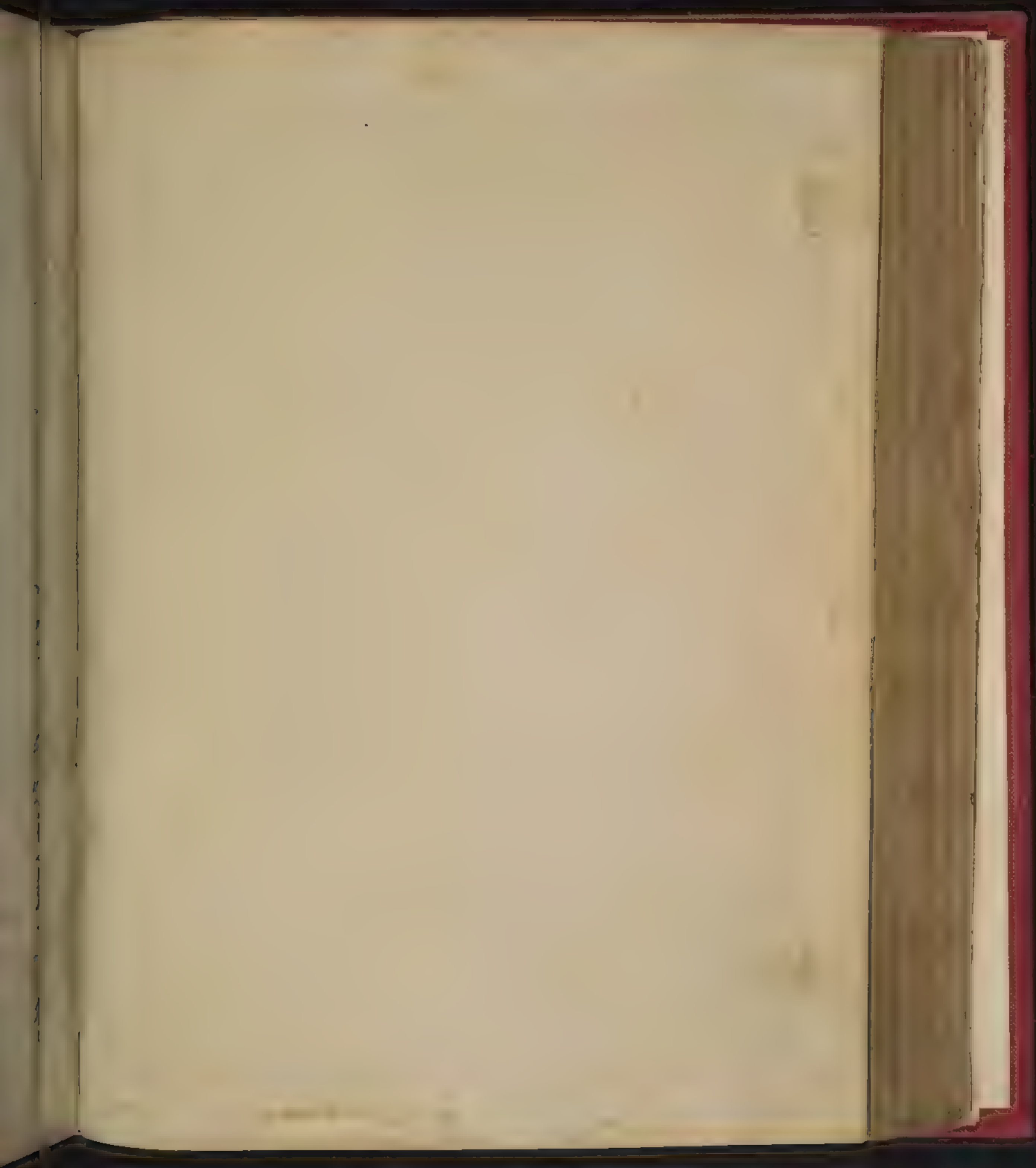
the ...
the ...

the ...
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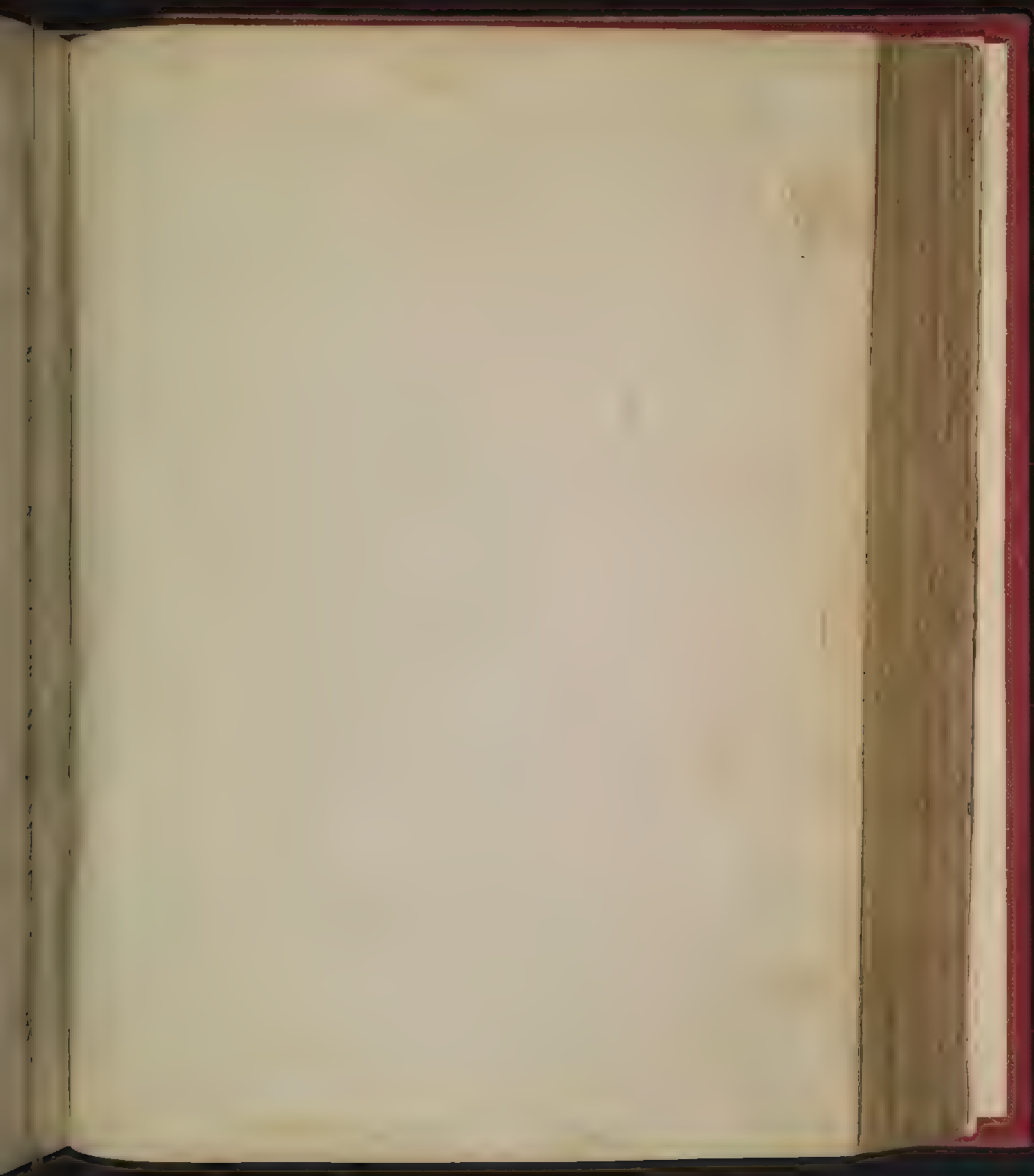




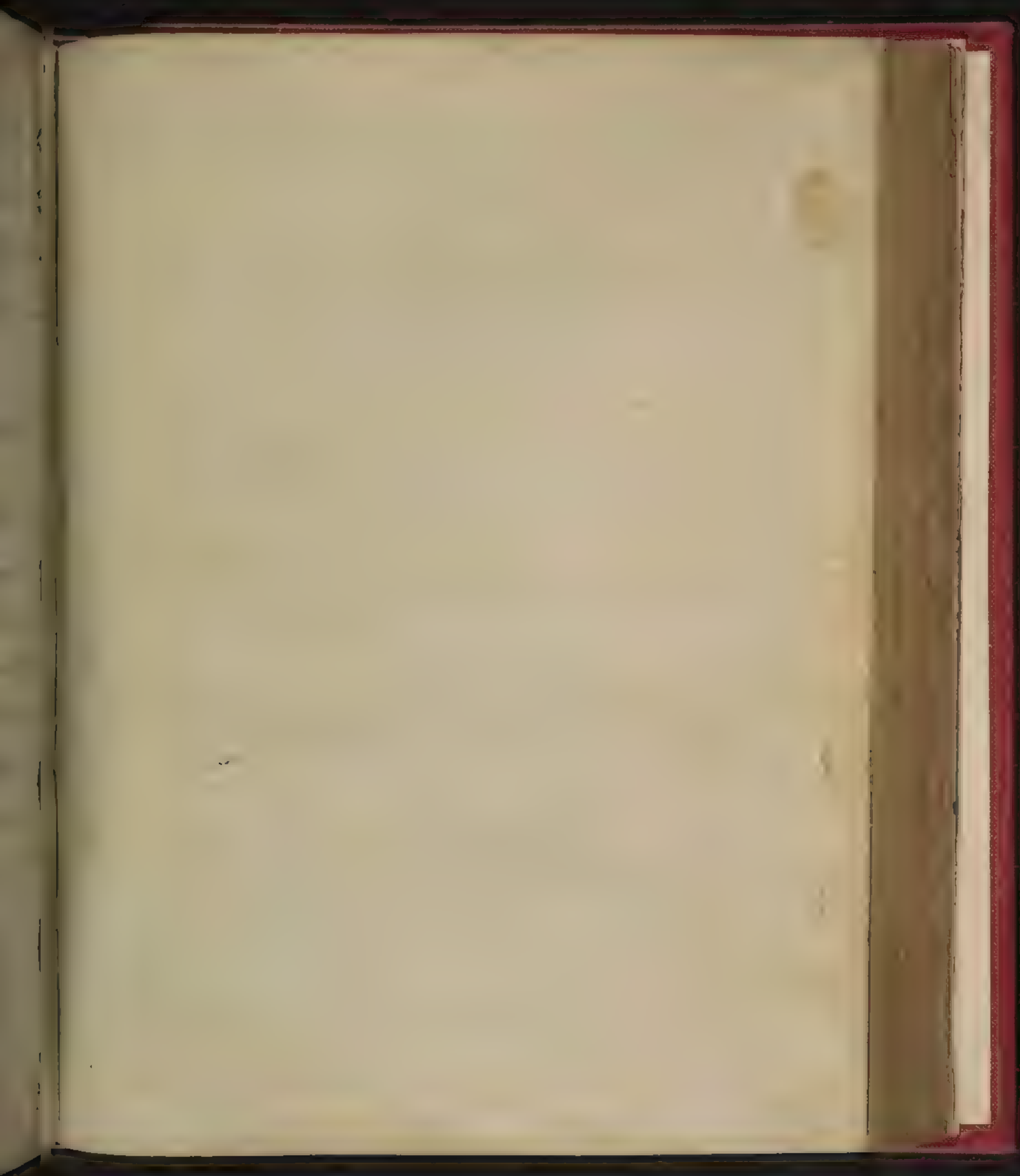


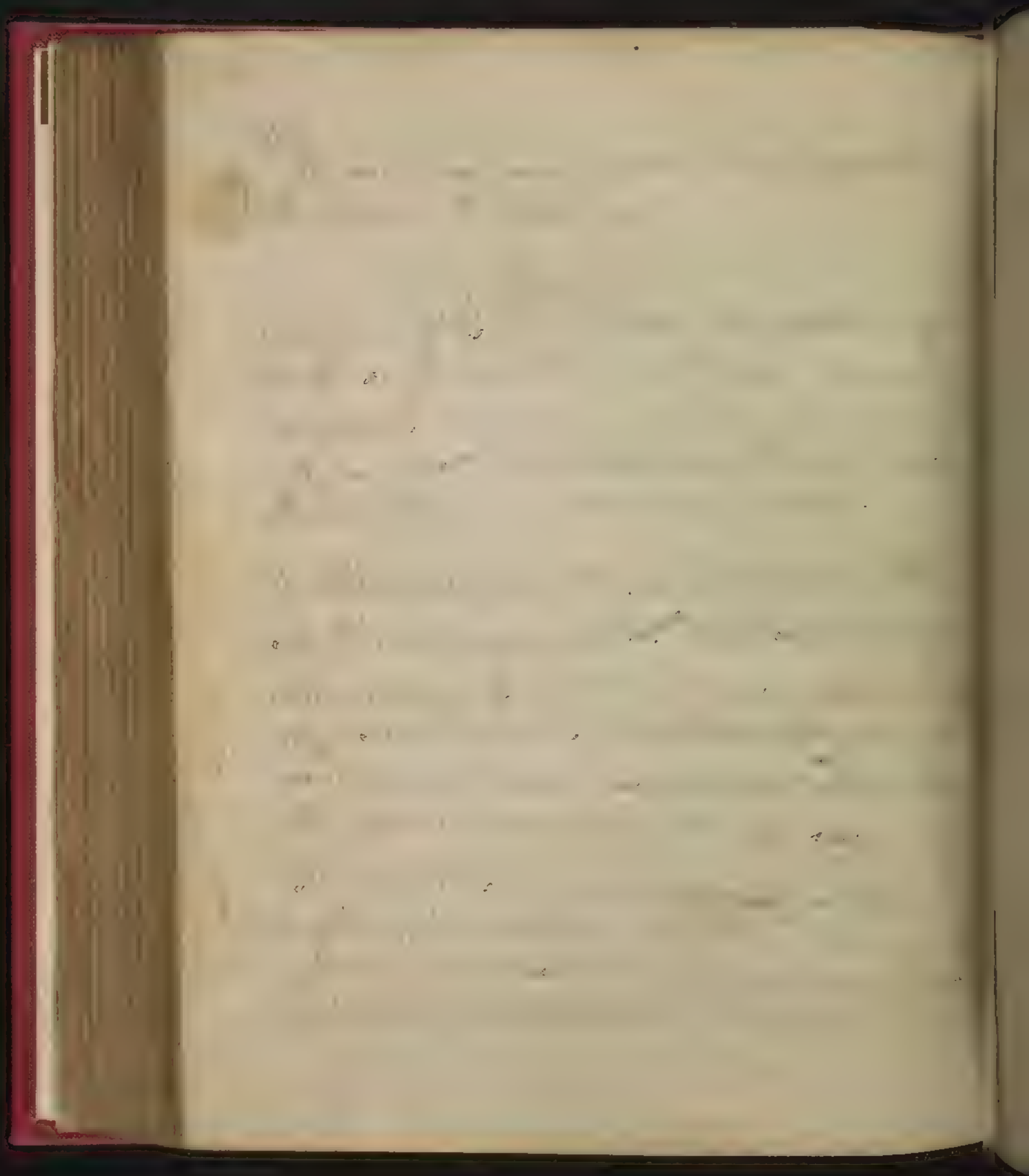


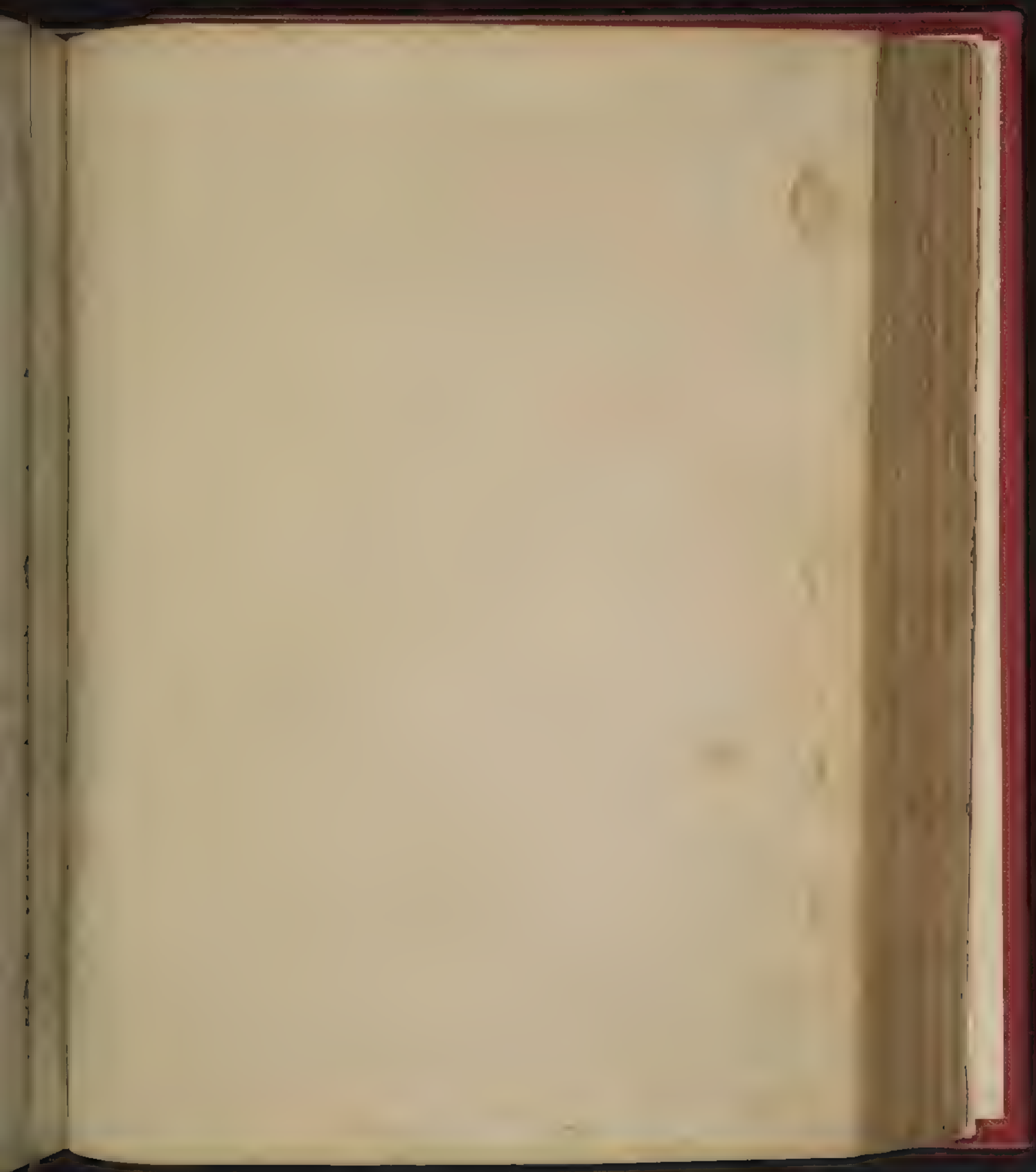
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines indented. The ink is dark and the paper is aged and slightly discolored. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 17th or 18th century.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and continuous, with some words appearing to be underlined or emphasized. The overall appearance is that of a historical document.





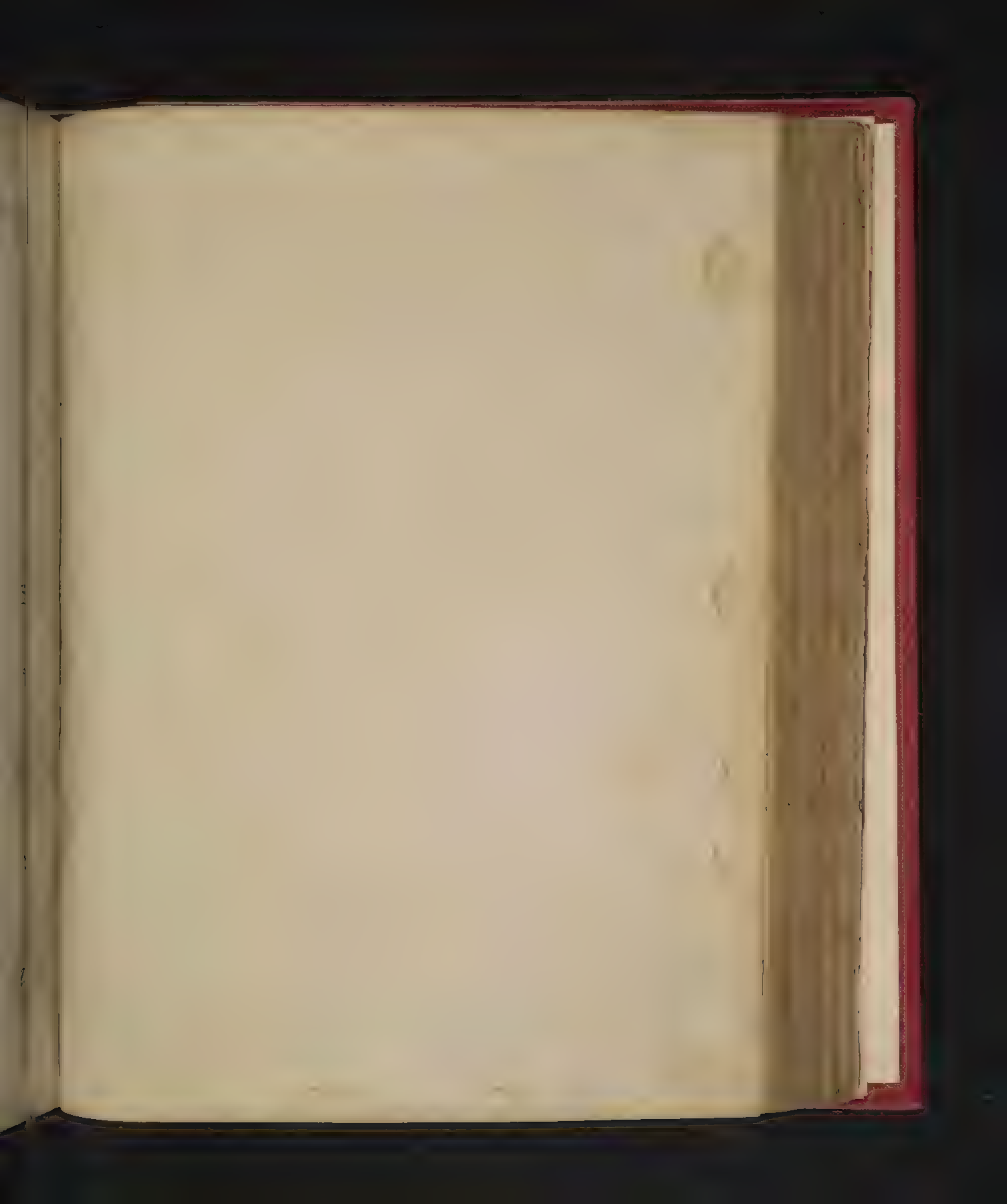


1871

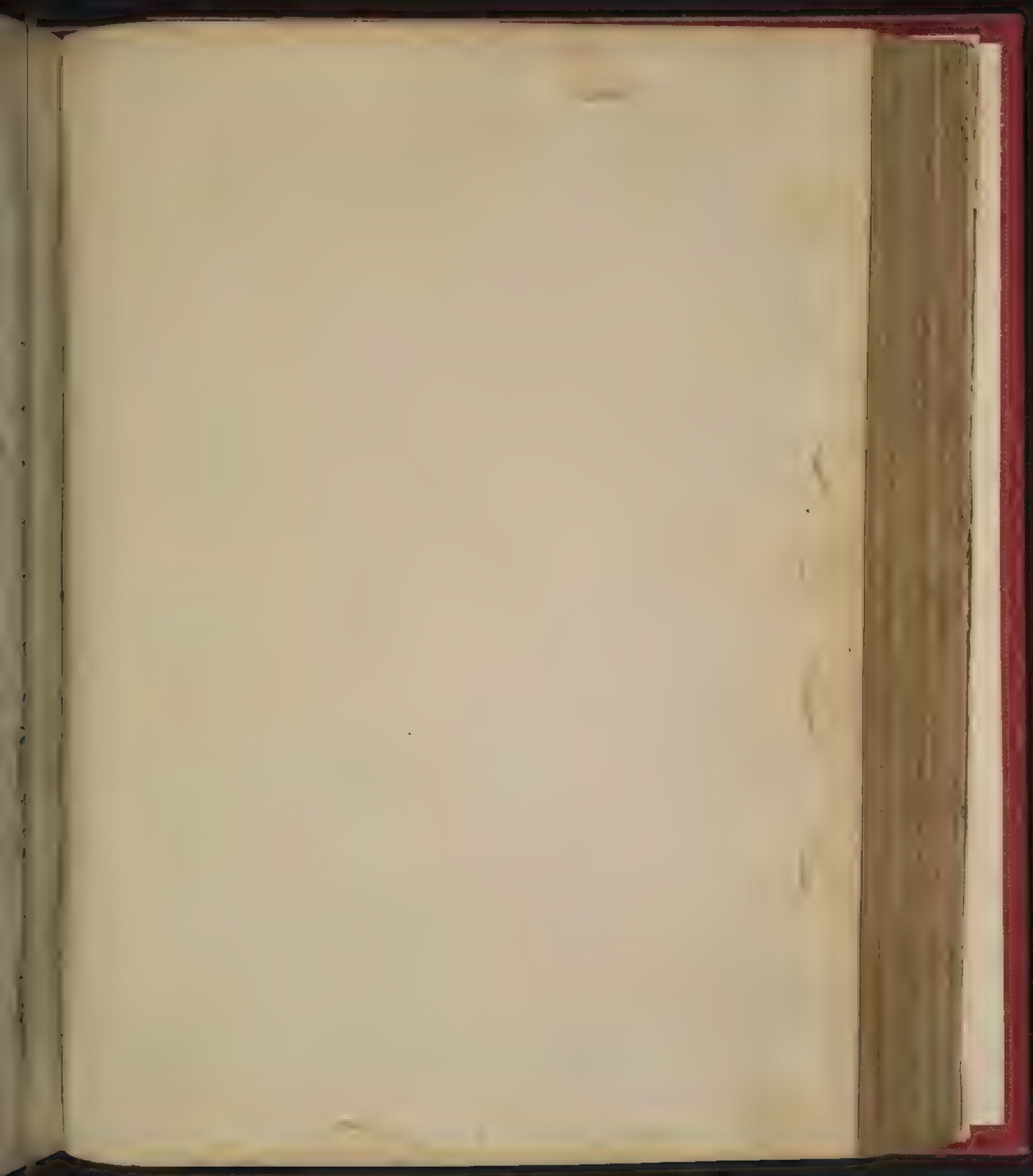
1

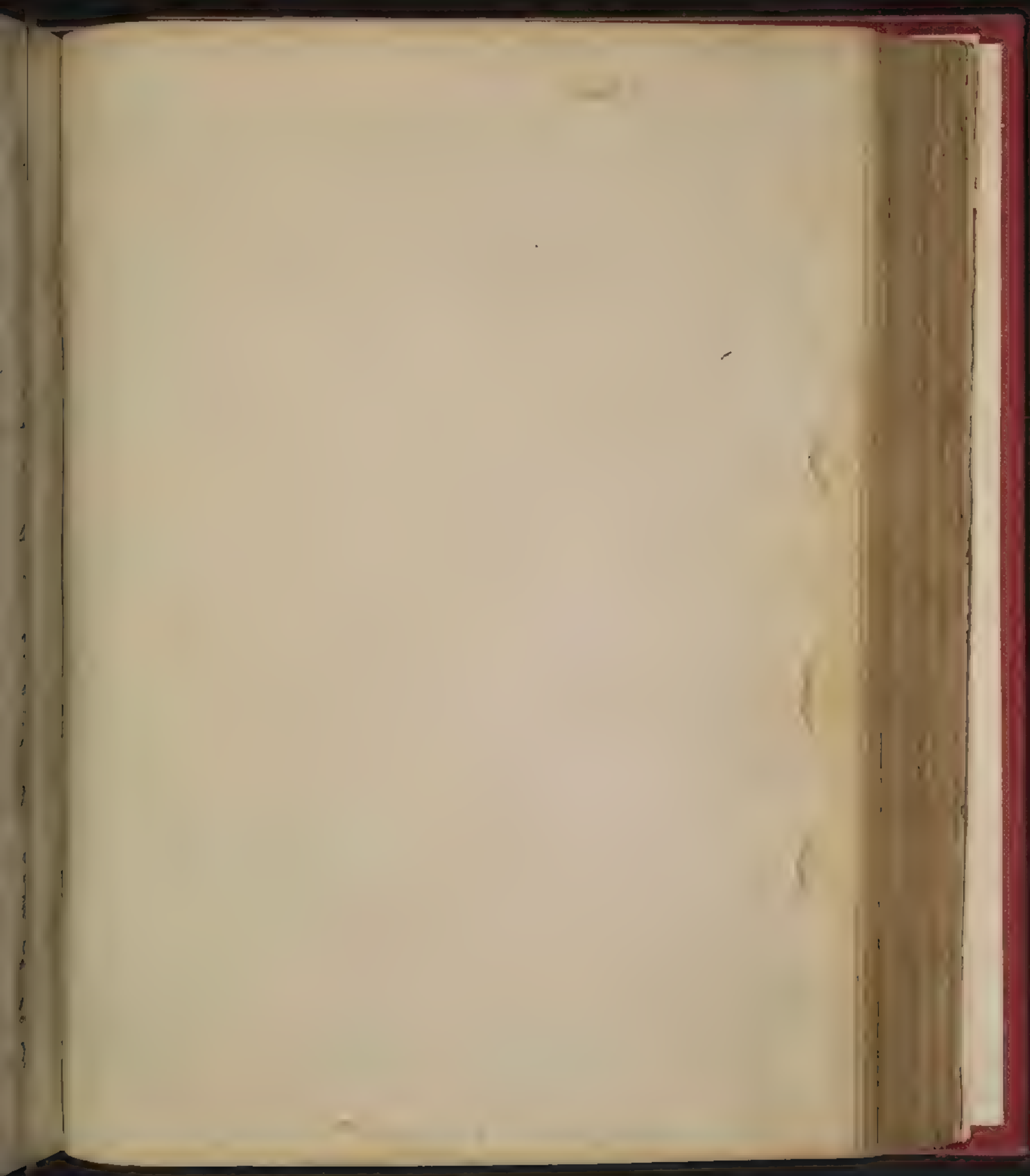
Jan 1st
Feb 1st
Mar 1st
Apr 1st
May 1st
Jun 1st
Jul 1st
Aug 1st
Sep 1st
Oct 1st
Nov 1st
Dec 1st

1872



1787
The first of the year
was a very cold one
and the snow lay
on the ground for
many days. The
winter was very
severe and the
people suffered
much. The
spring was very
warm and the
crops grew well.
The summer was
very hot and the
people suffered
much. The
autumn was very
cold and the
leaves fell early.
The winter was
very cold and the
snow lay on the
ground for many
days. The
spring was very
warm and the
crops grew well.
The summer was
very hot and the
people suffered
much. The
autumn was very
cold and the
leaves fell early.
The winter was
very cold and the
snow lay on the
ground for many
days.





My dear friend

17

I have just received your letter of the 15th and am very glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same.

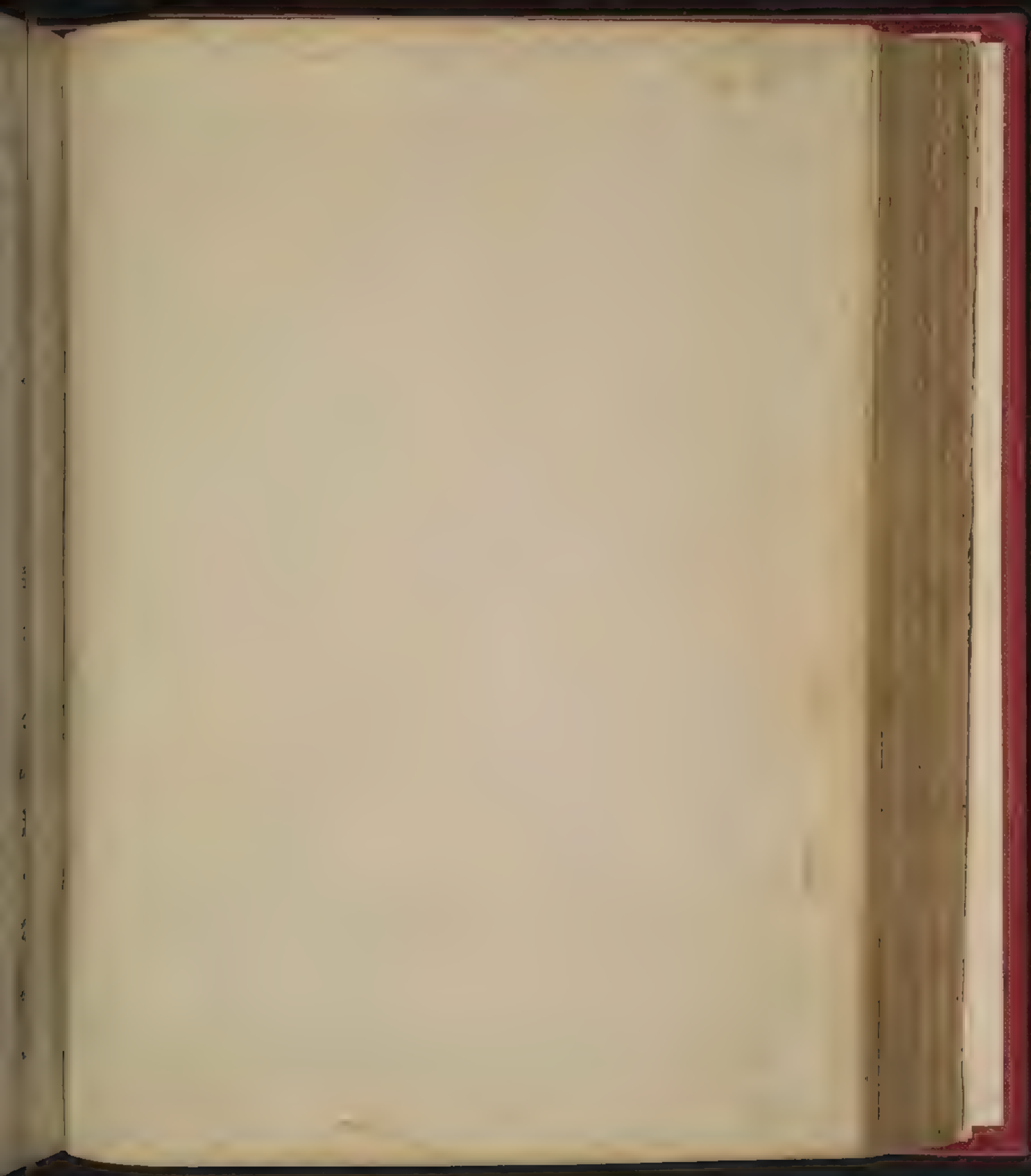
I am very much interested in the progress of your work and hope to hear from you again soon.

I am, dear friend, very truly yours,

Your affectionate friend,

John Smith

P.S. I have just received your letter of the 15th and am very glad to hear from you.





My dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th inst.
and was glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope these few lines
will find you the same. I have not
much news to write at present.
The weather here is very warm
and the crops are doing well.
I have been out for a walk
every day and feel much better.
I have not time to write you
more than this at present.
I will write again soon.
I am, my dear Mother,
very affectionately,
Your son,
John Smith



1882 - 1883

1884 - 1885

1886 - 1887

1888 - 1889

1890 - 1891

1892 - 1893

1894 - 1895

1896 - 1897

1898 - 1899

1900 - 1901

1902 - 1903

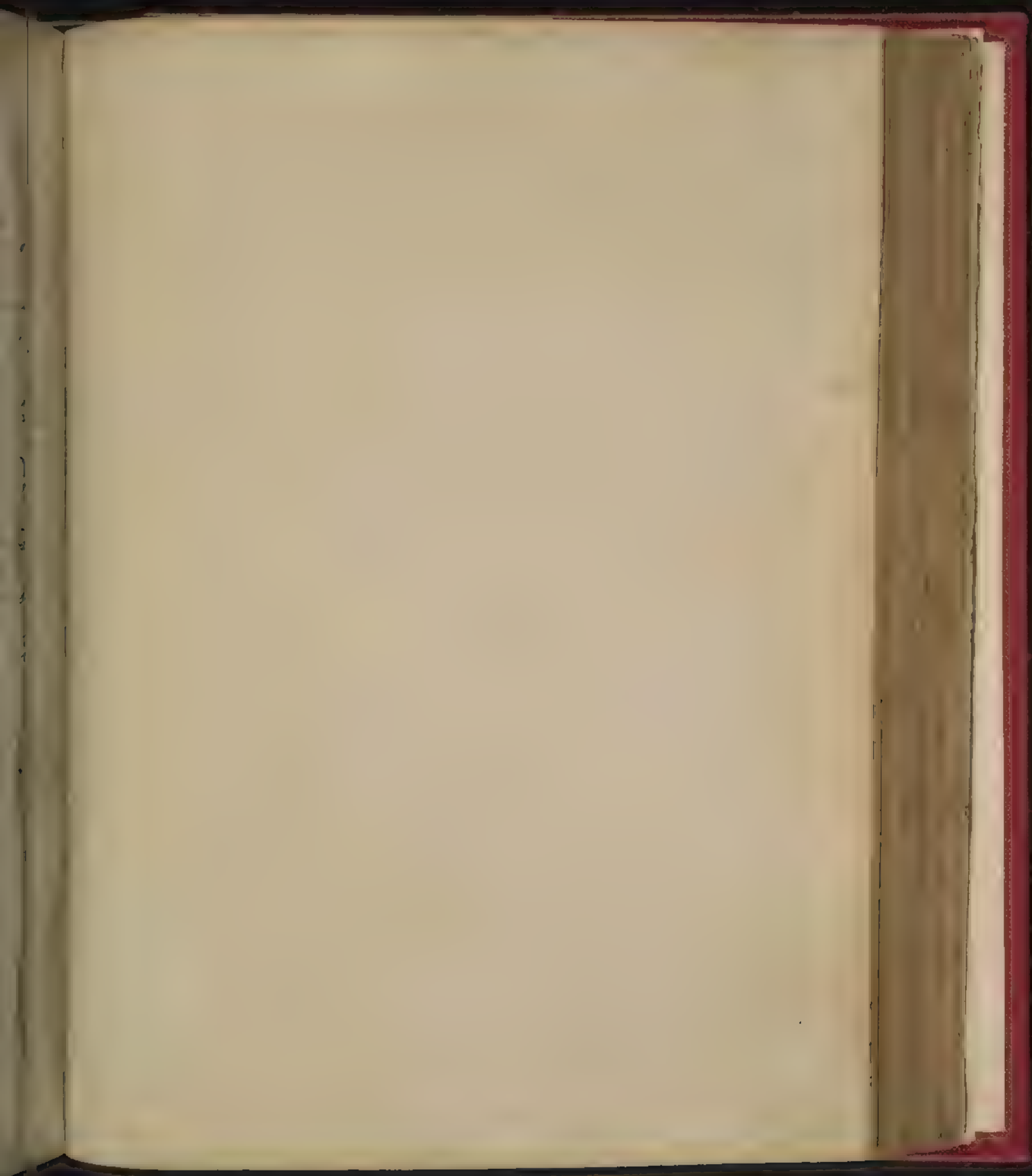


2 3

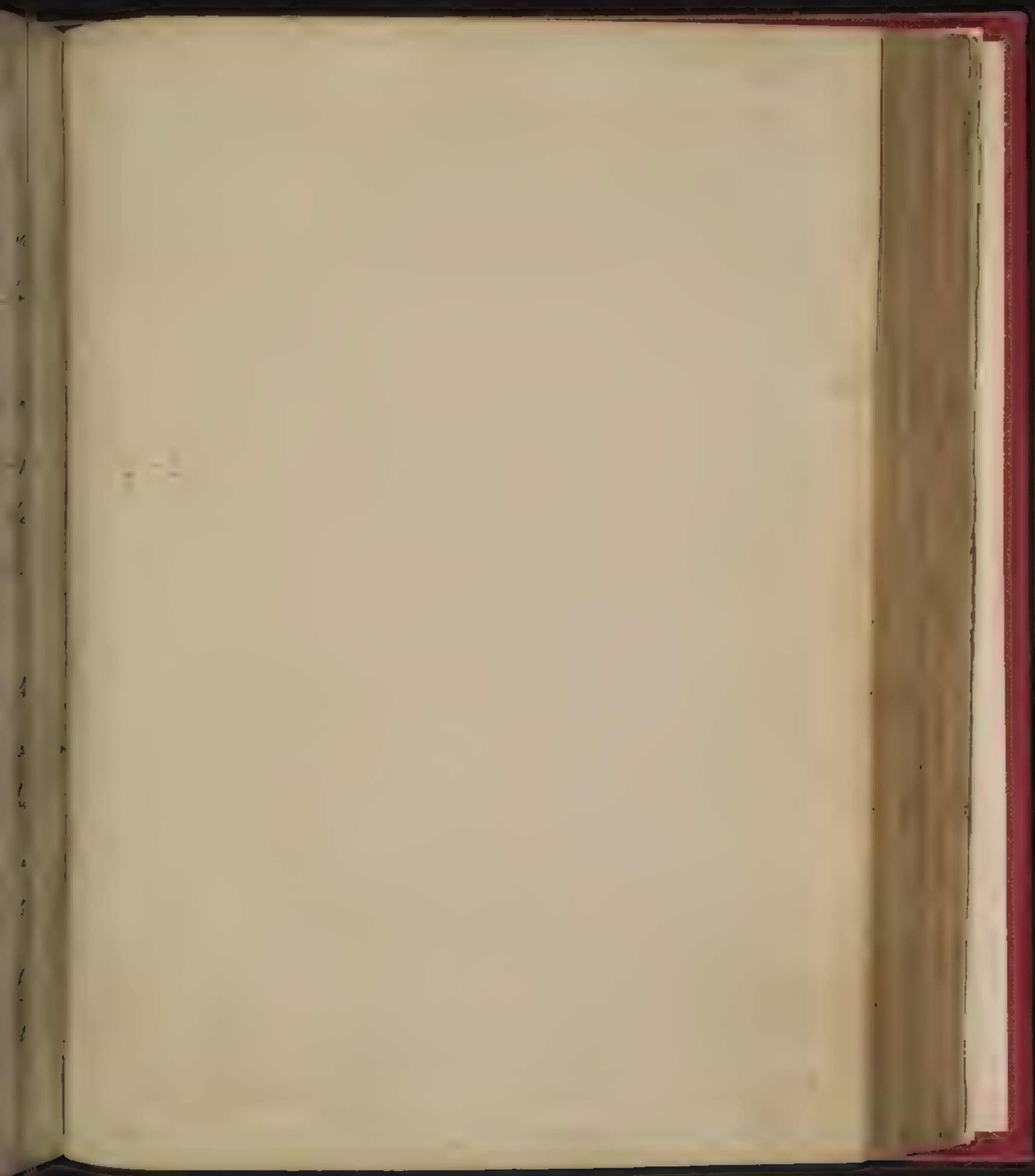


20

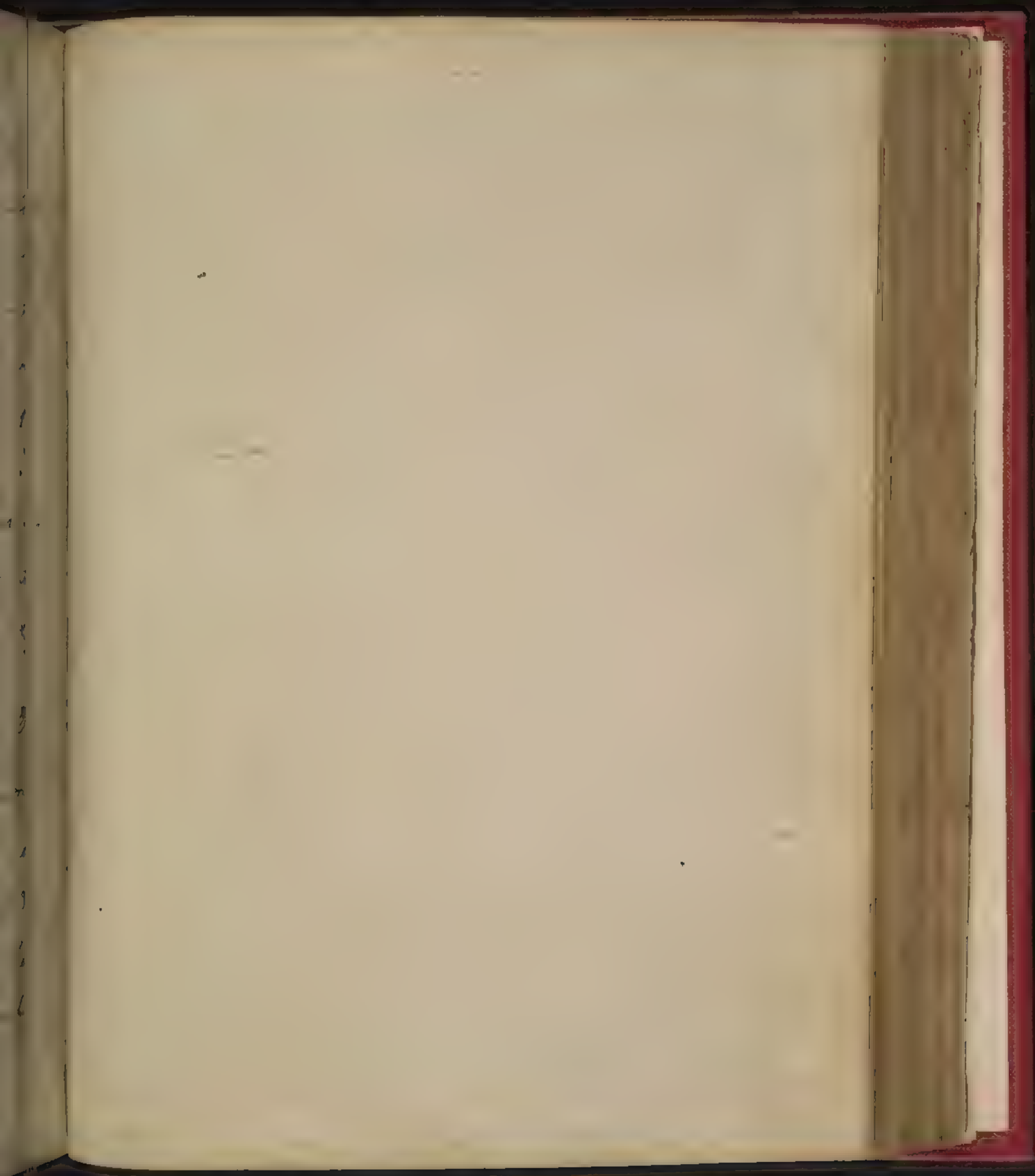
My dear Mr. [illegible]
I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am at present in
London and shall be in the country again in a few days.
I shall be glad to hear from you again soon.
Yours truly,
[illegible]

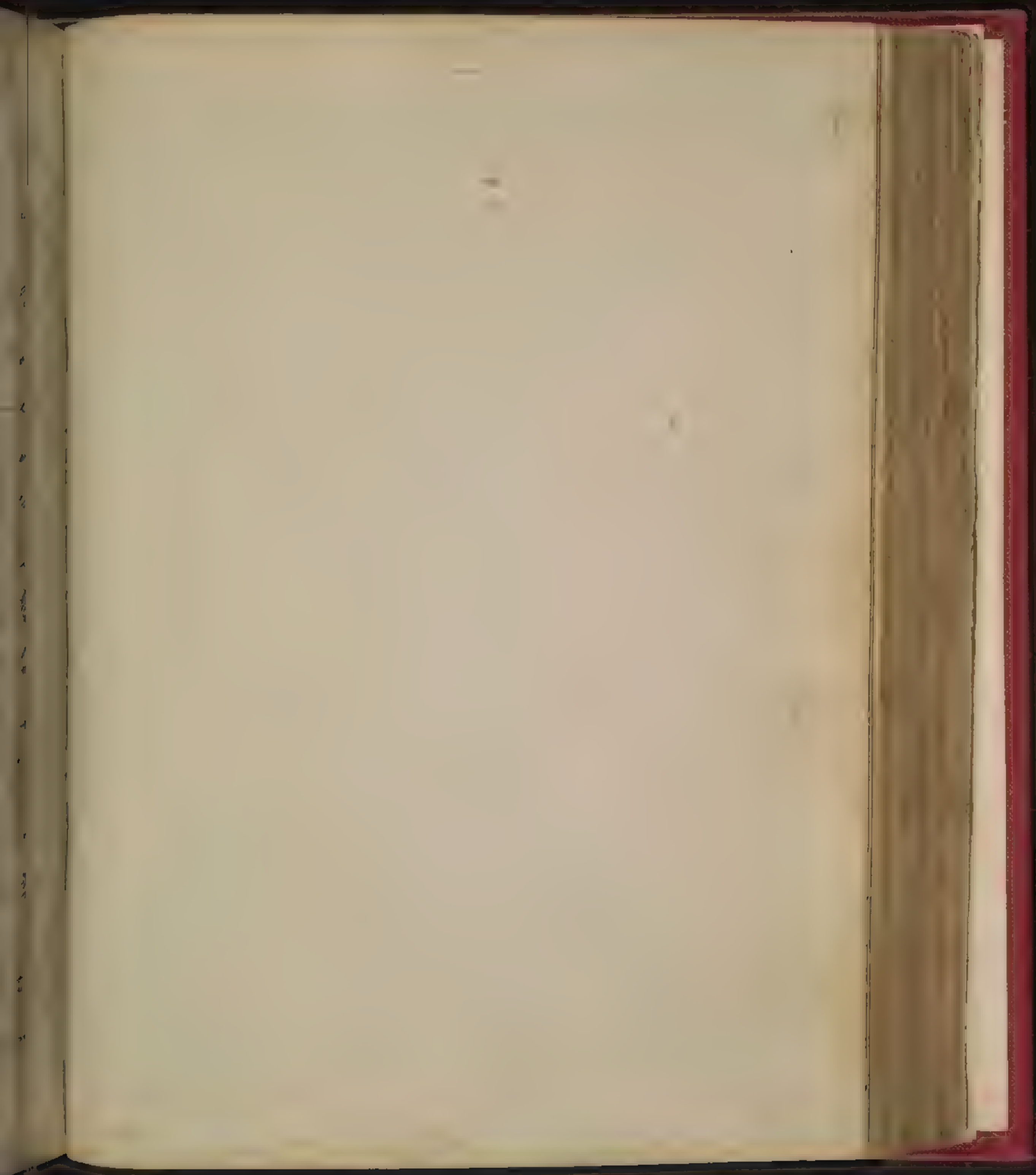


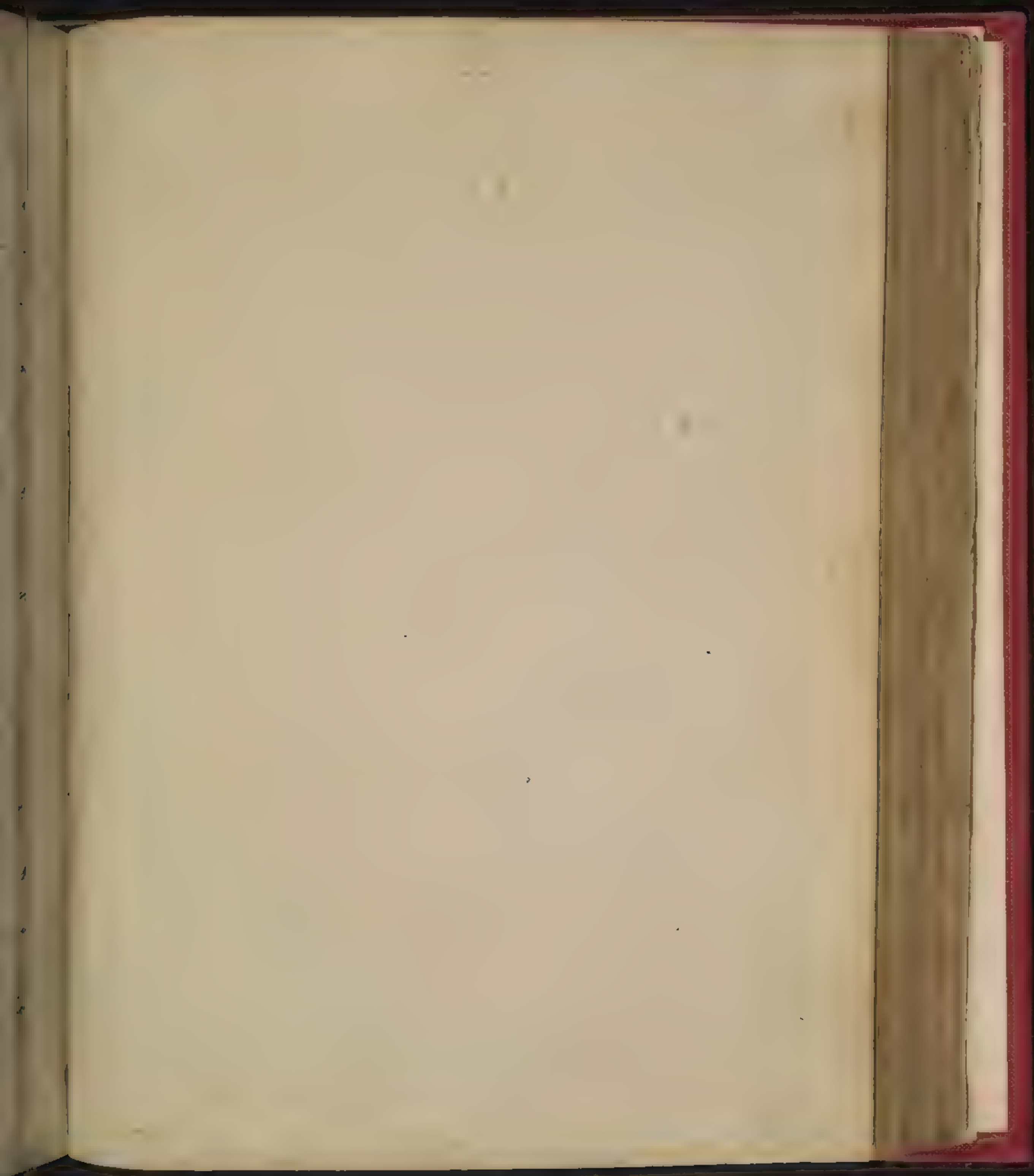
1871



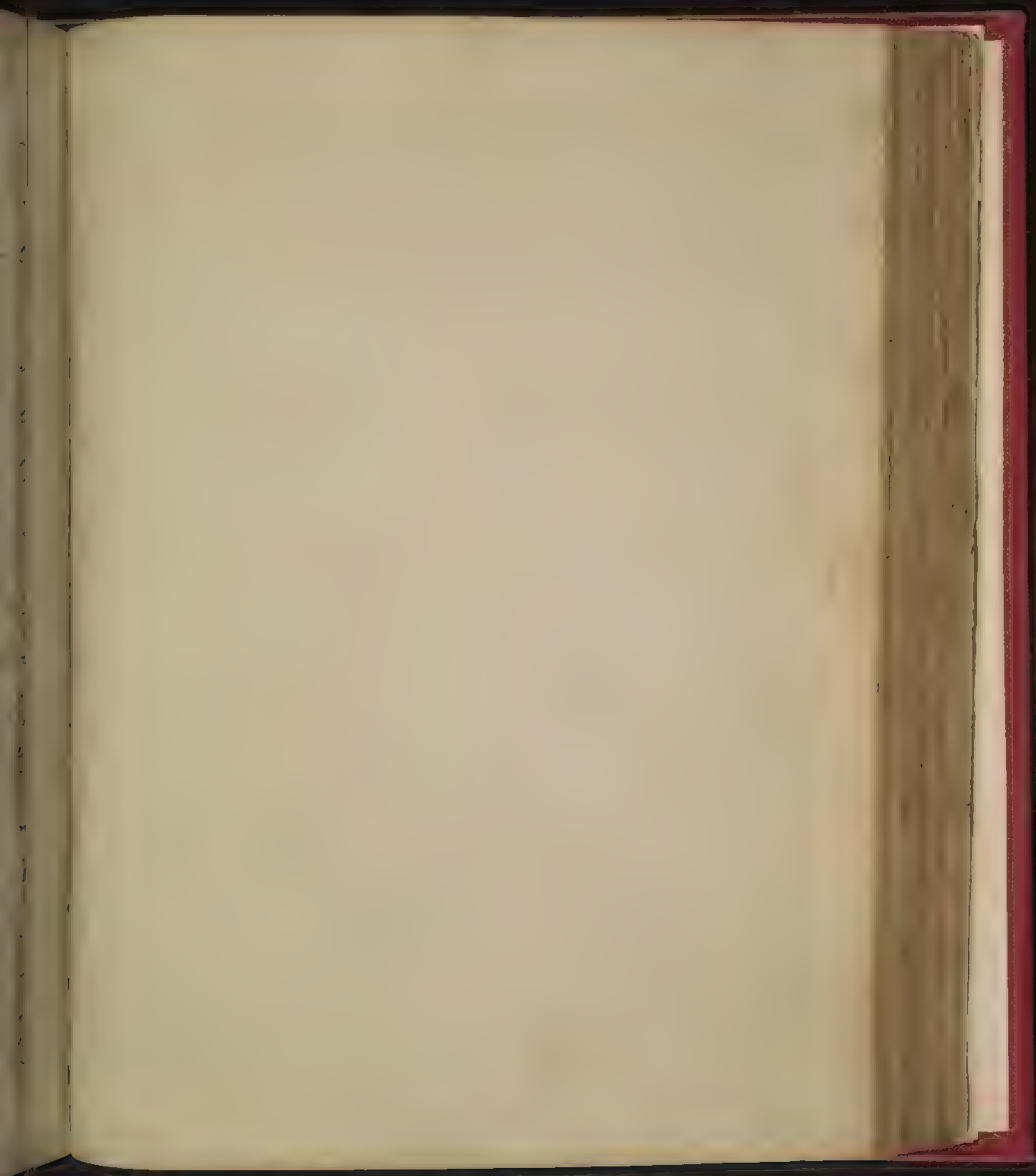
My dear Mr. [unclear]
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.
and in reply to inform you that the same
has been forwarded to the proper authorities
for their consideration. I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
[Signature]



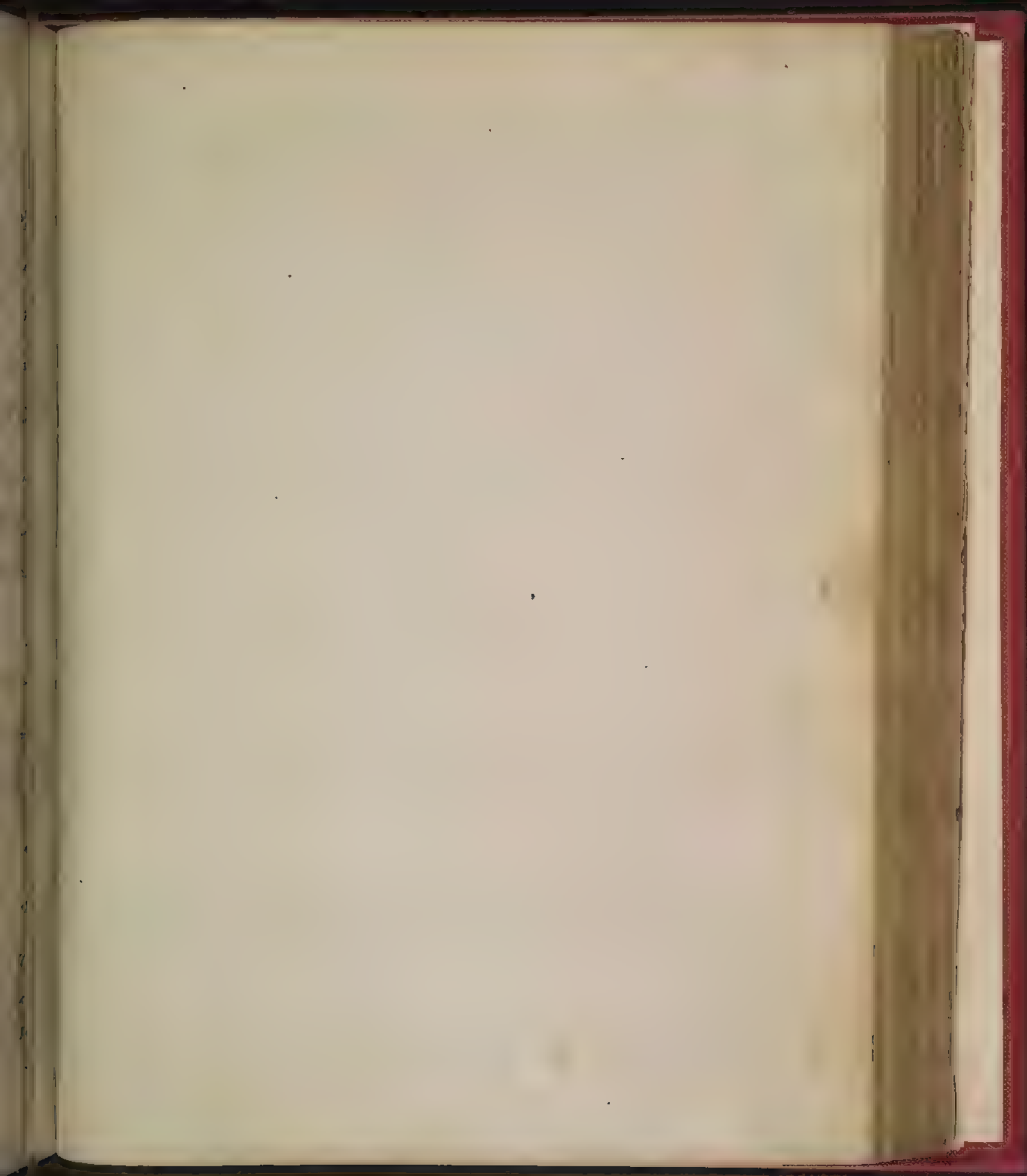




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1840
The first of the month of April
I received from you a letter
of the 1st inst. in relation to
the matter of the purchase of
land for the purpose of
building a school house
in the town of New York
I have been very much
pleased to hear of the
success of your efforts
and I am sure that the
land will be purchased
and the school house
built in due season
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

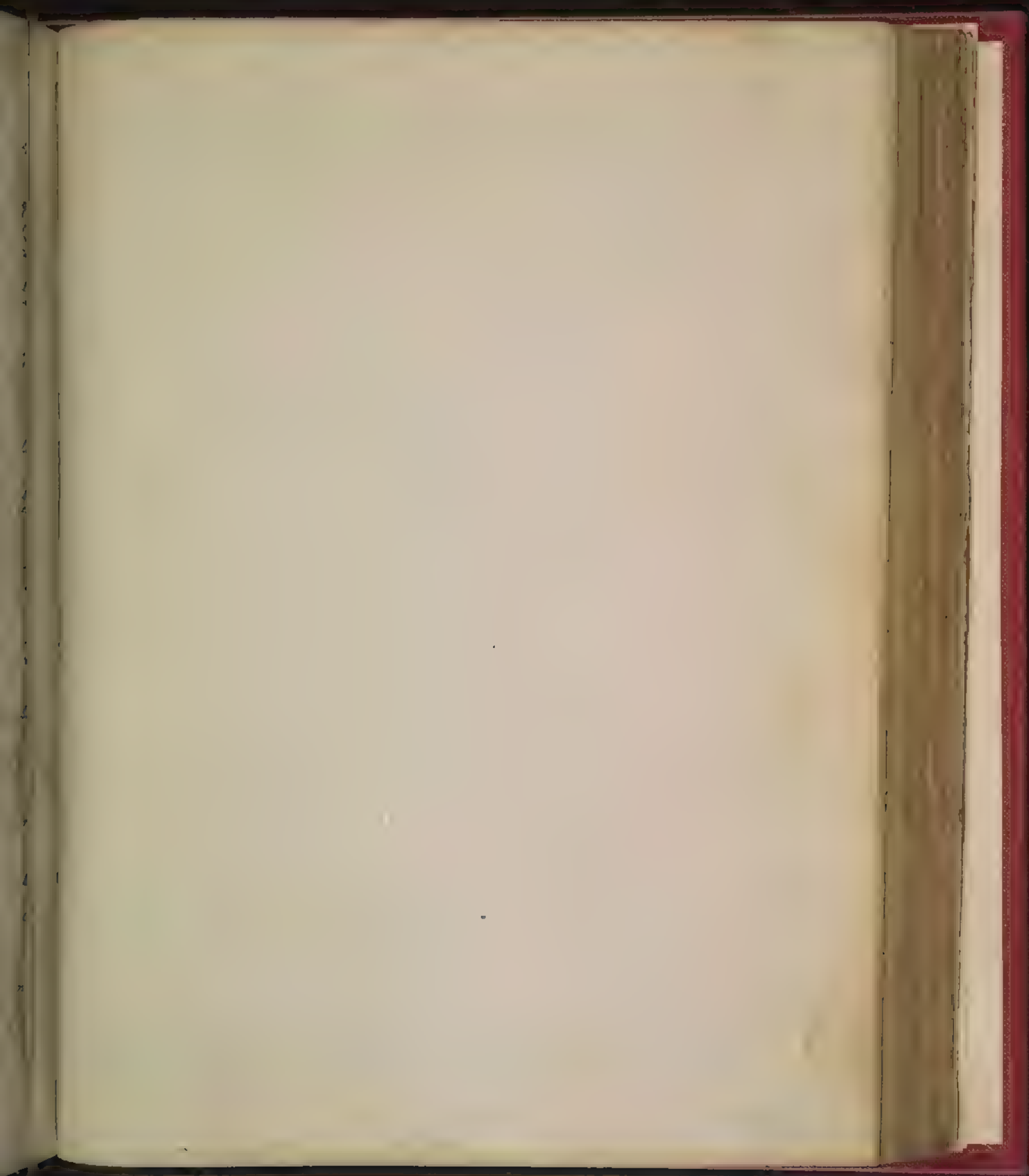


102

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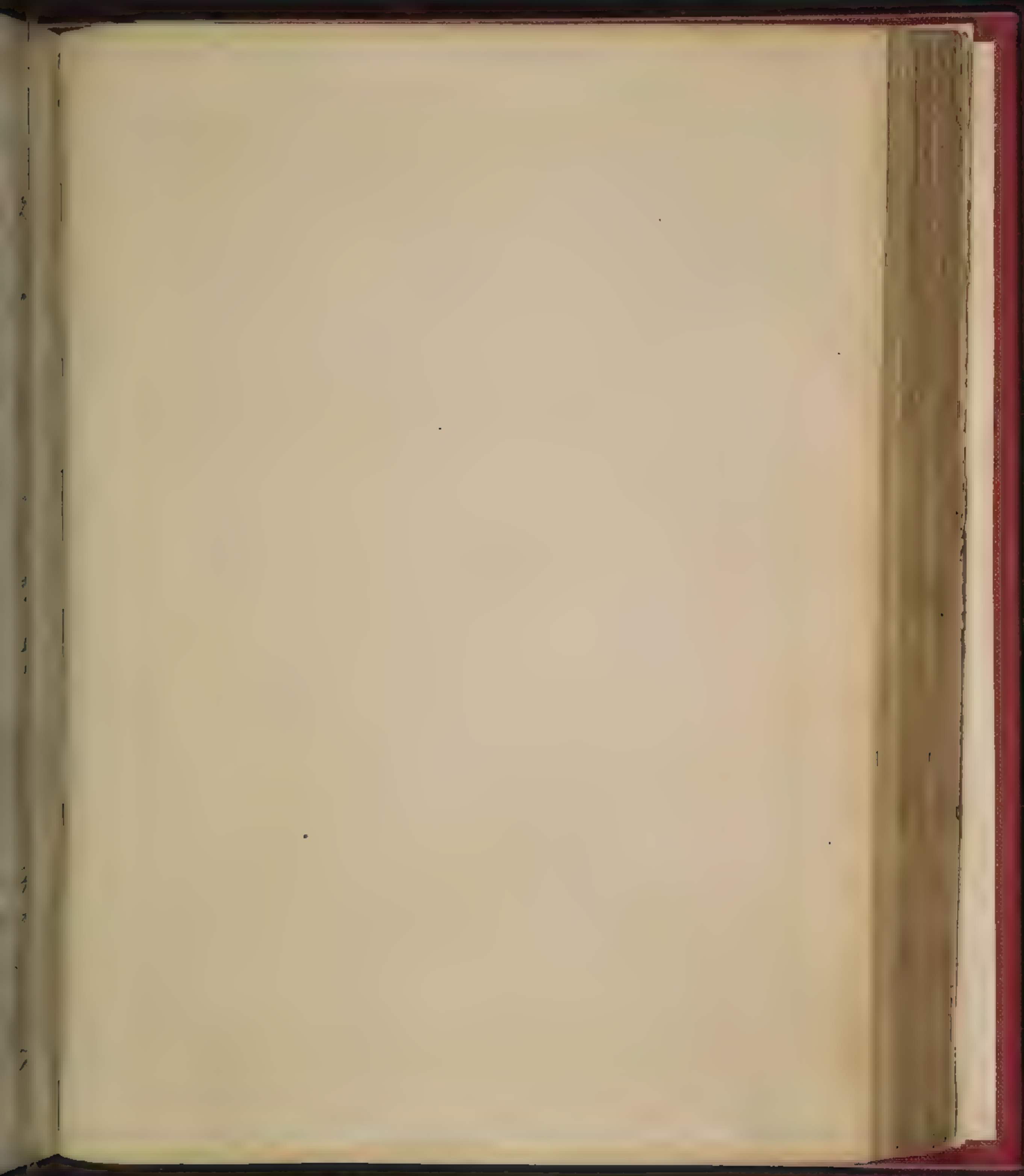


1871
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.

1872
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.
The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
winter was very cold.

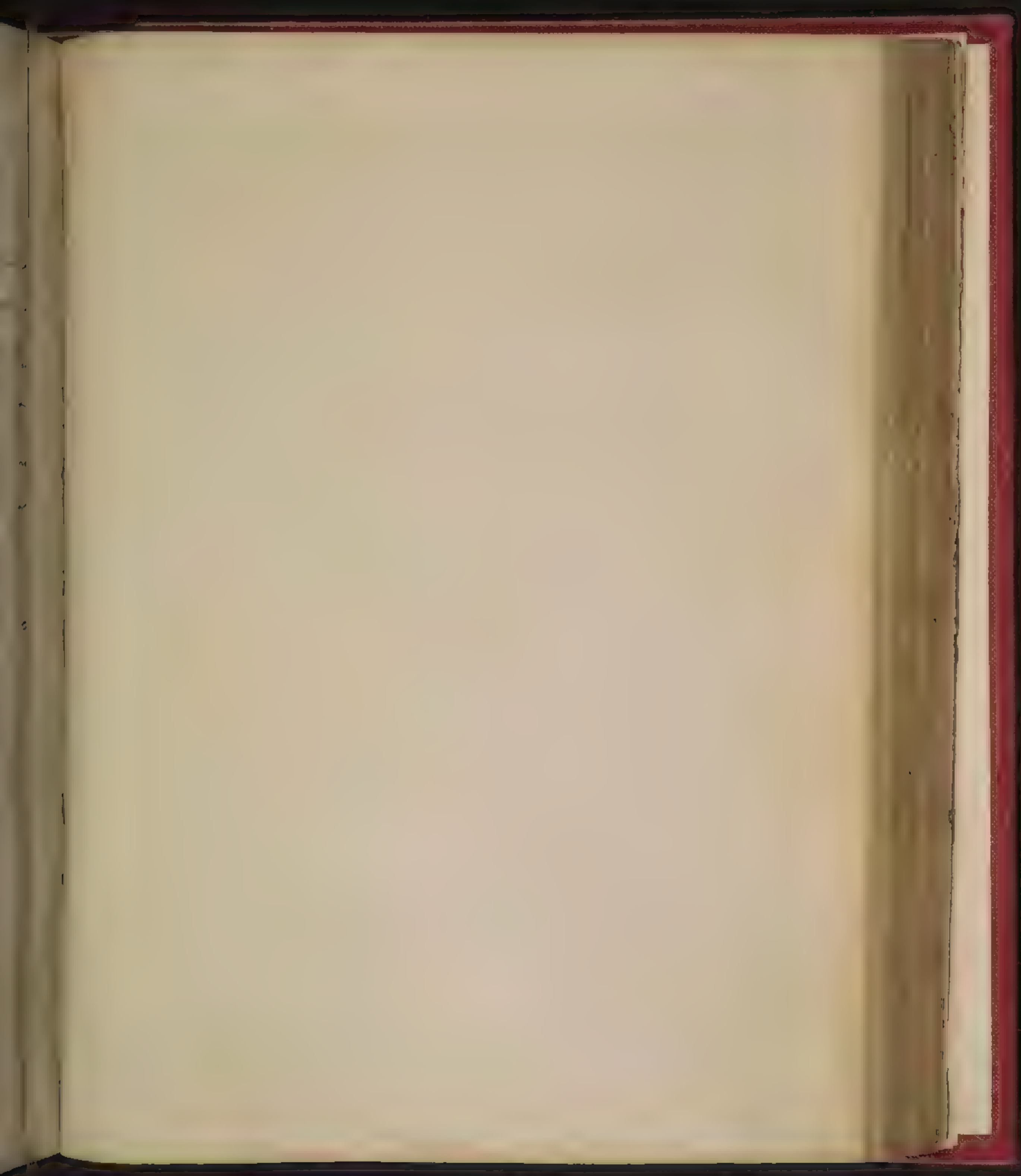


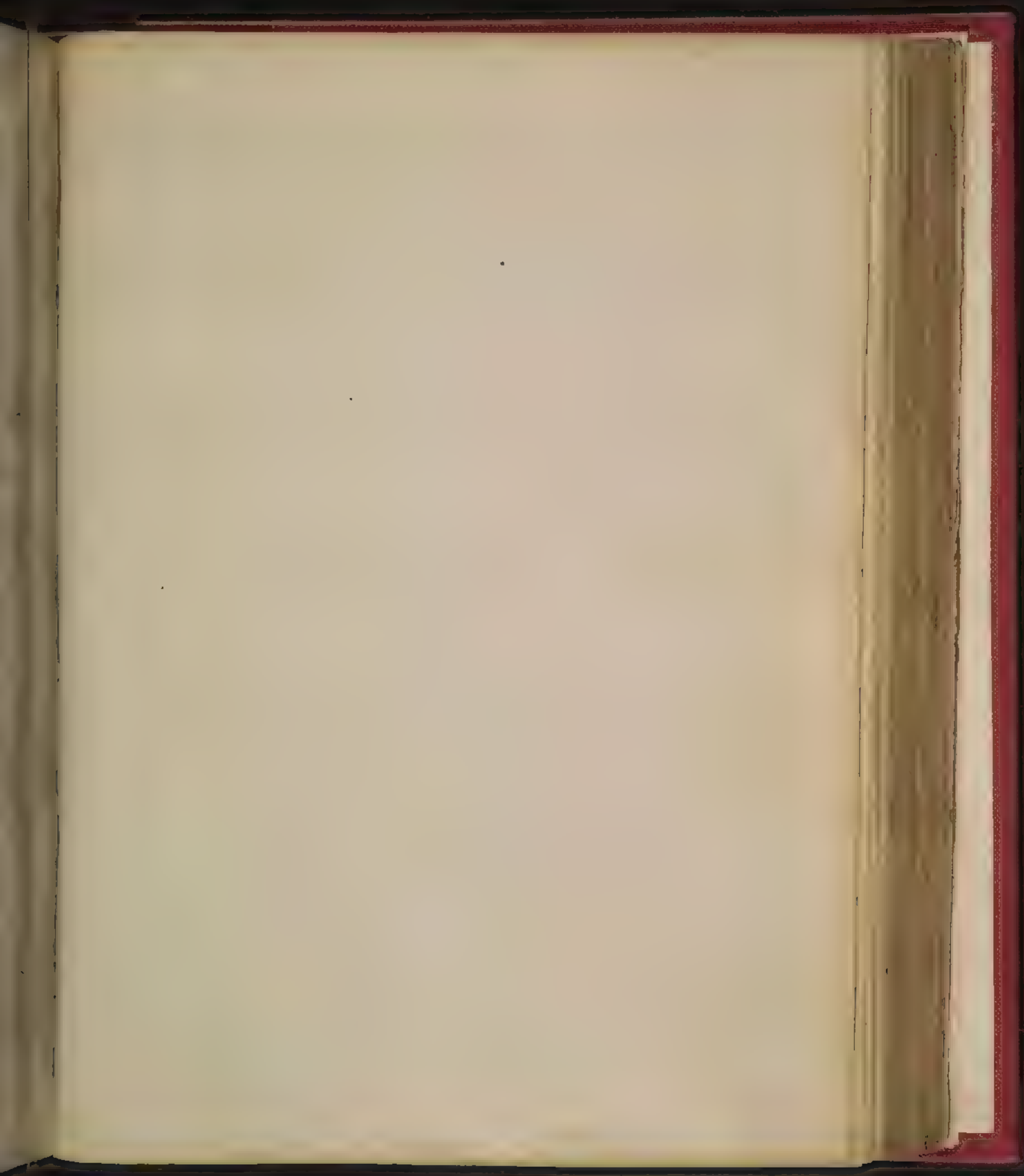
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a letter or a formal document. The ink is dark, and the paper is aged and slightly discolored. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the period.



11

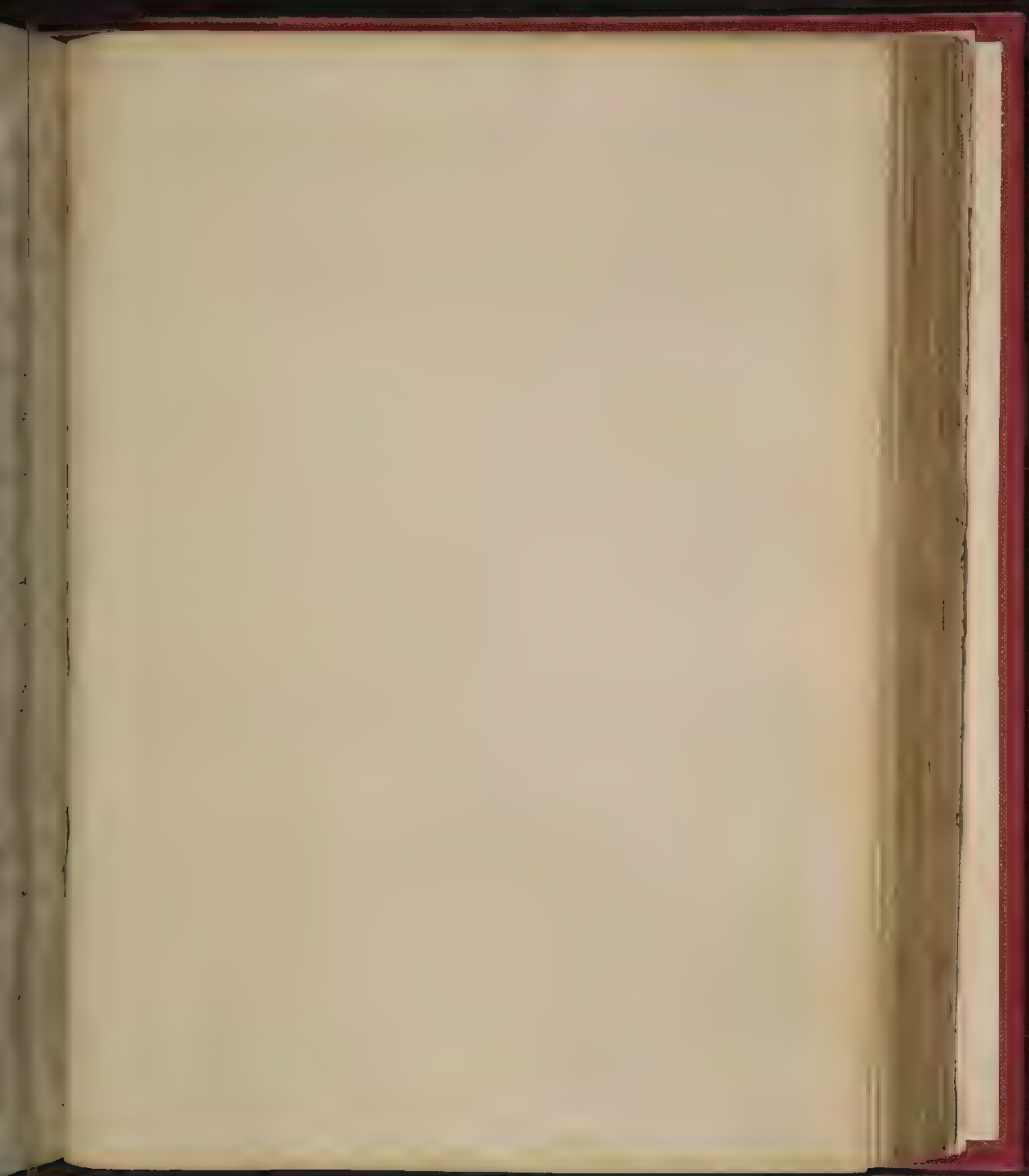
Handwritten text in Arabic script, consisting of approximately 10 lines. The script is cursive and somewhat faded. The text appears to be a letter or a document, with some lines starting with 'Bismillah' (In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful).



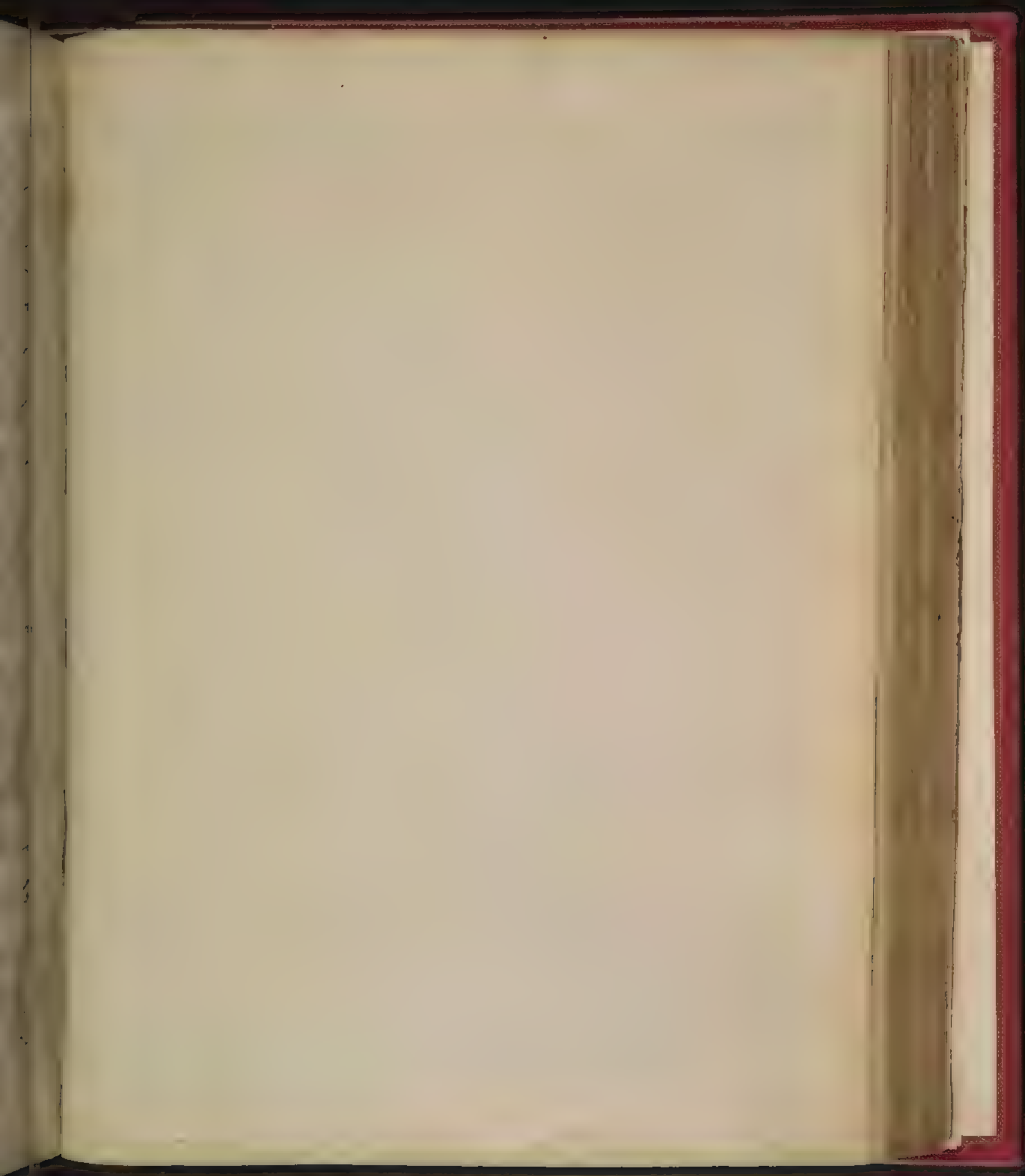


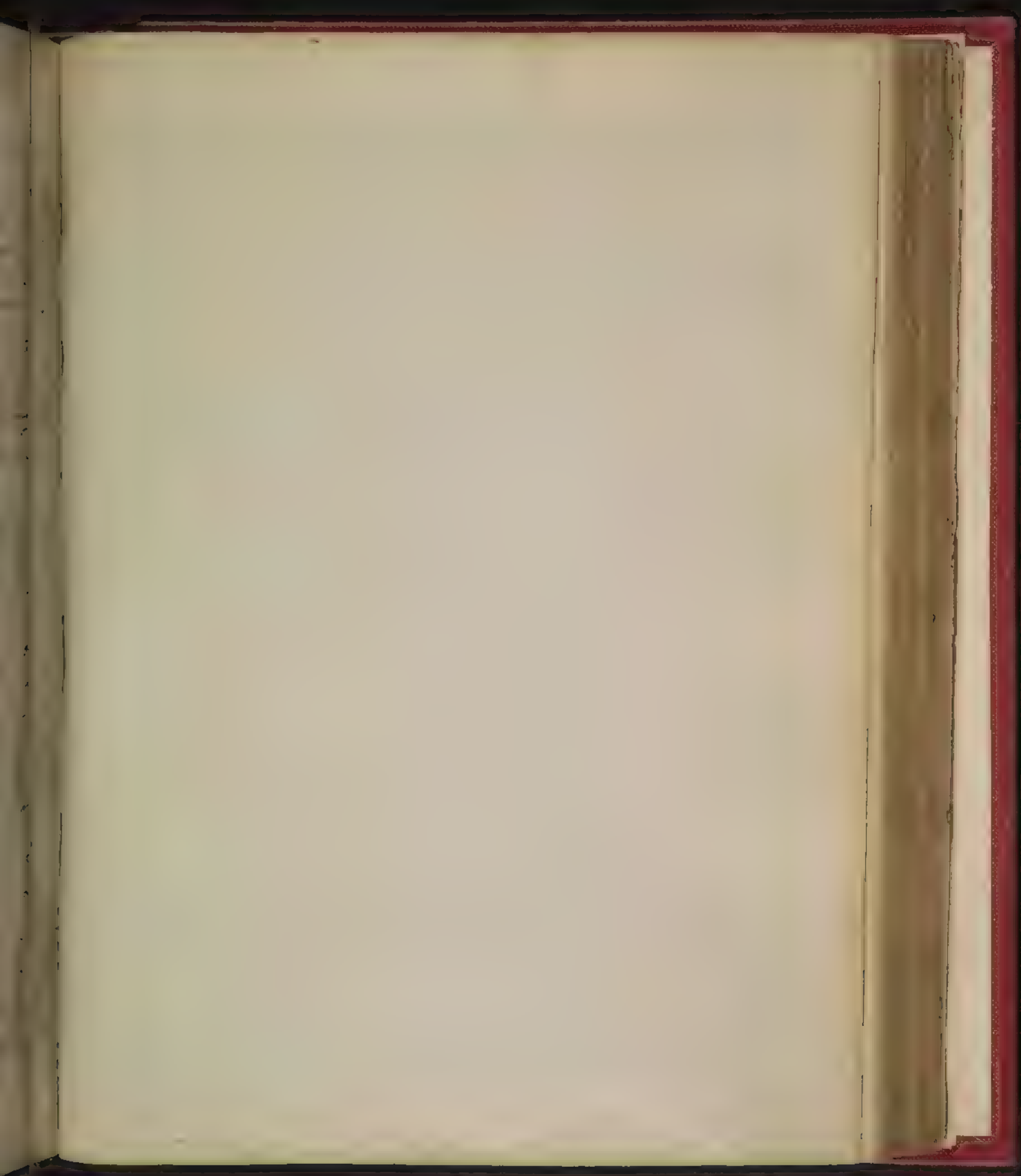
200

The first thing I noticed when I
stepped out of the car was the
familiar smell of the city. It was
like I had never left. The air was
thick with the scent of old brick and
the distant call of a street vendor.
I walked down the sidewalk, my
feet hitting the pavement with a
soft thud. The sun was low in the
sky, casting long shadows across the
streets. I felt a sense of peace, a
sense of belonging. It was as if I
had found a home. I looked up at
the buildings, their windows glowing
with light. I felt a sense of awe,
a sense of wonder. It was as if I
had discovered a new world. I
walked on, my heart full of joy.
I felt a sense of freedom, a sense
of possibility. It was as if I had
found a new life. I looked back
over my shoulder, at the city I had
just entered. I felt a sense of pride,
a sense of accomplishment. It was
as if I had made it. I walked on,
my heart full of love. I felt a
sense of hope, a sense of faith. It
was as if I had found a new
beginning. I looked forward, at the
future I had just created. I felt a
sense of peace, a sense of belonging.
It was as if I had found a home.



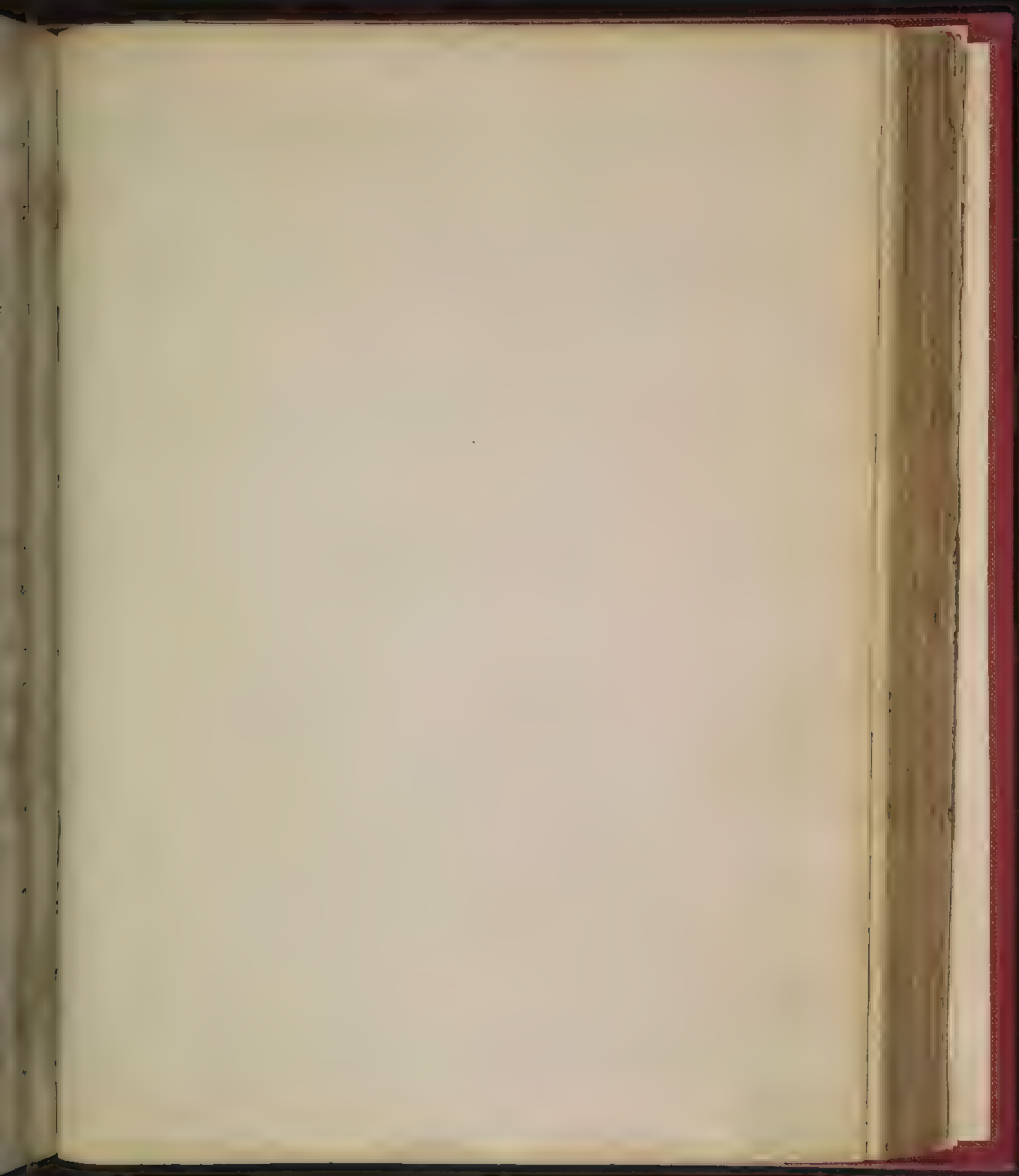
[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]







Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 18th or 19th century. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines, with some lines being more prominent than others. The overall tone of the writing appears to be formal or semi-formal.



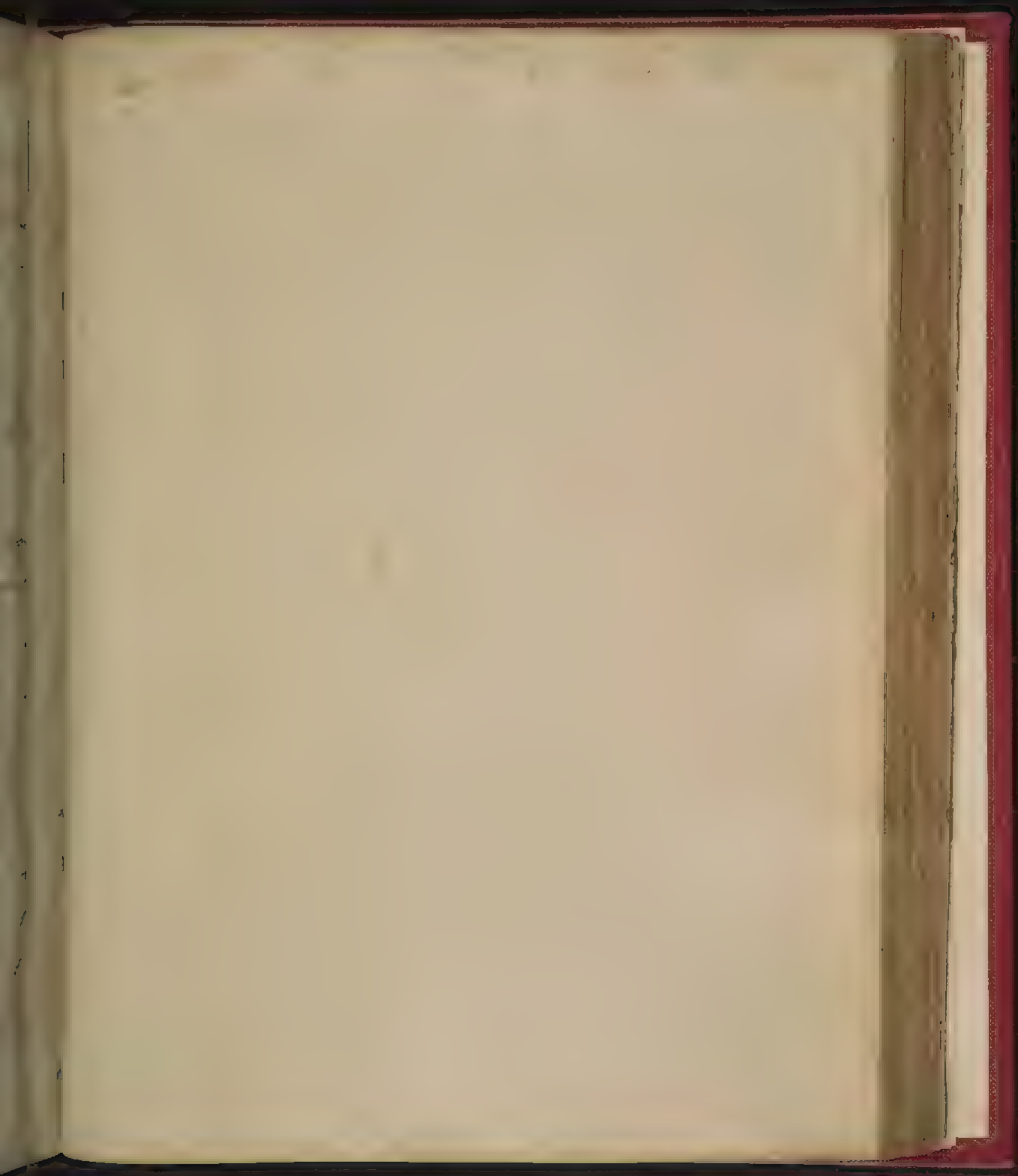
○



1872
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting.
The names are given in alphabetical order.

1. Mr. J. H. Smith
2. Mr. W. B. Jones
3. Mr. T. A. Brown
4. Mr. C. D. White
5. Mr. E. F. Green
6. Mr. G. H. Black
7. Mr. I. J. Grey
8. Mr. K. L. Blue
9. Mr. M. N. Red
10. Mr. O. P. Yellow

11. Mr. Q. R. Purple
12. Mr. S. T. Pink
13. Mr. U. V. Brown
14. Mr. W. X. Green
15. Mr. Y. Z. Blue
16. Mr. A. B. Red
17. Mr. C. D. Yellow
18. Mr. E. F. Purple
19. Mr. G. H. Pink
20. Mr. I. J. Brown

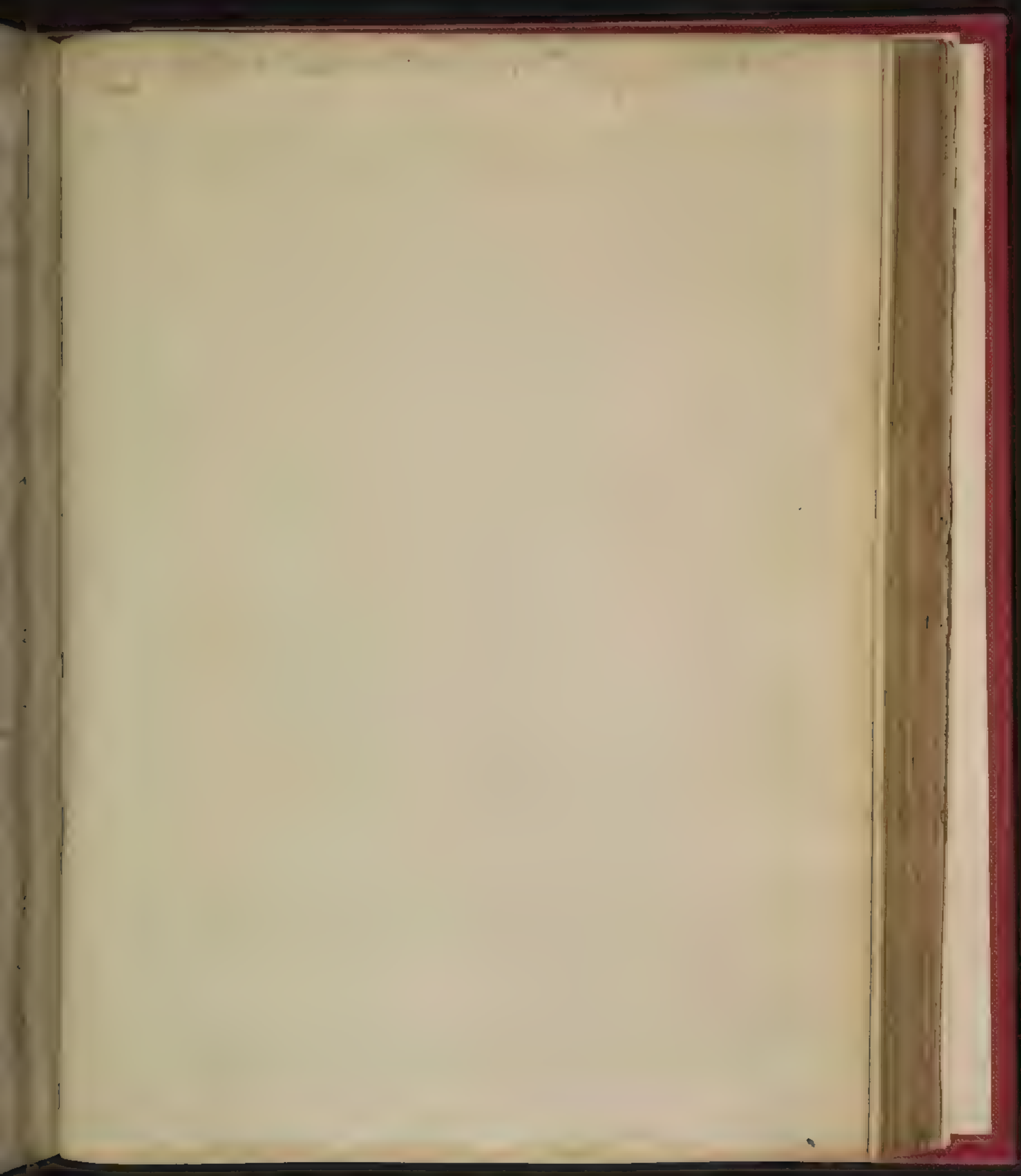


My dear friend
I have just received your letter
of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope
these few lines will find
you the same. I have
not much news to write
at present. I am
still in the same
place and doing the
same work. I hope
to hear from you
again soon.

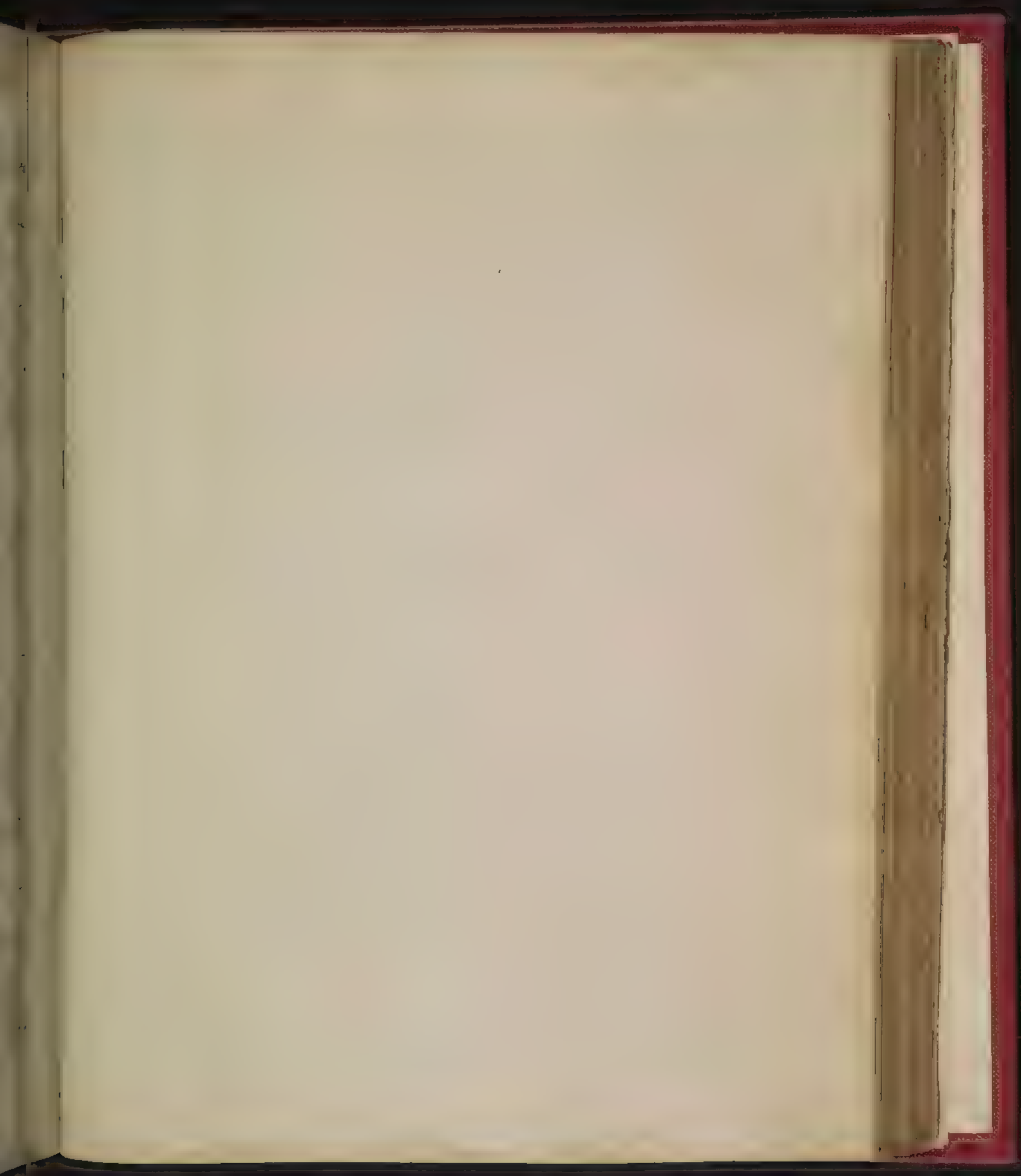


187

9



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]





January

1890

1. 1st of Jan. 1890

From the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of Dec. 1890

the number of persons who

have been admitted to the

Church of the Holy Trinity

in the City of New York

is as follows:

Male 100

Female 100

Total 200

Of these 100 were

admitted to the Church

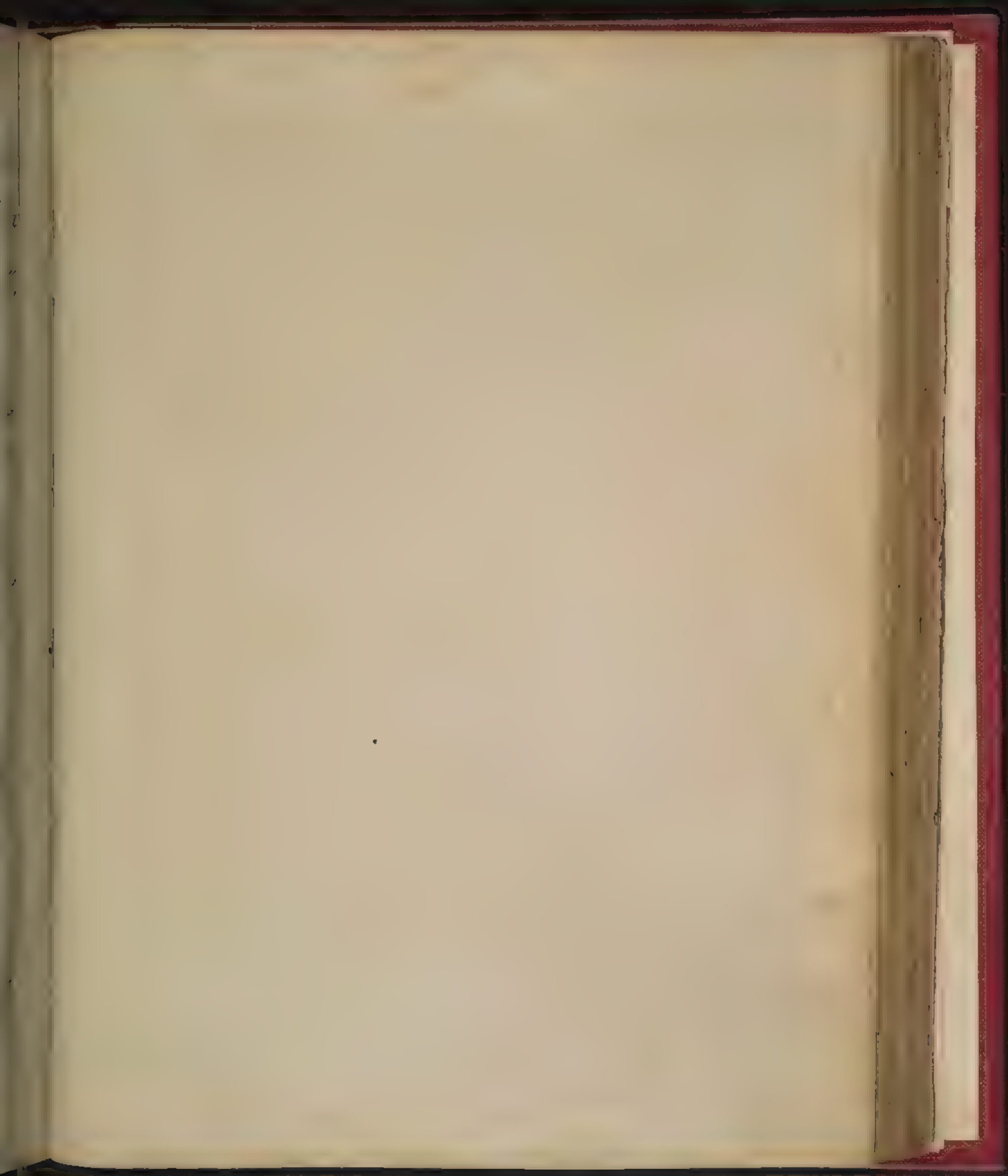
by the Rector

and 100 by the

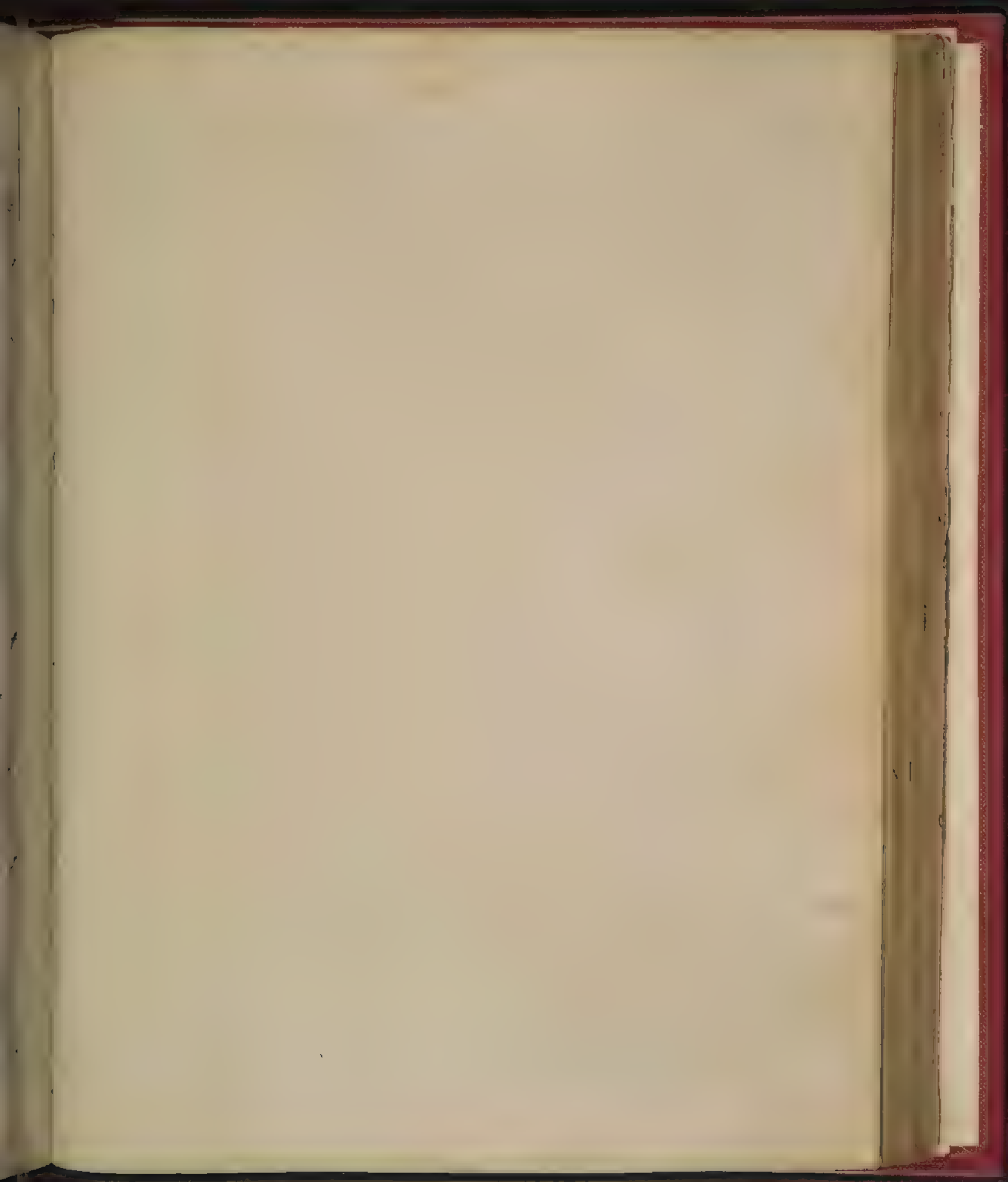
vestry

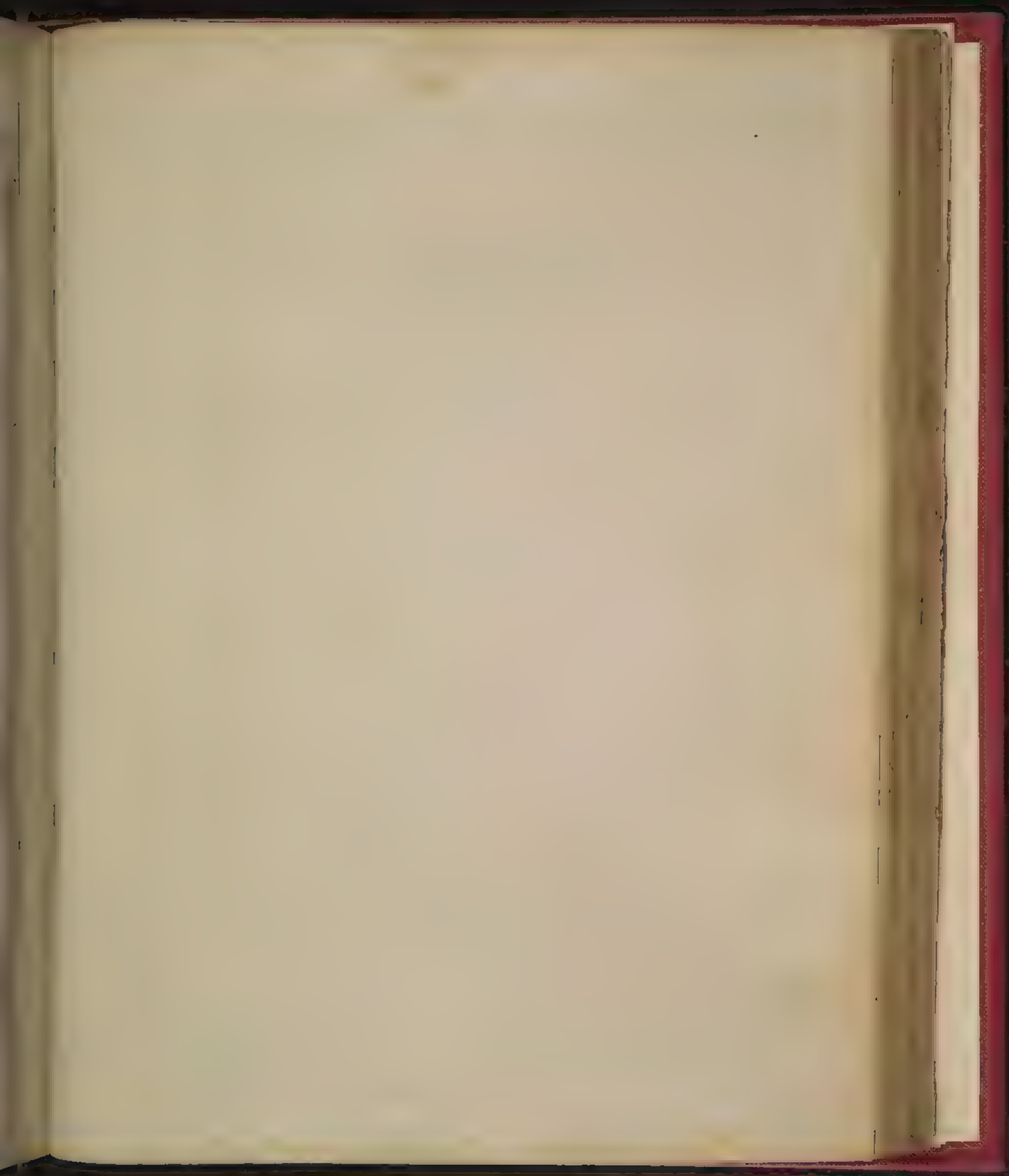


Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Persian or Urdu, covering the majority of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. The script is fluid and characteristic of the 18th or 19th century. There are some small, dark ink marks or stains scattered across the page, particularly in the upper right and middle sections. The overall appearance is that of an aged, personal manuscript or a draft of a letter.



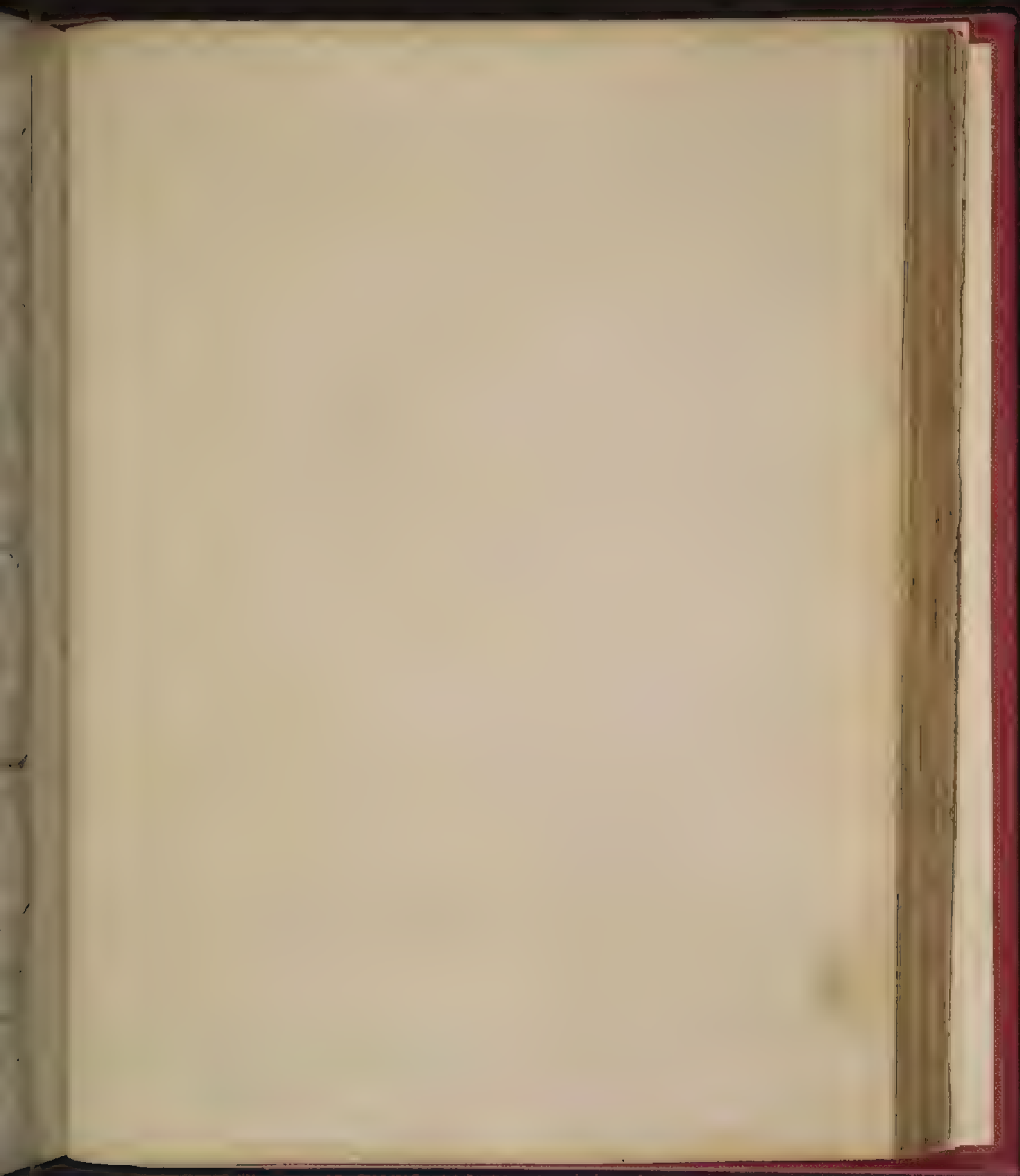
10







122



24
My dear friend
I have just received your letter
of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear from you.

I am sorry to hear that
you are not well. I hope
you will soon be
able to get on your feet.

I am sure you will
be able to do so.

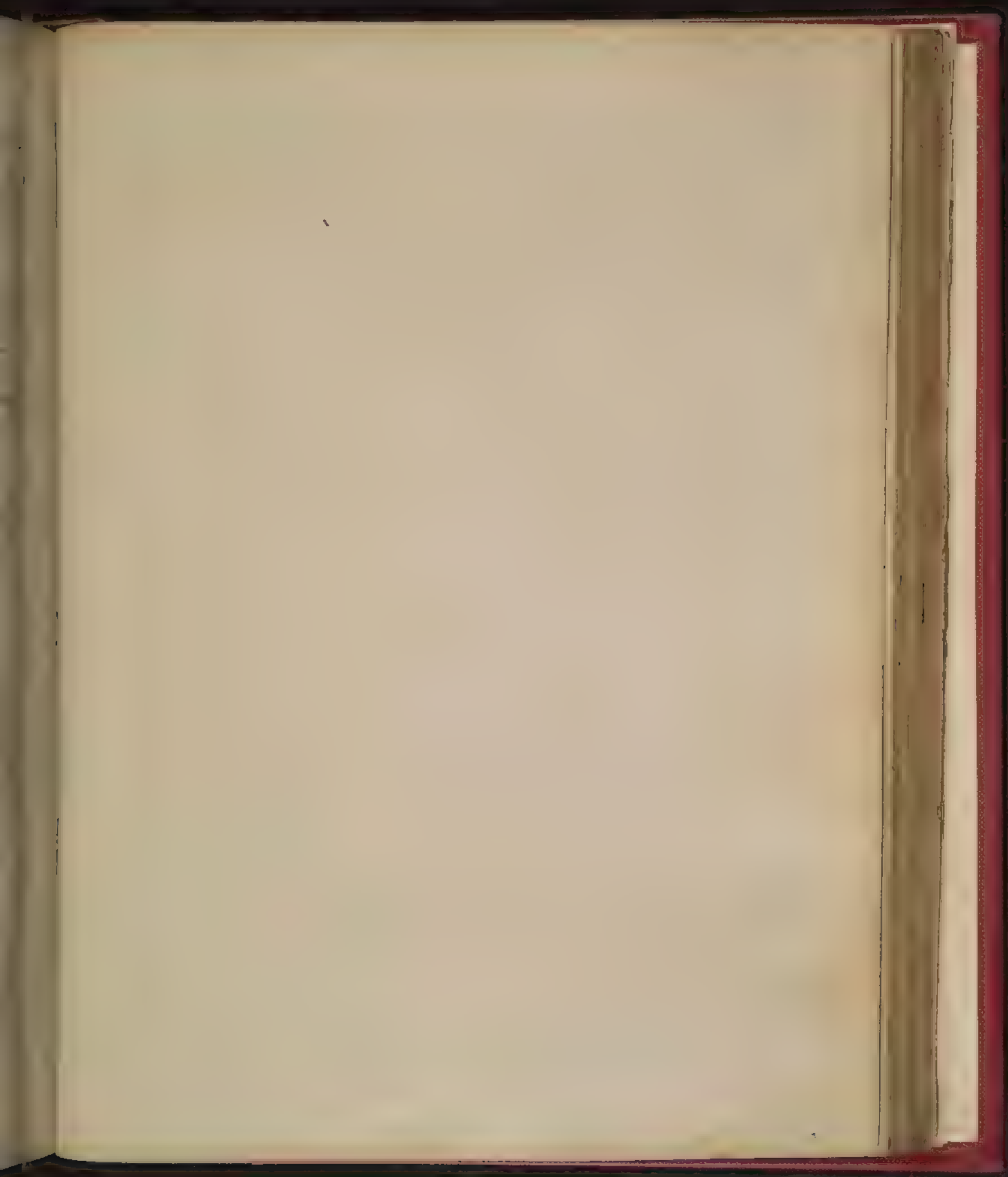
I am sure you will
be able to do so.

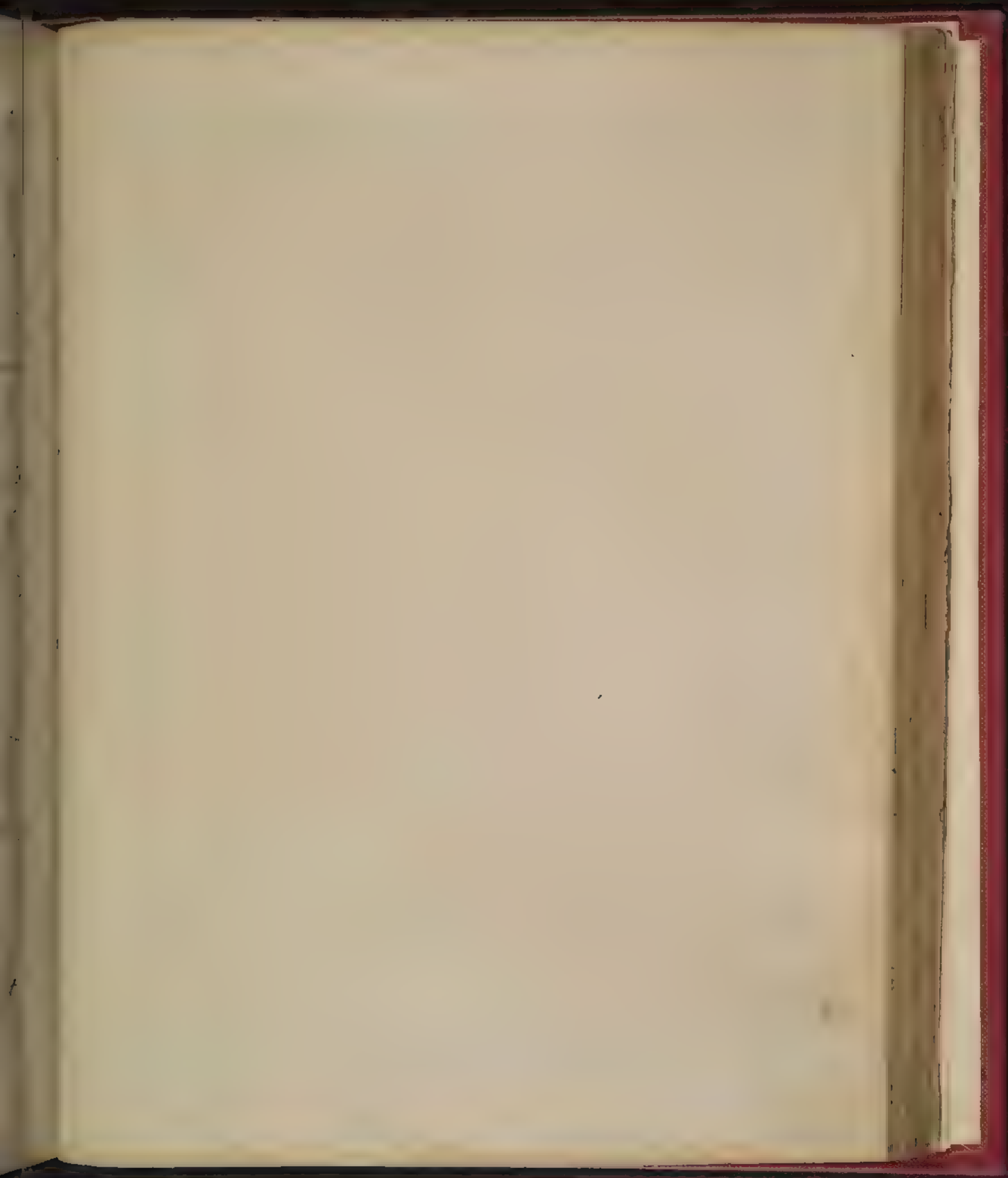
I am sure you will
be able to do so.

I am sure you will
be able to do so.

I am sure you will
be able to do so.

I am sure you will
be able to do so.







الحمد لله الذي جعل في كل شيء
دلالة على قدرته وكرمه

والله اعلم بالصواب
من أمركم به والنهي عنكم
في الدين والحياة

والله اعلم بالصواب

من أمركم به والنهي عنكم
في الدين والحياة

والله اعلم بالصواب

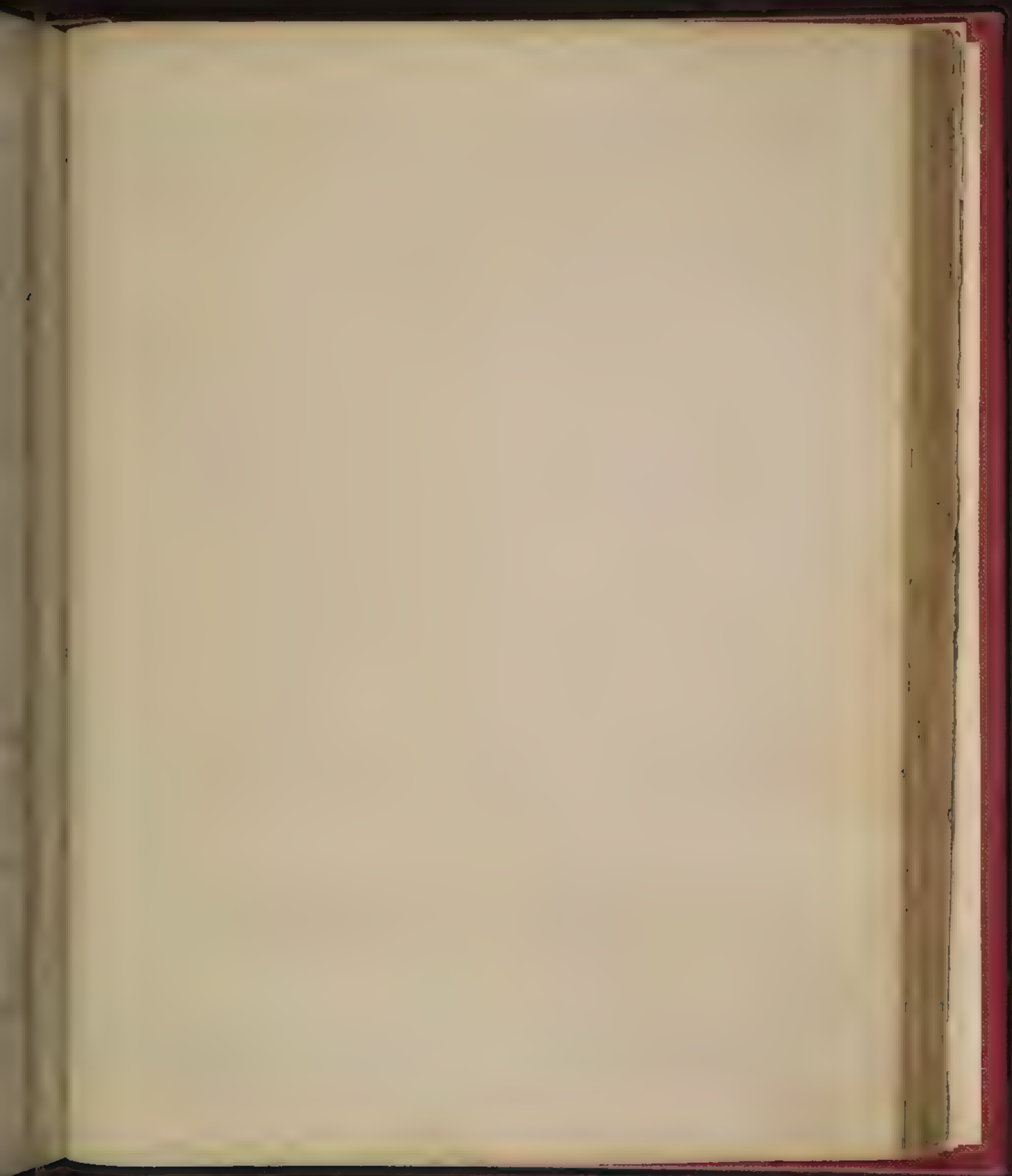
والله اعلم بالصواب

من أمركم به والنهي عنكم

في الدين والحياة

والله اعلم بالصواب

من أمركم به والنهي عنكم



Revised version

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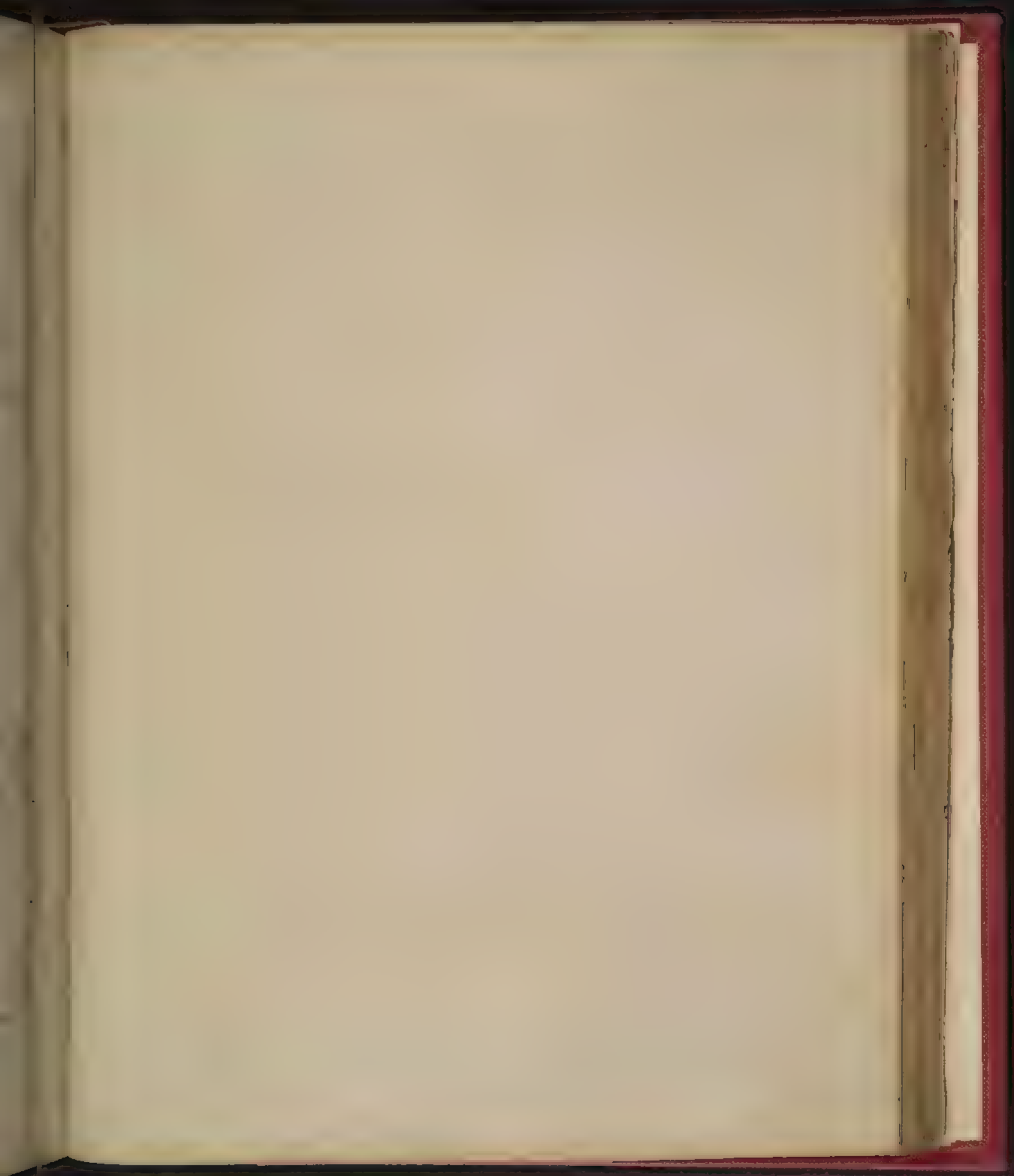
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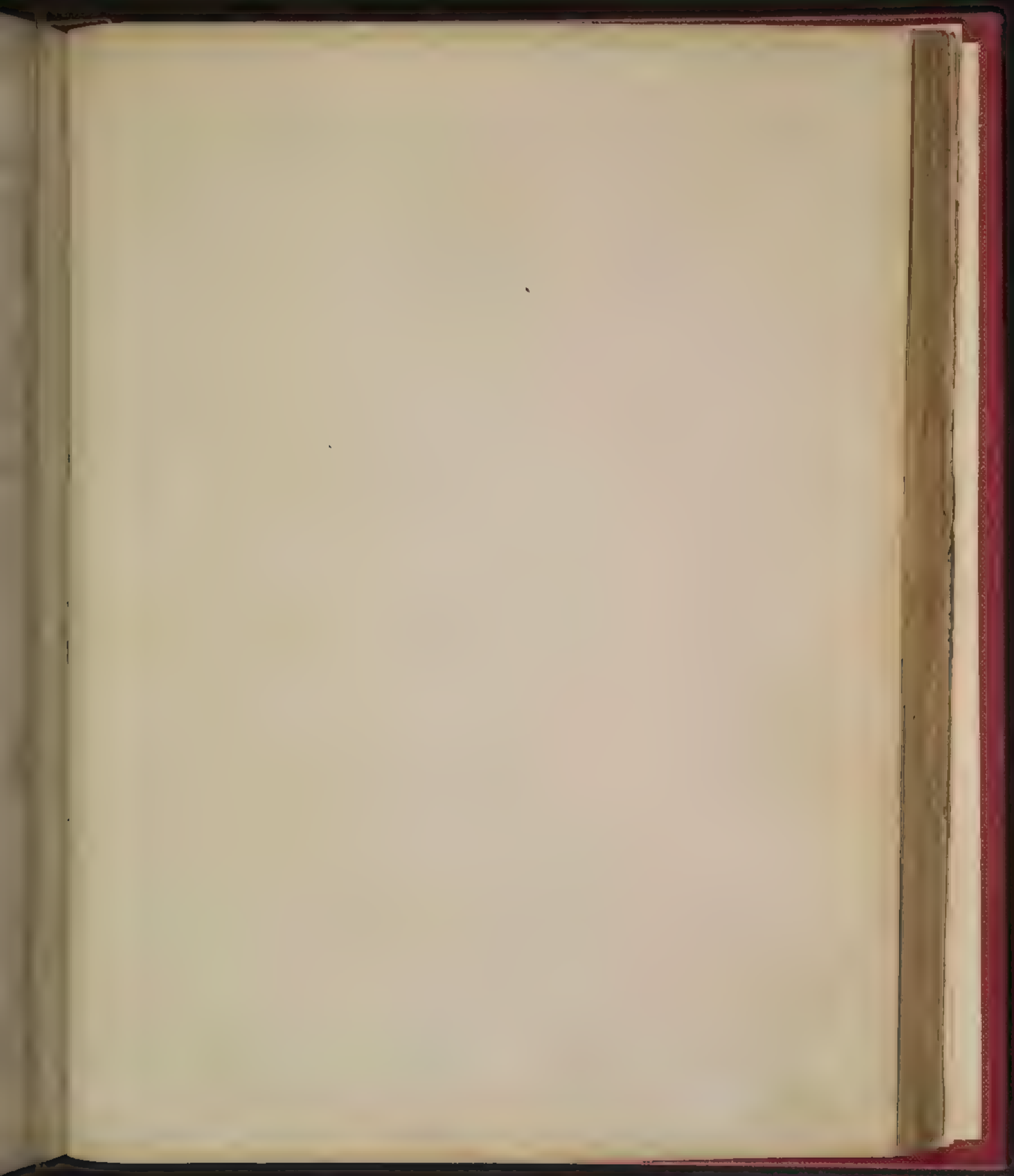
of the same type

of the same type



The first of the month of January
1800. I received from you
a letter of the 28th inst. in which
you inform me that you have
received from the Board of
Directors of the Bank of the
City of New York a sum of
\$1000.00 for the purpose of
purchasing the stock of the
Bank of the City of New York.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. in which you inform
me that you have received from
the Board of Directors of the
Bank of the City of New York
a sum of \$1000.00 for the
purpose of purchasing the stock
of the Bank of the City of New
York. I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of the 10th inst. in which
you inform me that you have
received from the Board of
Directors of the Bank of the
City of New York a sum of
\$1000.00 for the purpose of
purchasing the stock of the
Bank of the City of New York.



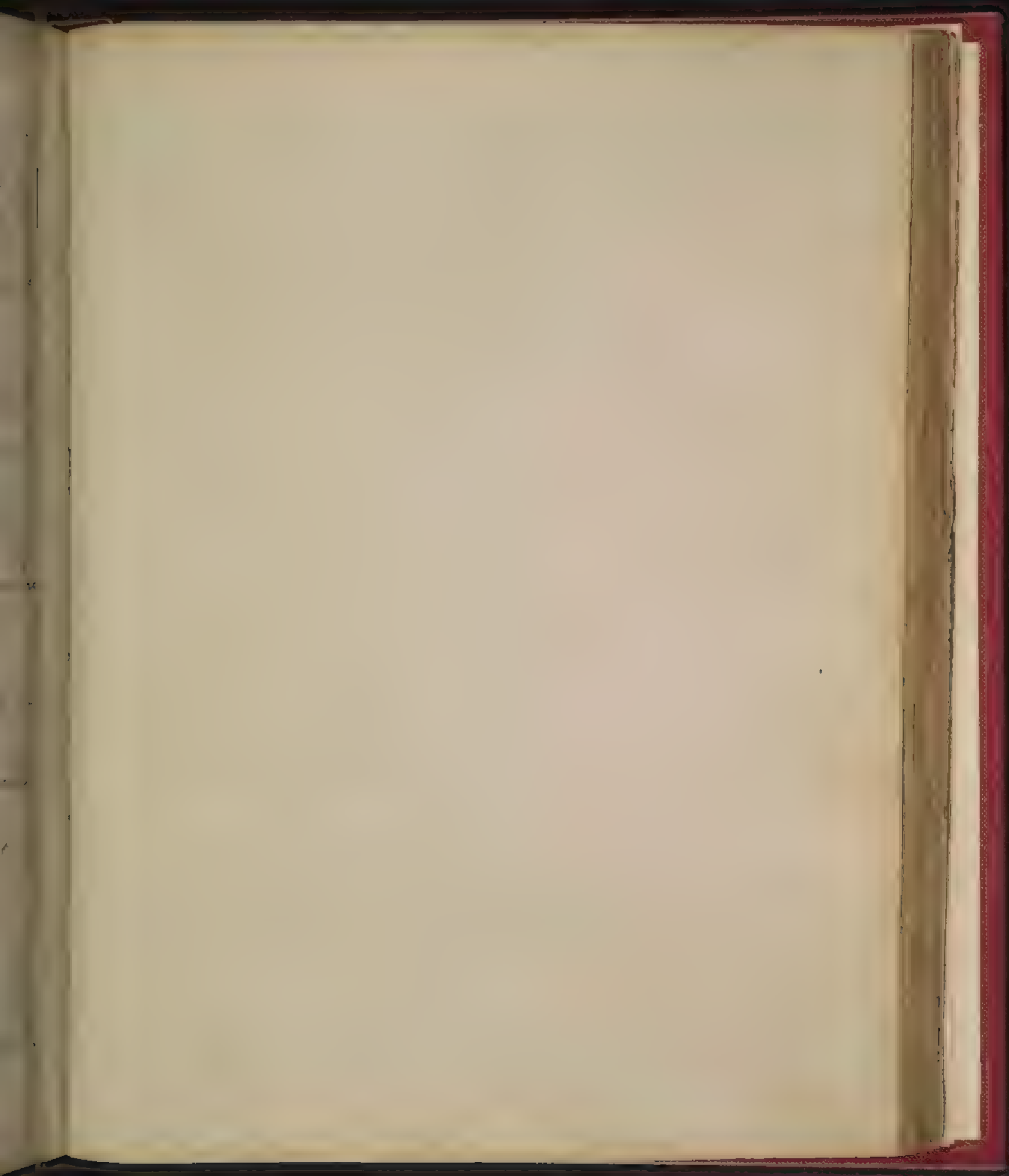
The first thing I noticed when I
stepped out of the car was a
strong sense of relief. The air was
fresh and the sun was shining
on my face. It felt like I had
found a new world.

I had heard that the weather was
great and I was not disappointed.
The people were friendly and the
food was delicious. It was a
great first experience.

I had heard that the weather was
great and I was not disappointed.
The people were friendly and the
food was delicious. It was a
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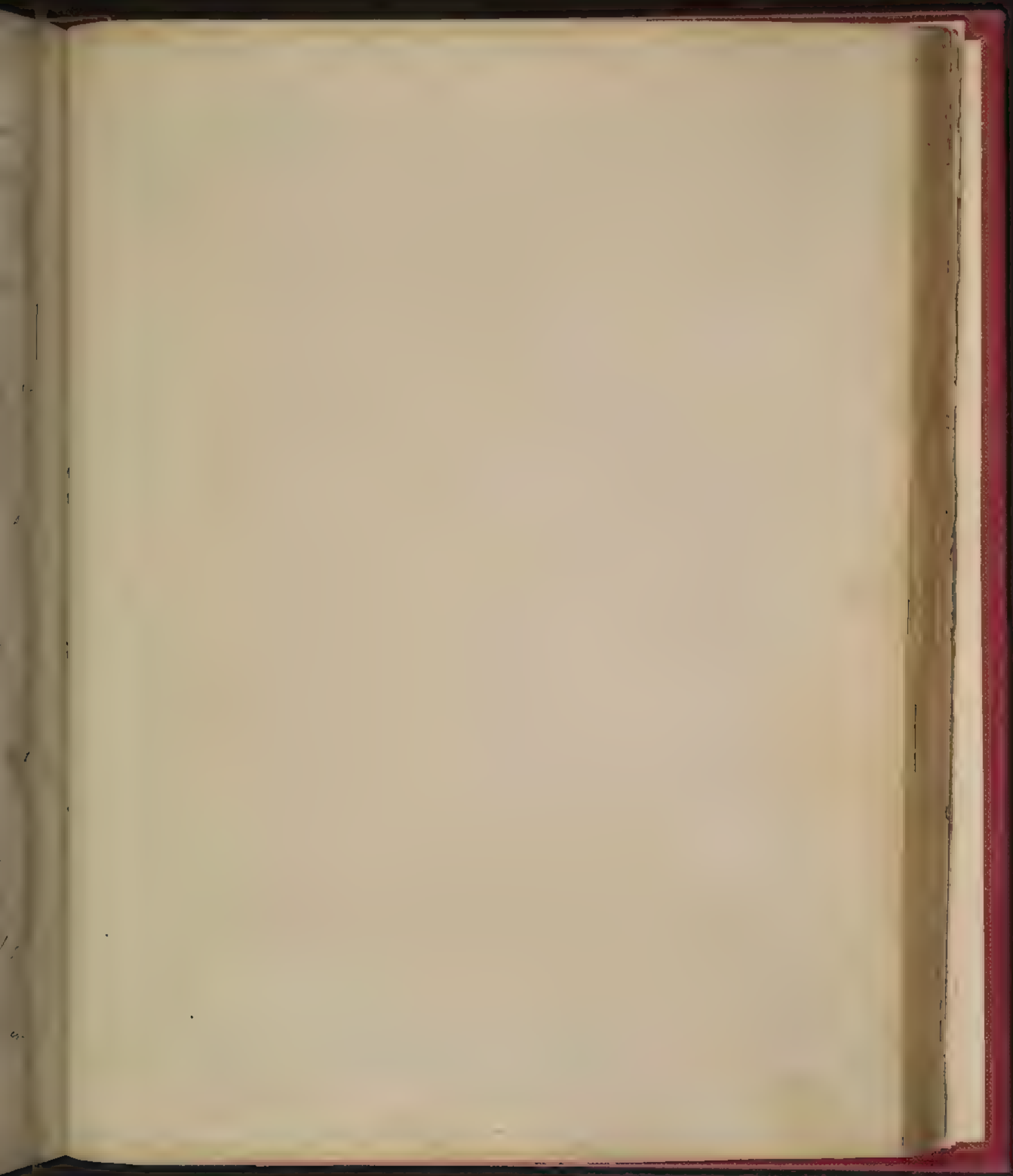


At the present time the weather is
very warm and the sun is shining
brightly. The wind is blowing from the
south-east.

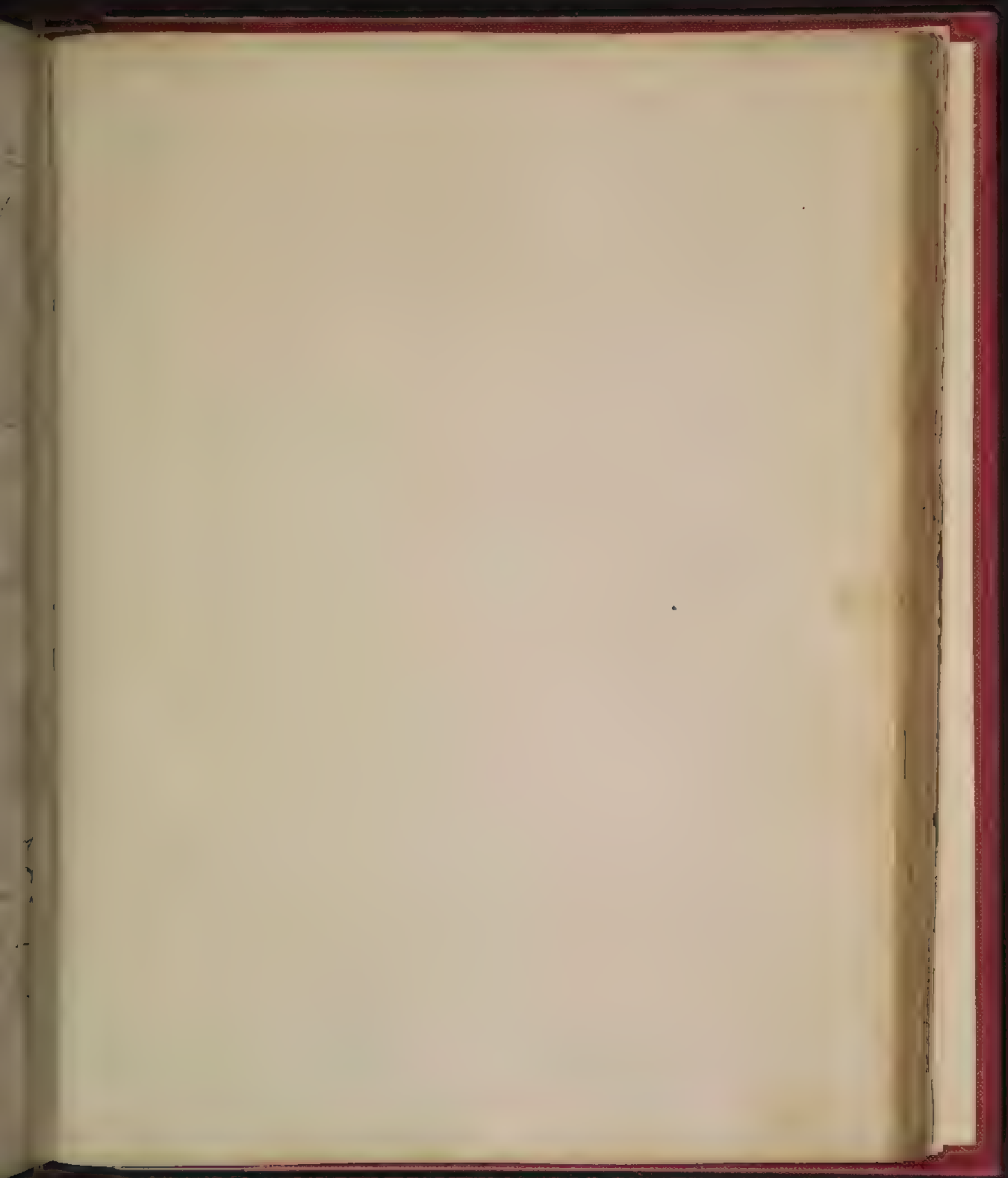
3. By attending to the weather, we can
learn much about the general condition
of the atmosphere. For example, if the
sky is cloudy and the wind is blowing
from the south, it is a sign that a storm
is approaching.

4. The temperature of the air is also
a very important factor in determining
the weather. If the temperature is high,
the weather is usually warm and sunny.
If the temperature is low, the weather is
usually cold and cloudy.

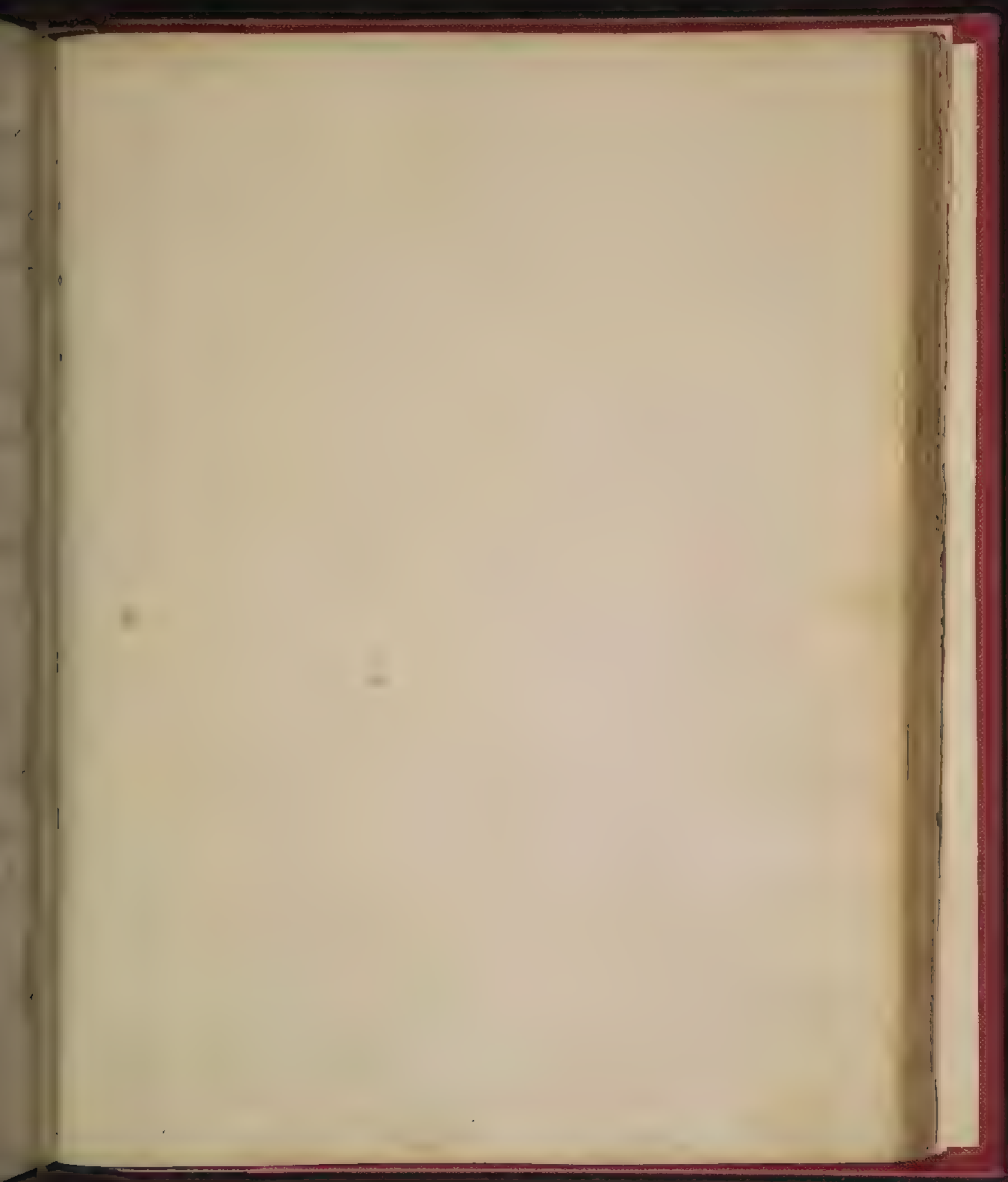
5. The humidity of the air is also a
factor in determining the weather. If the
humidity is high, the weather is usually
warm and muggy. If the humidity is low,
the weather is usually dry and clear.
6. The pressure of the air is also a factor
in determining the weather. If the pressure
is high, the weather is usually clear and
sunny. If the pressure is low, the weather
is usually cloudy and rainy.



[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

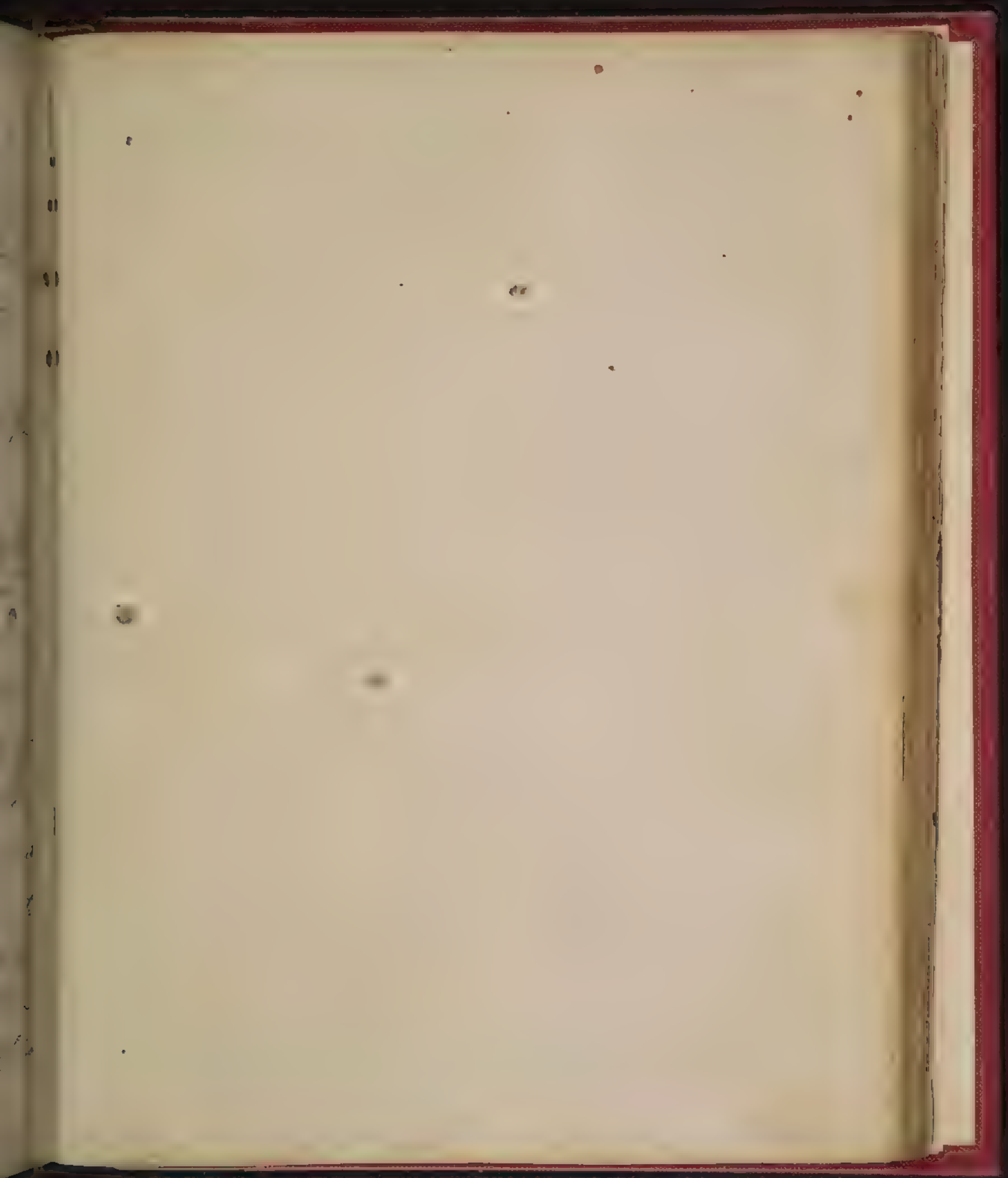


152.



The first of these is the
the second is the
the third is the
the fourth is the
the fifth is the

The sixth is the
the seventh is the
the eighth is the
the ninth is the
the tenth is the
the eleventh is the
the twelfth is the
the thirteenth is the
the fourteenth is the
the fifteenth is the
the sixteenth is the
the seventeenth is the
the eighteenth is the
the nineteenth is the
the twentieth is the
the twenty-first is the
the twenty-second is the
the twenty-third is the
the twenty-fourth is the
the twenty-fifth is the
the twenty-sixth is the
the twenty-seventh is the
the twenty-eighth is the
the twenty-ninth is the
the thirtieth is the



14

27
The first of the summer
the weather was very
warm and the sun
shone brightly.

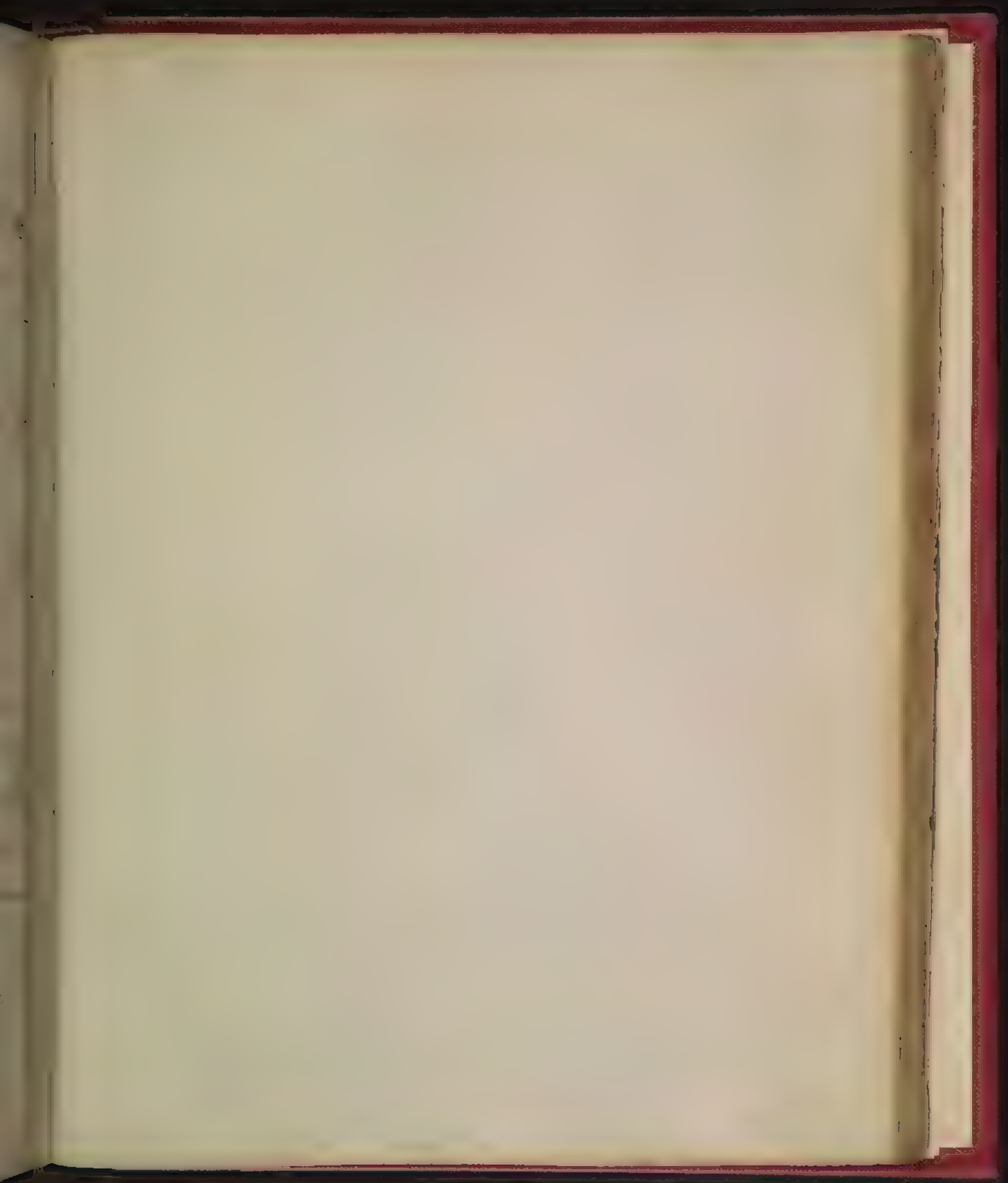
The second day was
also very warm and
the sun shone brightly.

The third day was
also very warm and
the sun shone brightly.

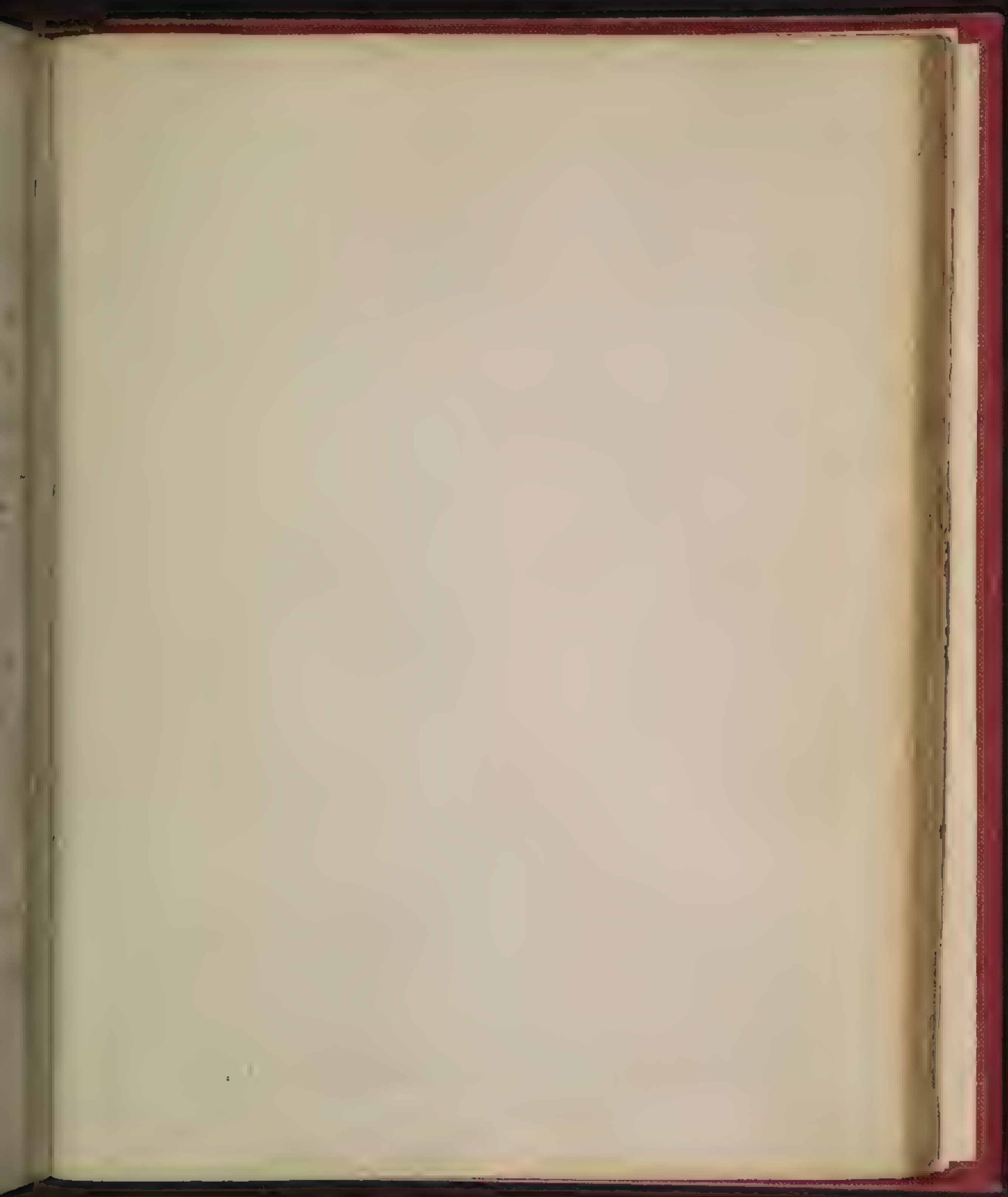
The fourth day was
also very warm and
the sun shone brightly.

The fifth day was
also very warm and
the sun shone brightly.

The sixth day was
also very warm and
the sun shone brightly.

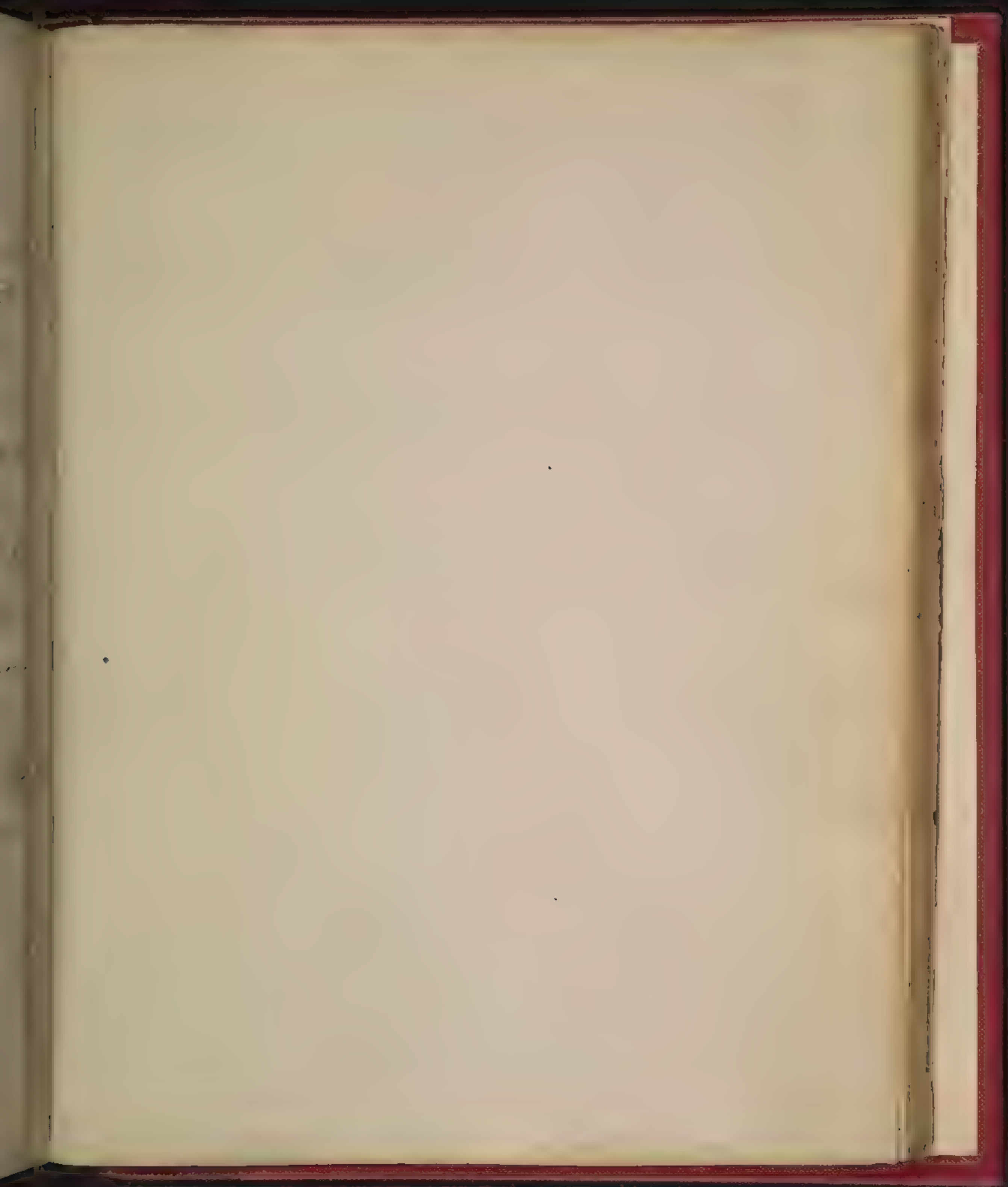


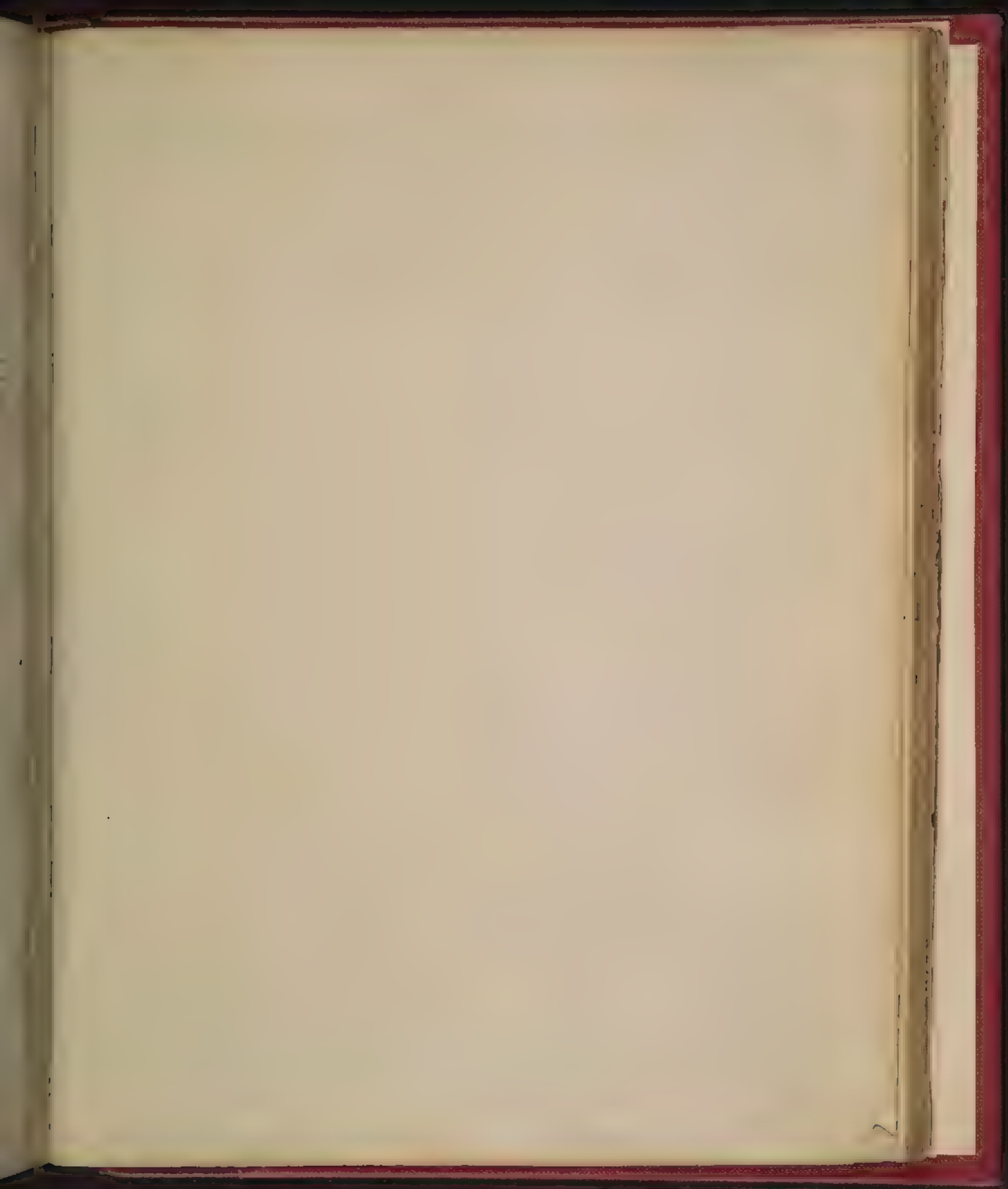
My dear friend
I have just received your letter
of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope
these few lines will find
you the same. I have
not much news to write
at present. I am
still in the same place
and doing the same work.
I hope to hear from you
again soon. I am
yours truly,
John Smith

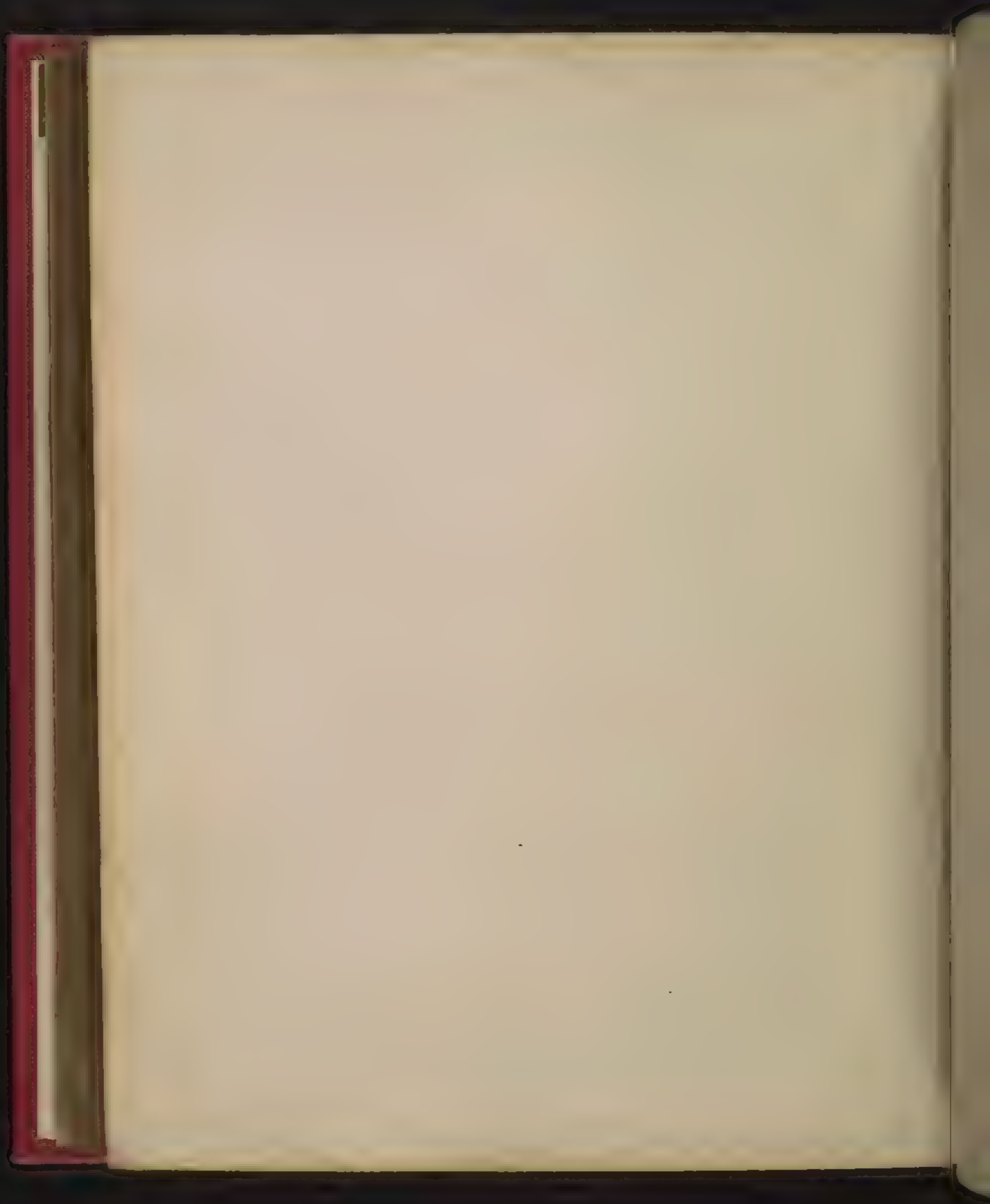


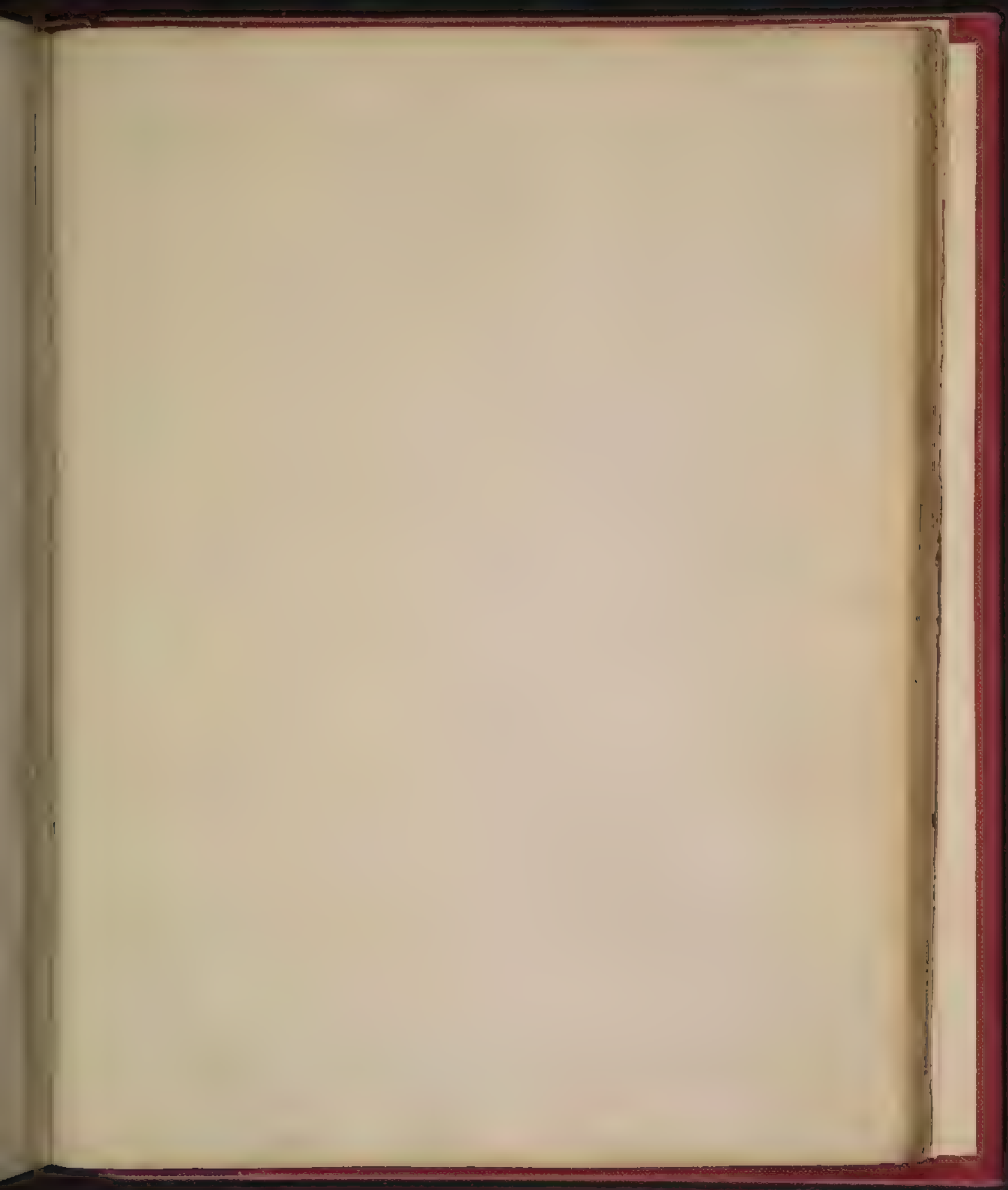
My dear mother
I received your letter of the 10th
and was very glad to hear from
you. I am well and hope this
letter will find you the same.
I have not much news to write
at present. I am still in the
same place and doing the same
work. I hope to hear from you
soon. I am your affectionate son,
John Smith.

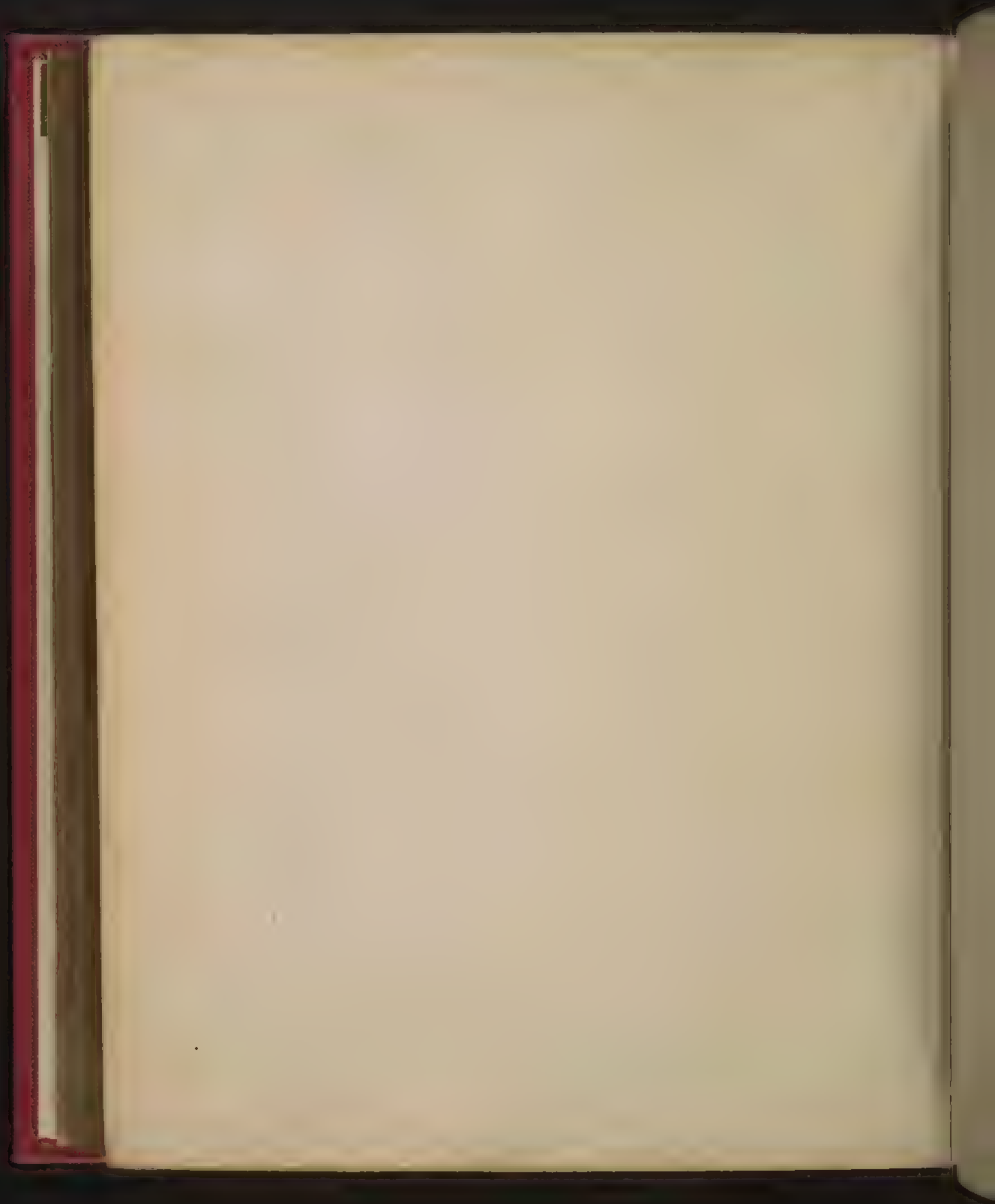
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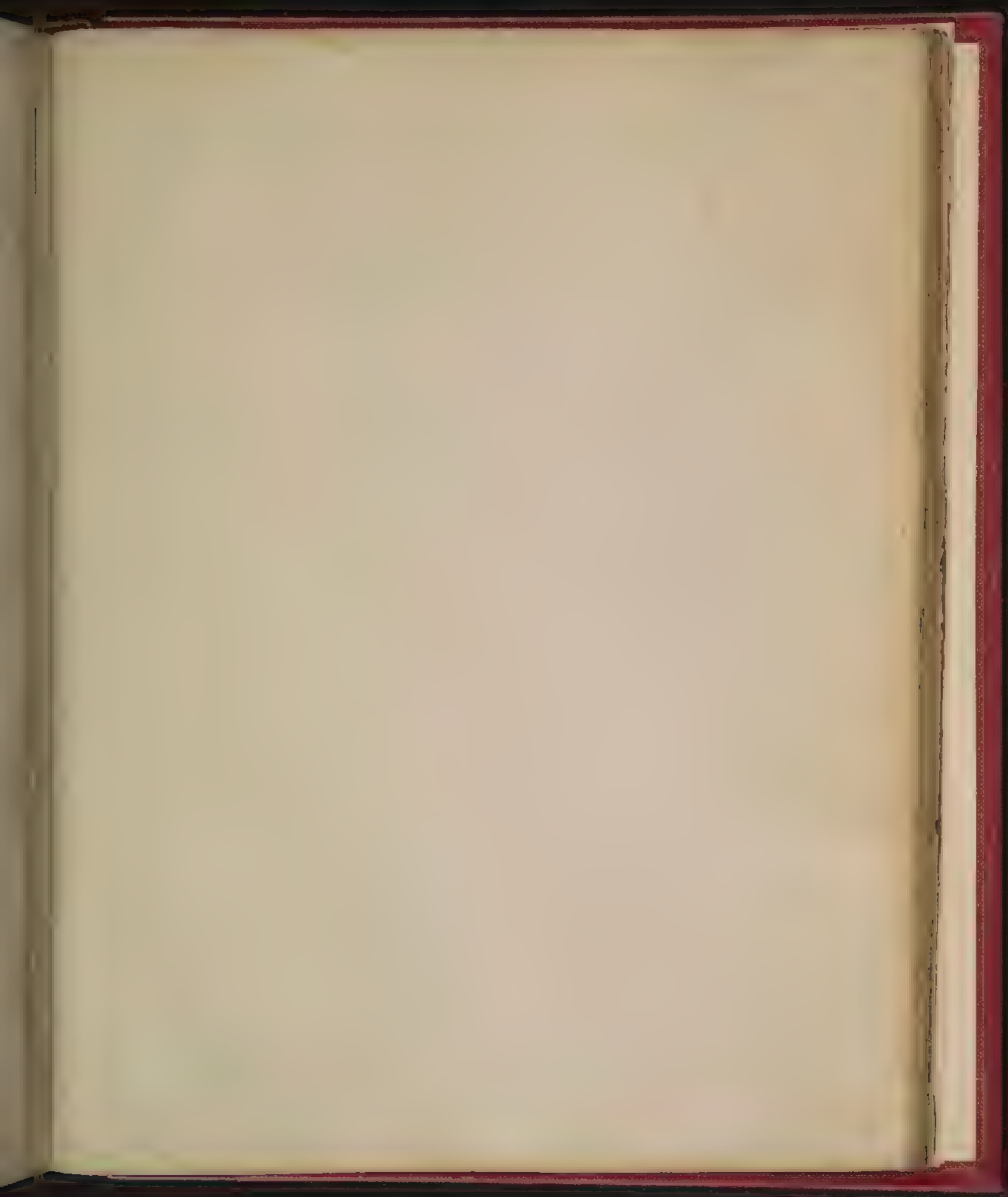


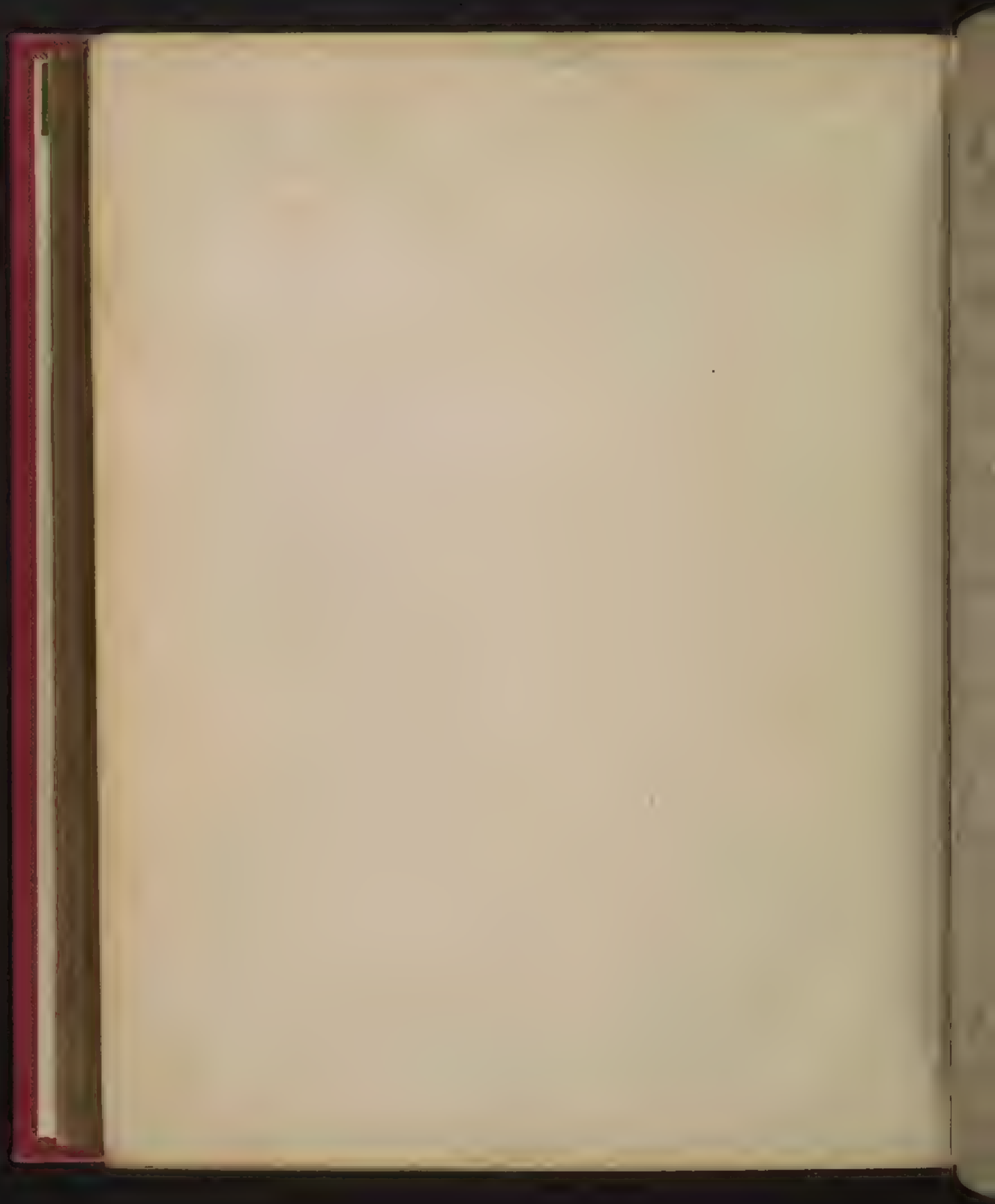












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الحمد لله

والصلاة والسلام

على سيدنا محمد

وآله الطيبين

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البراهين

الغياثين

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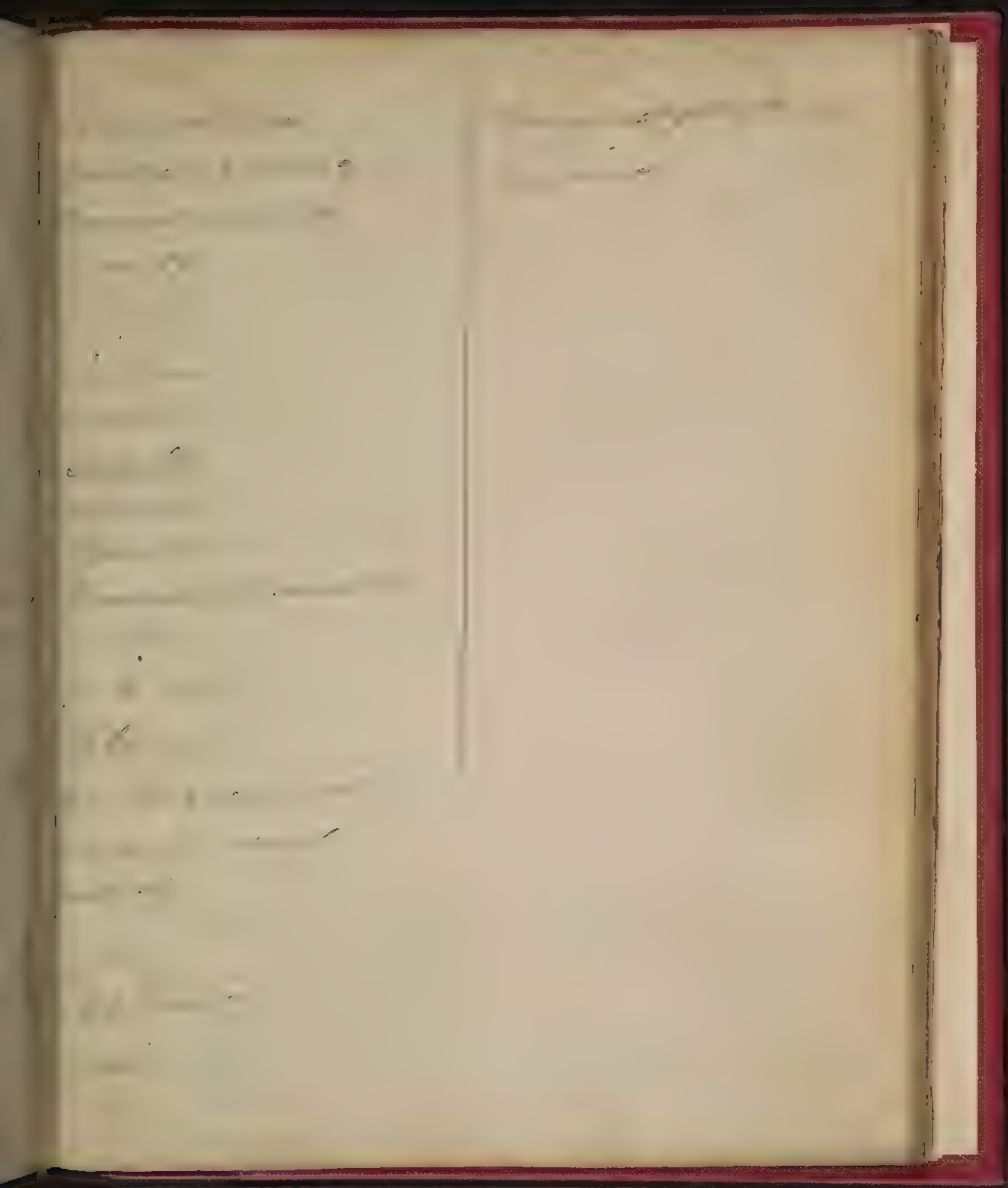
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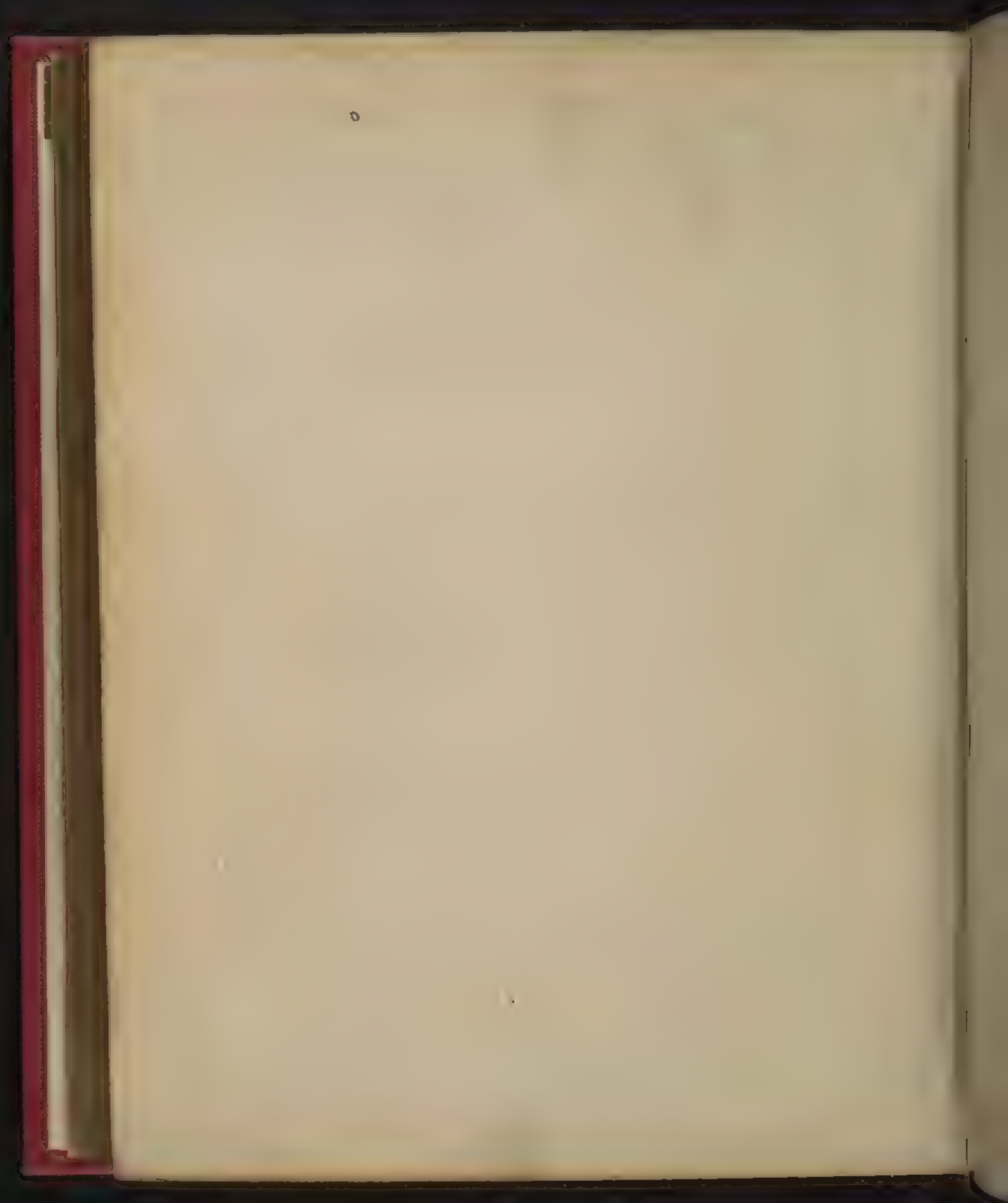
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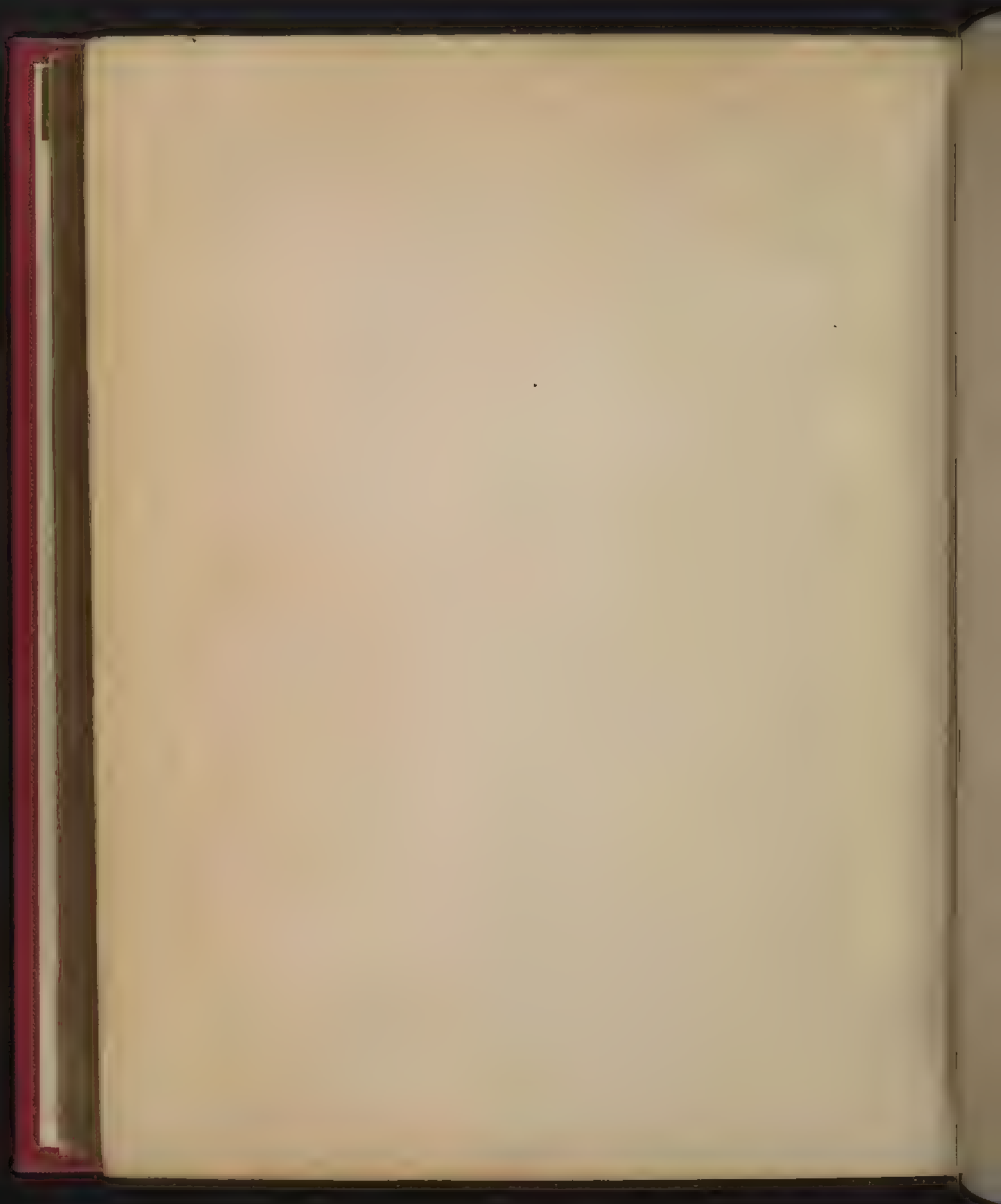
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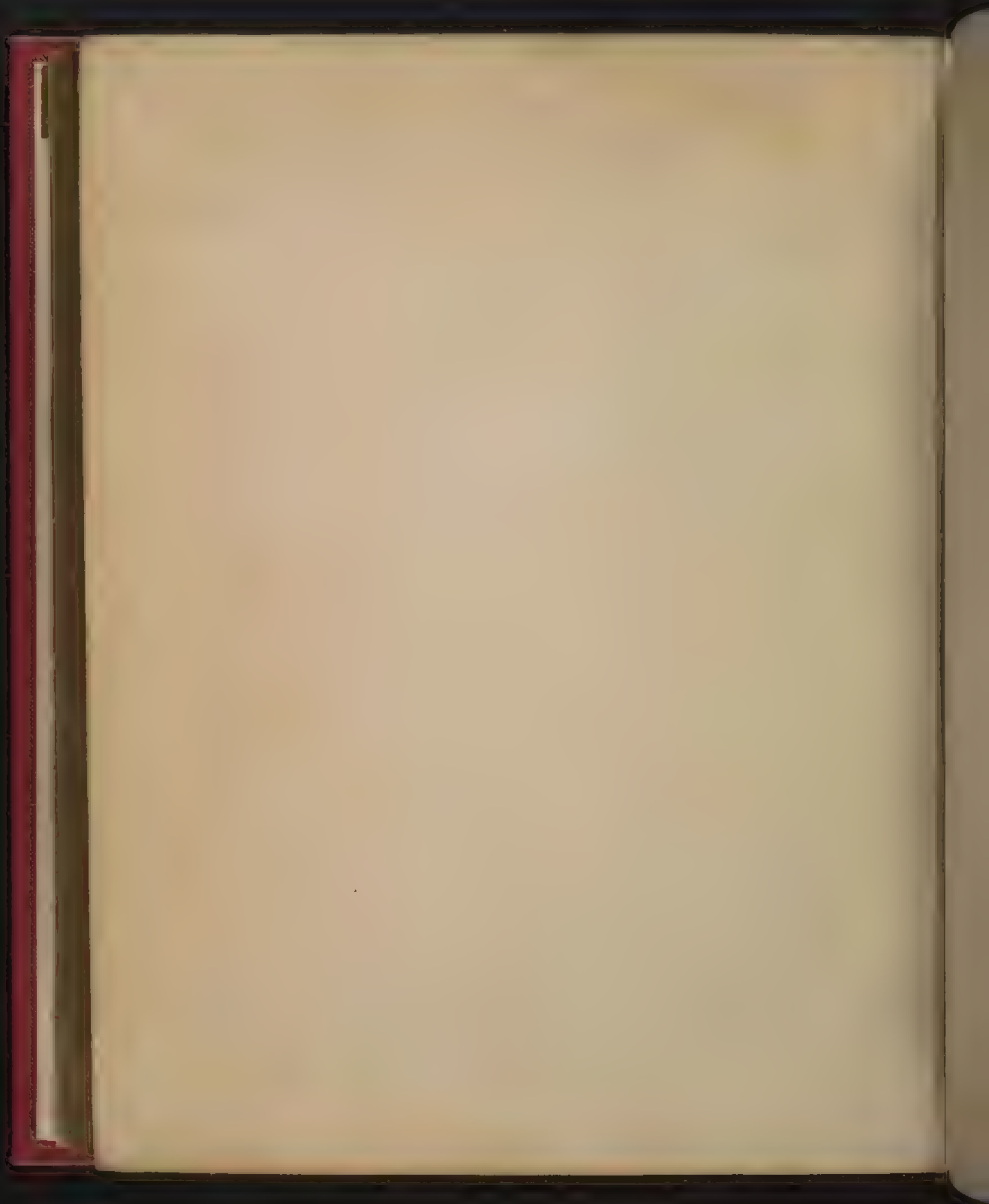
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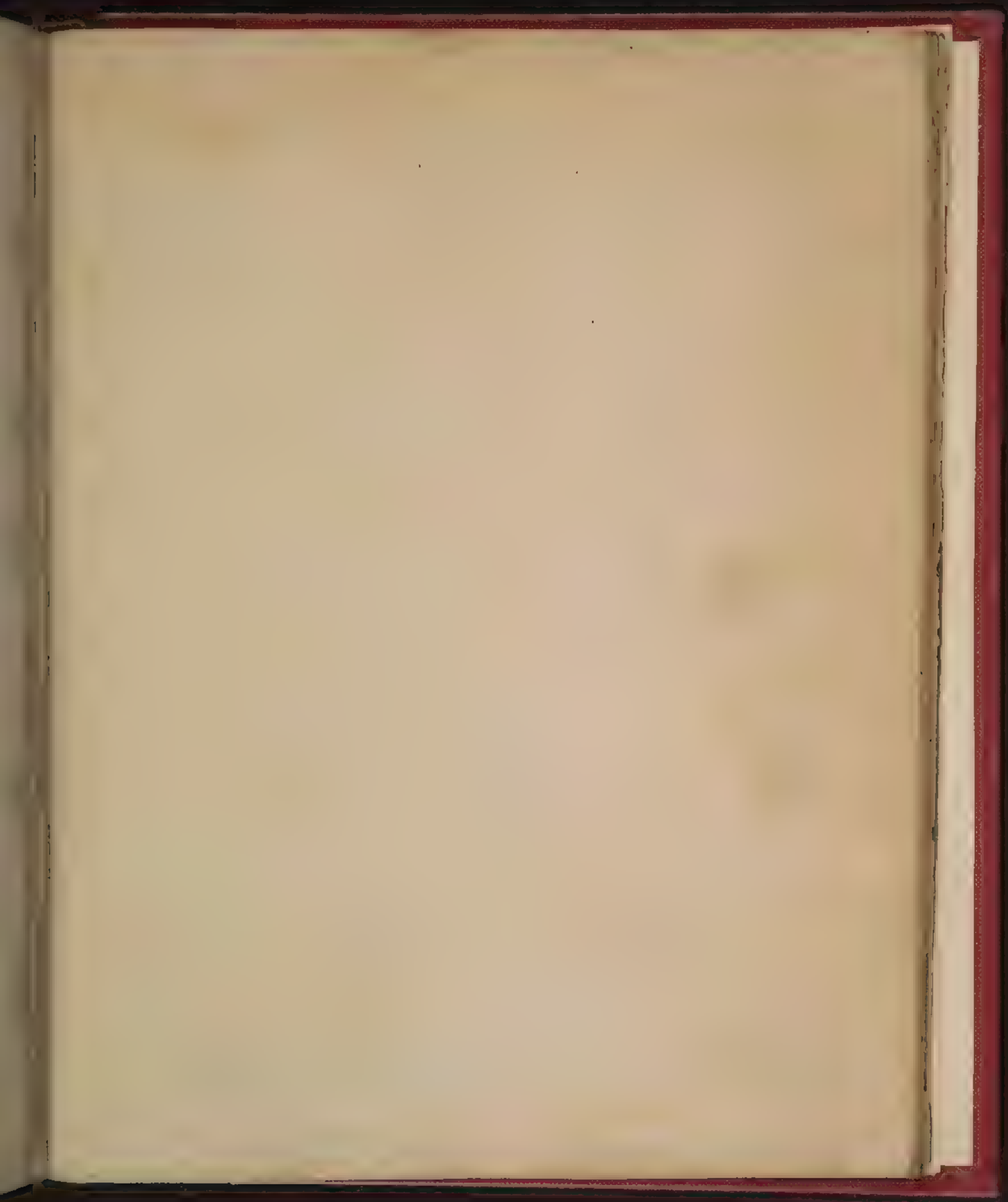
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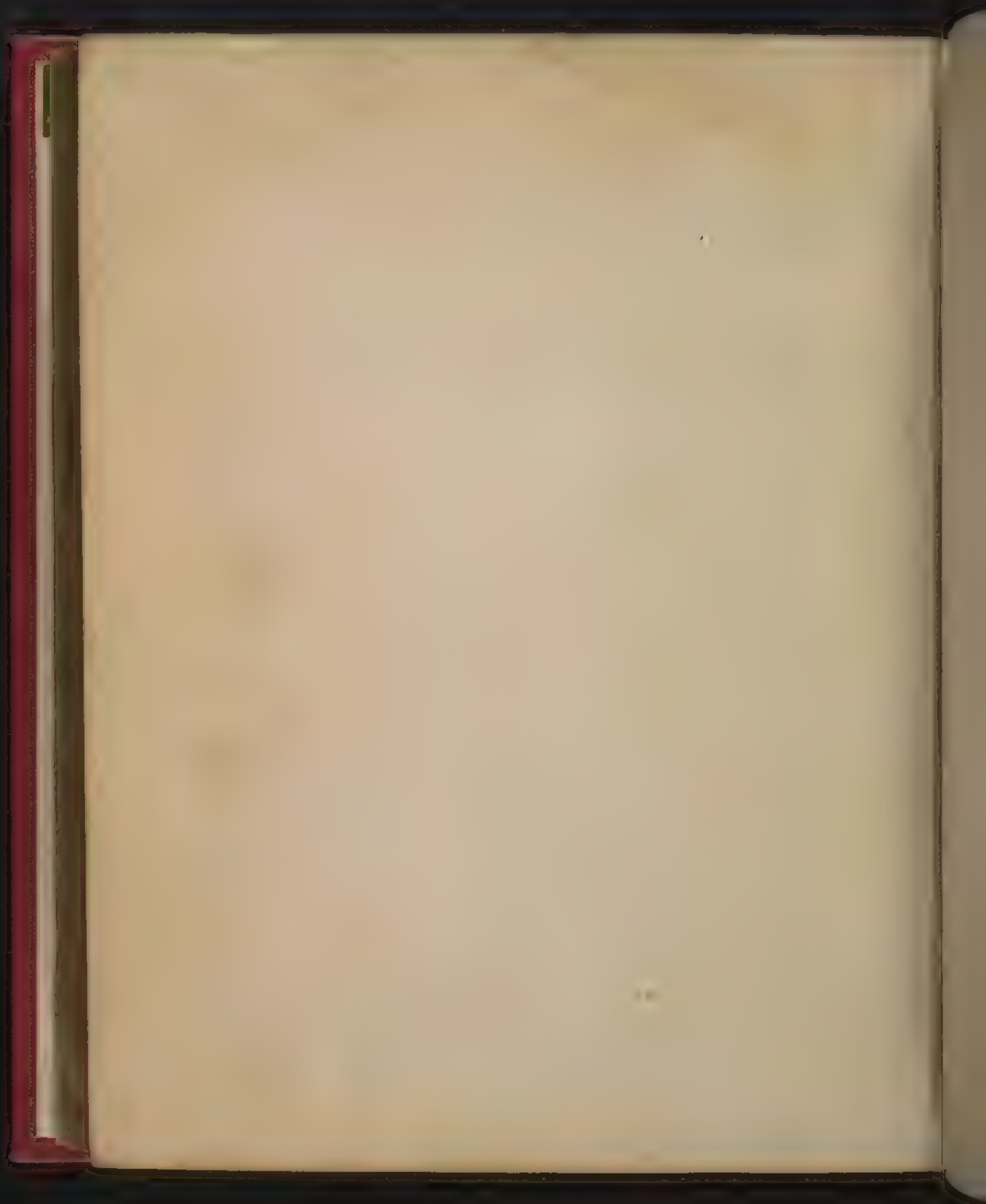




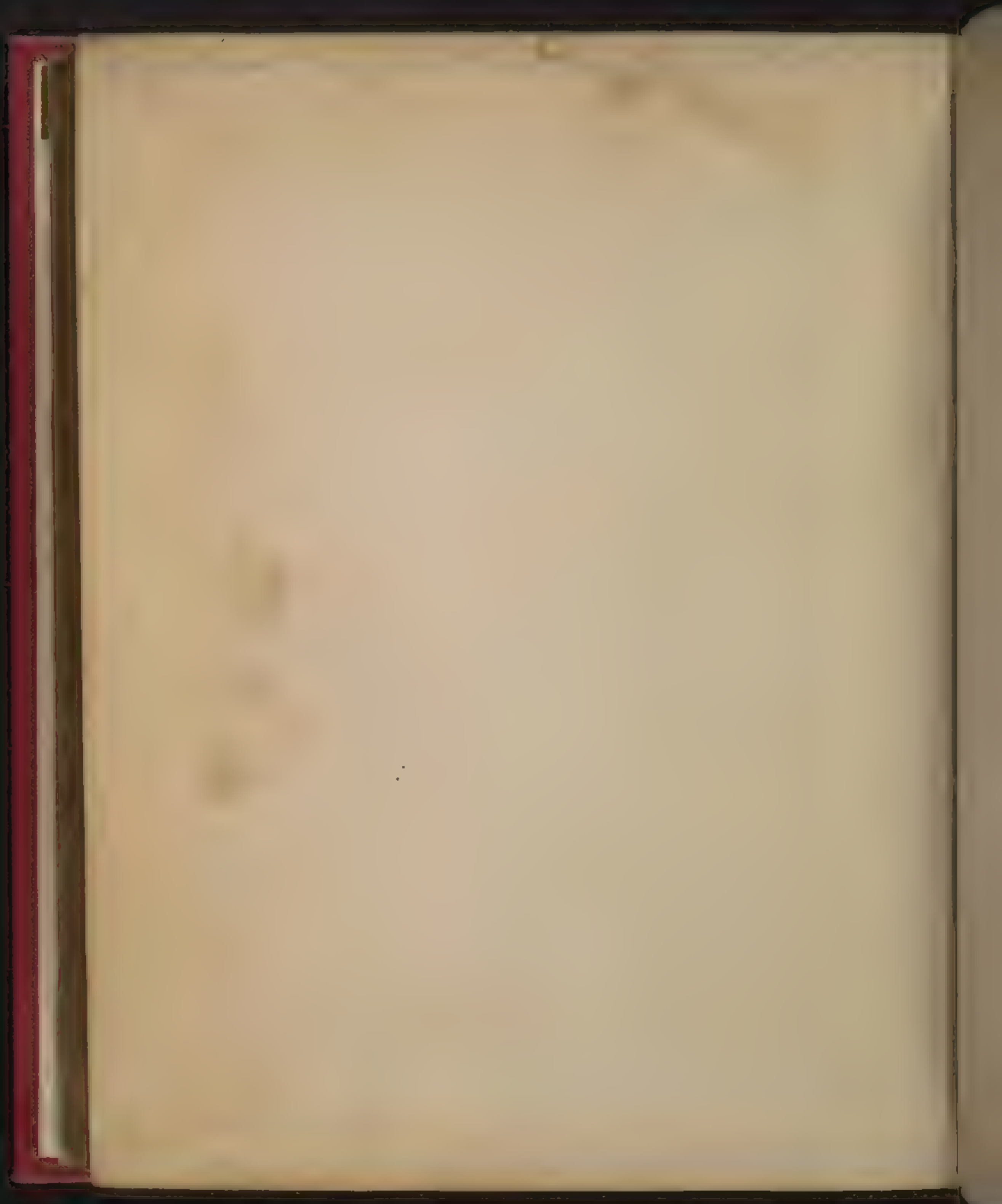




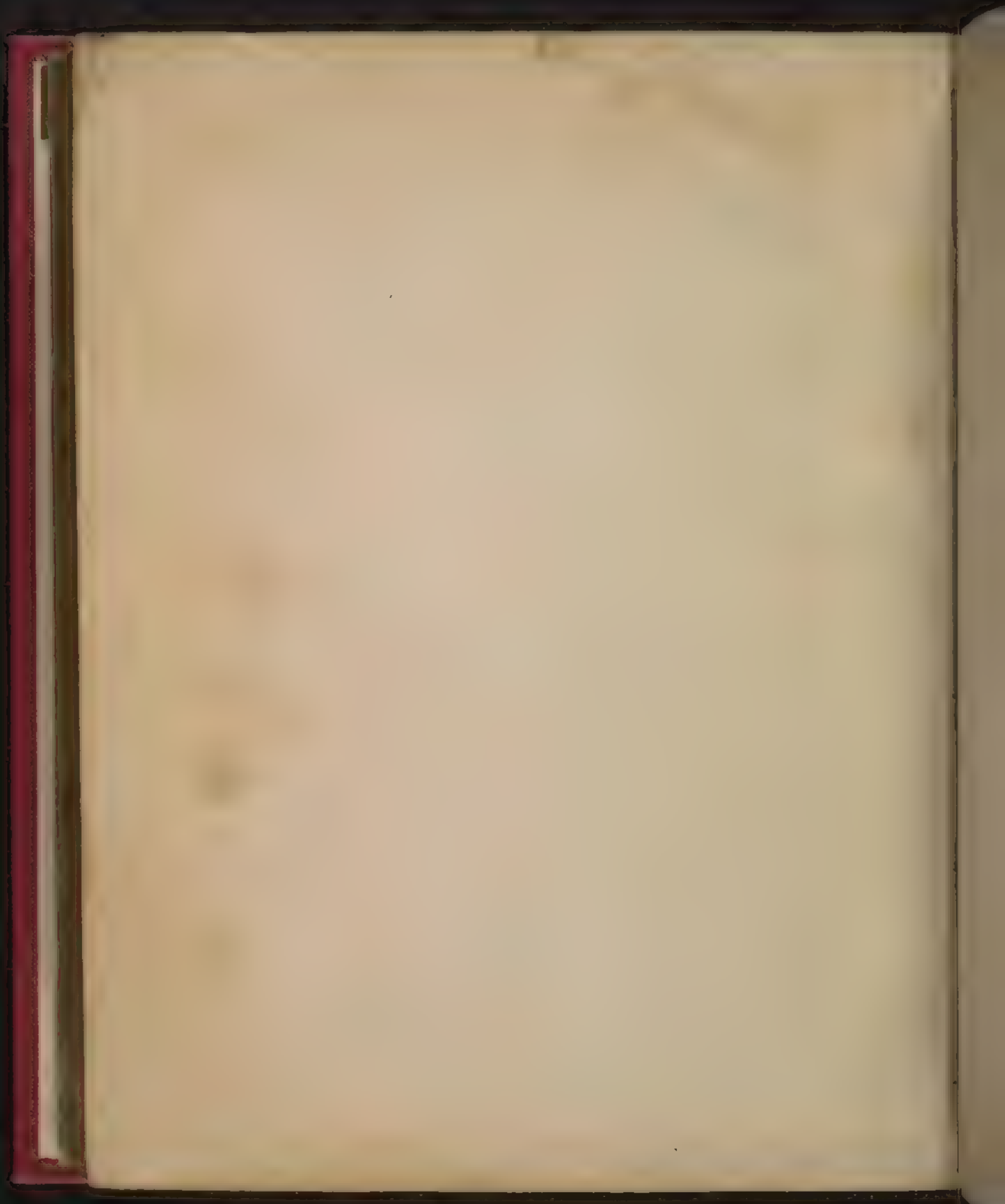




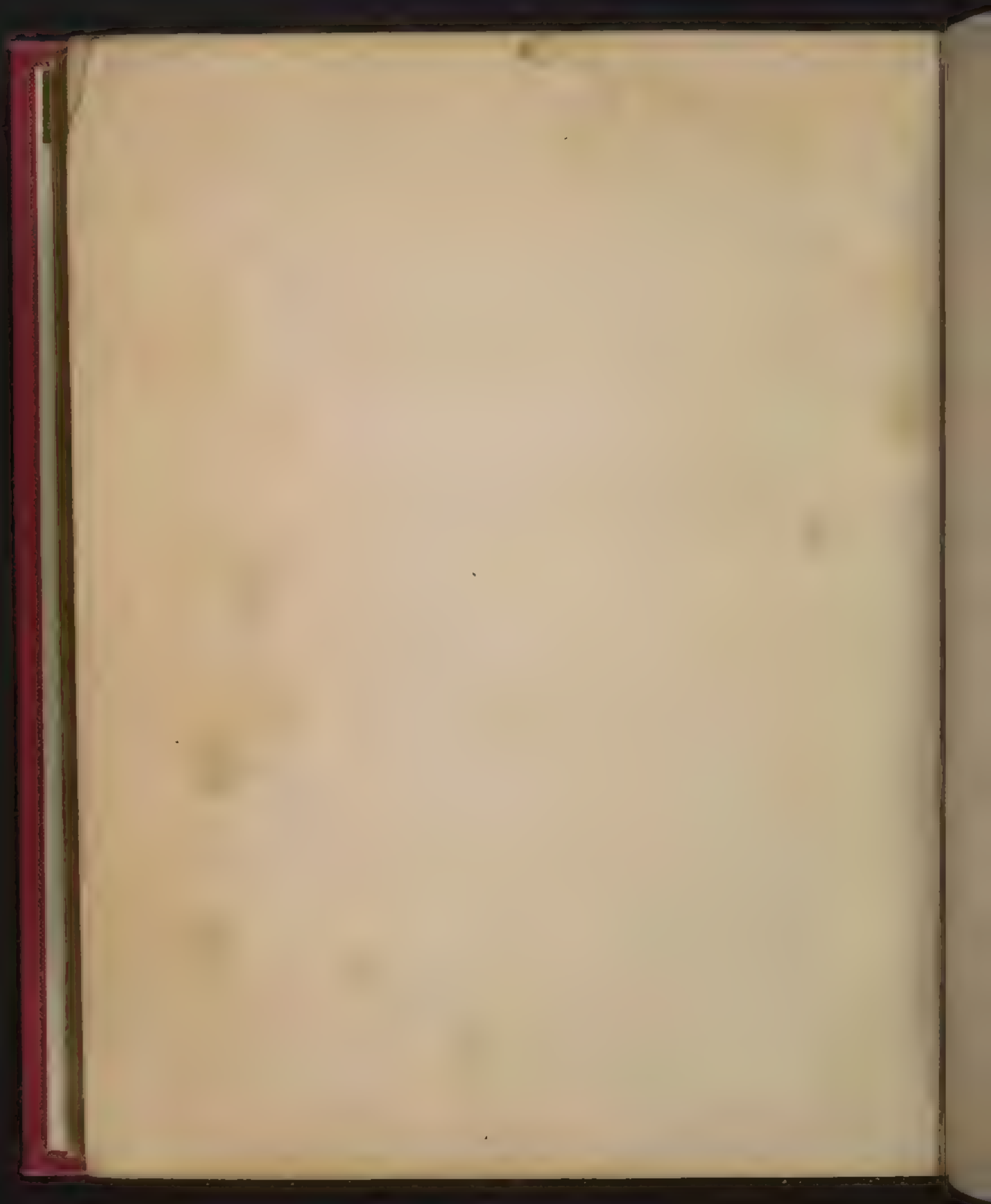


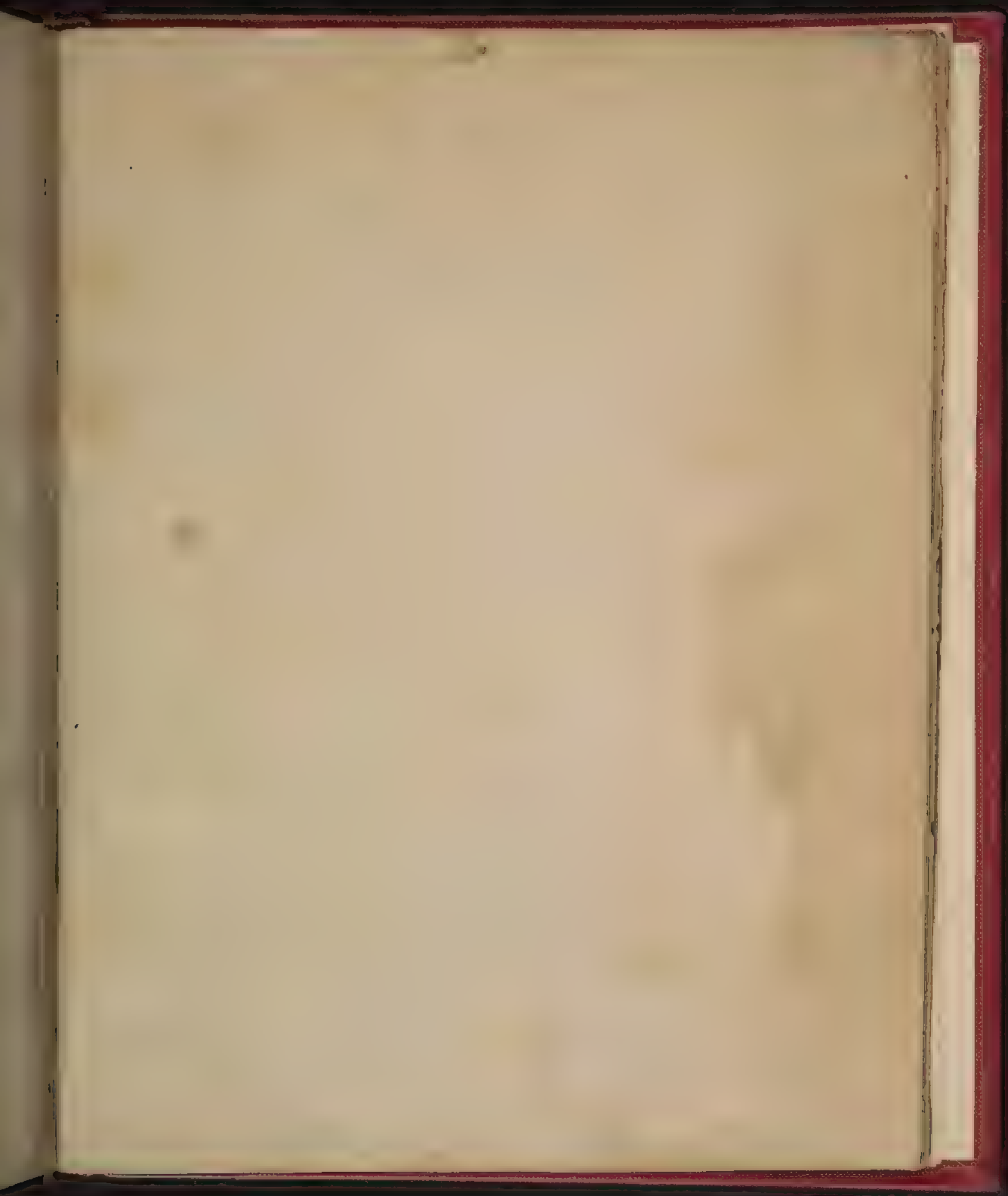


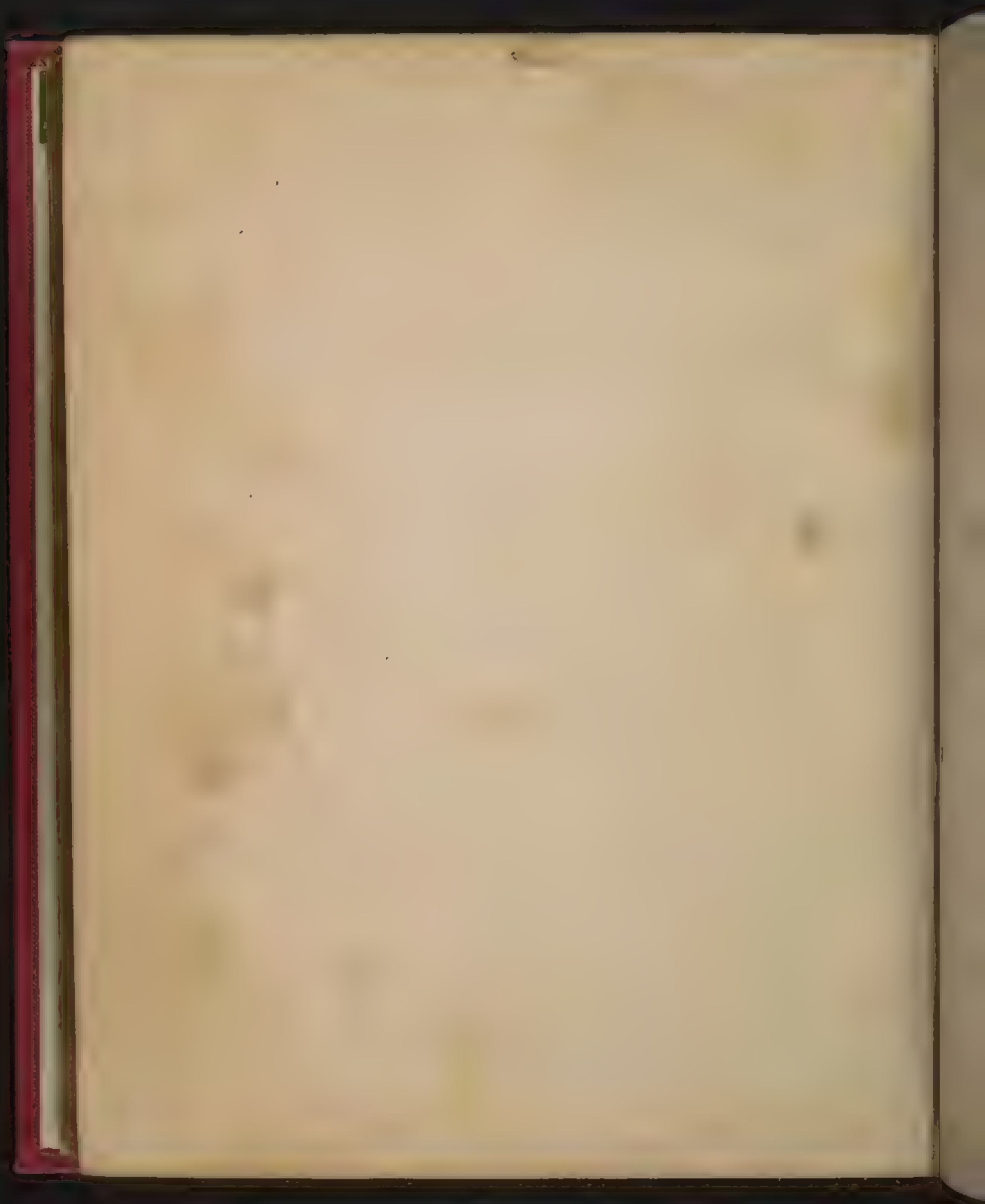


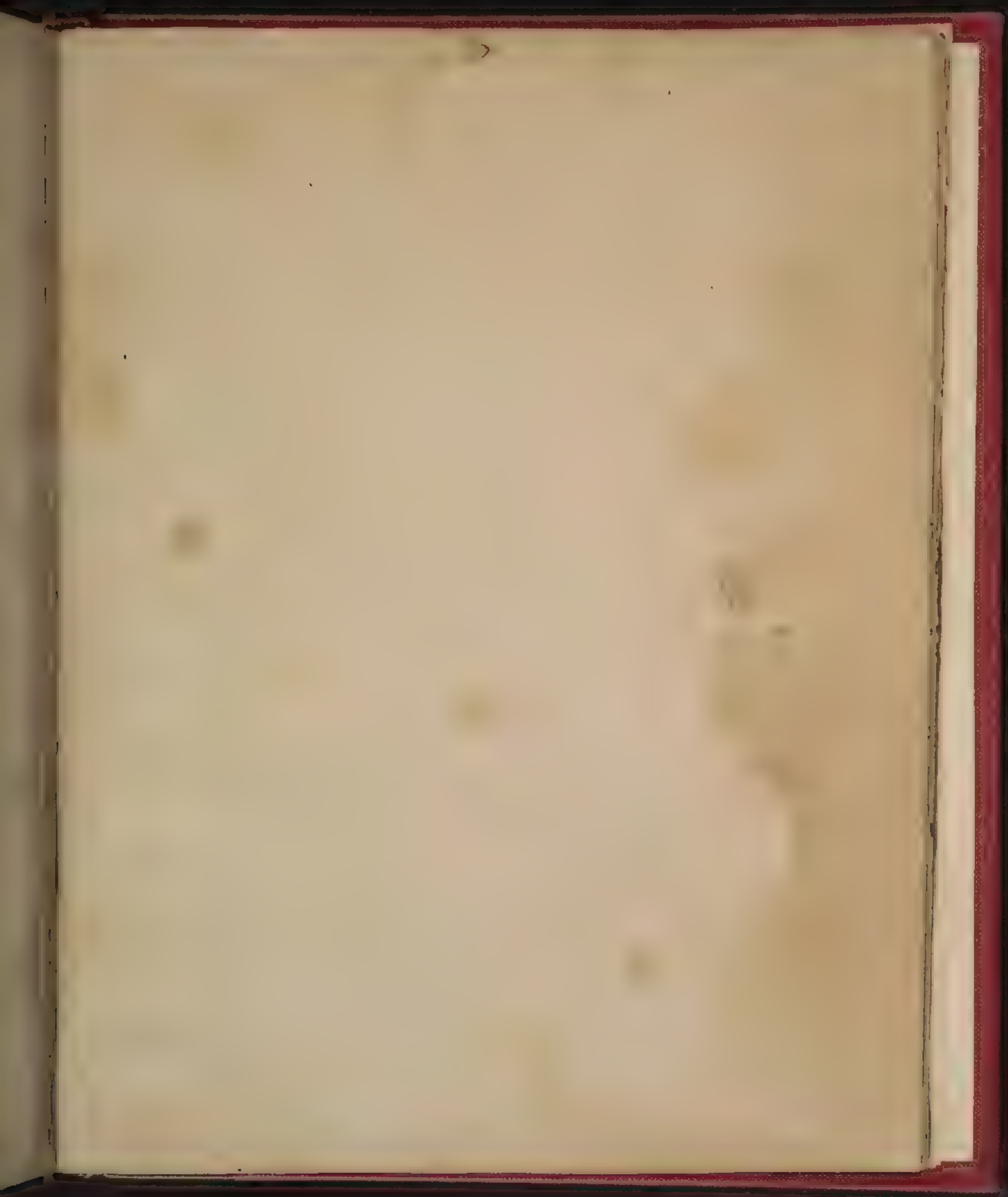


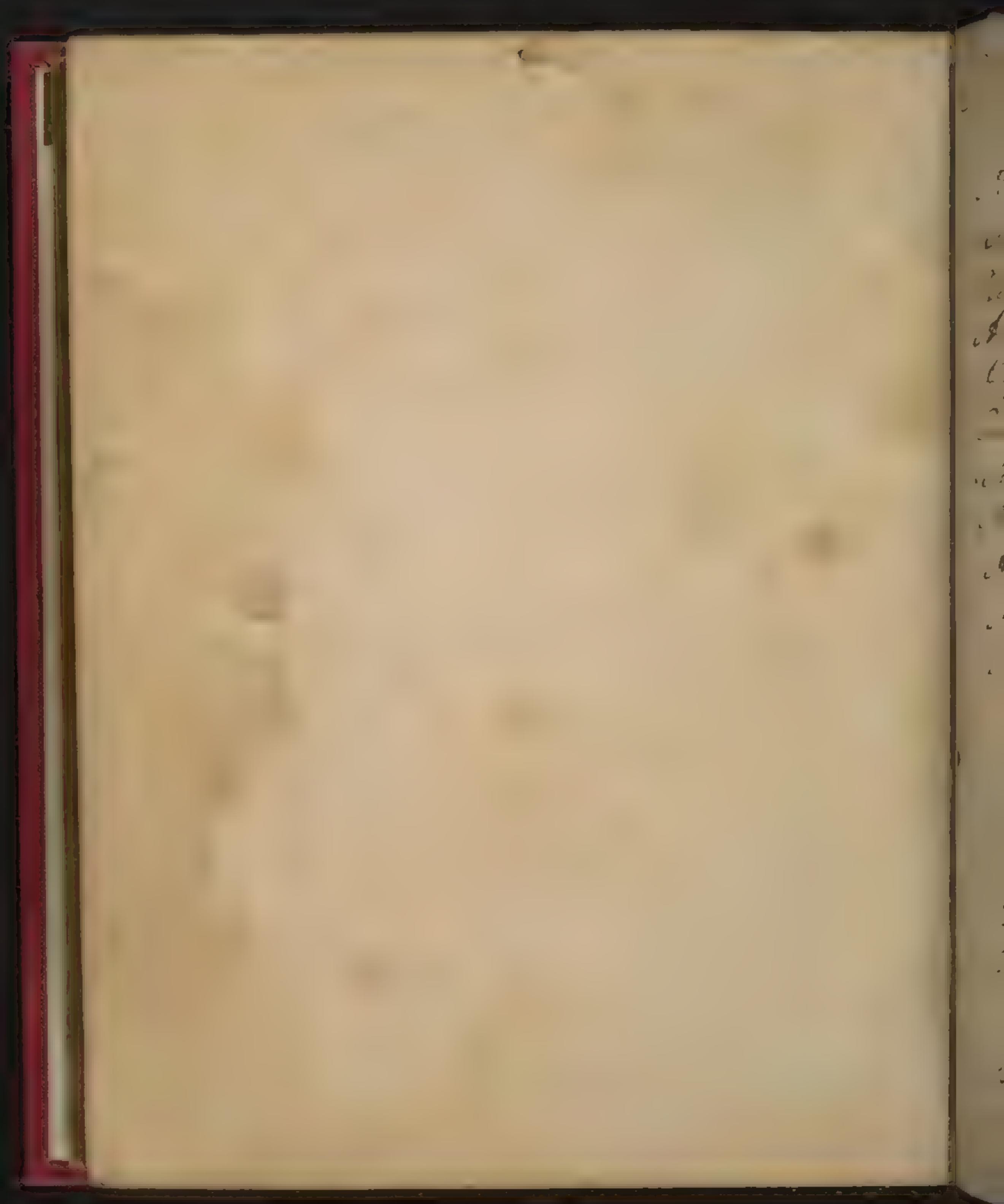












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Vol. 11

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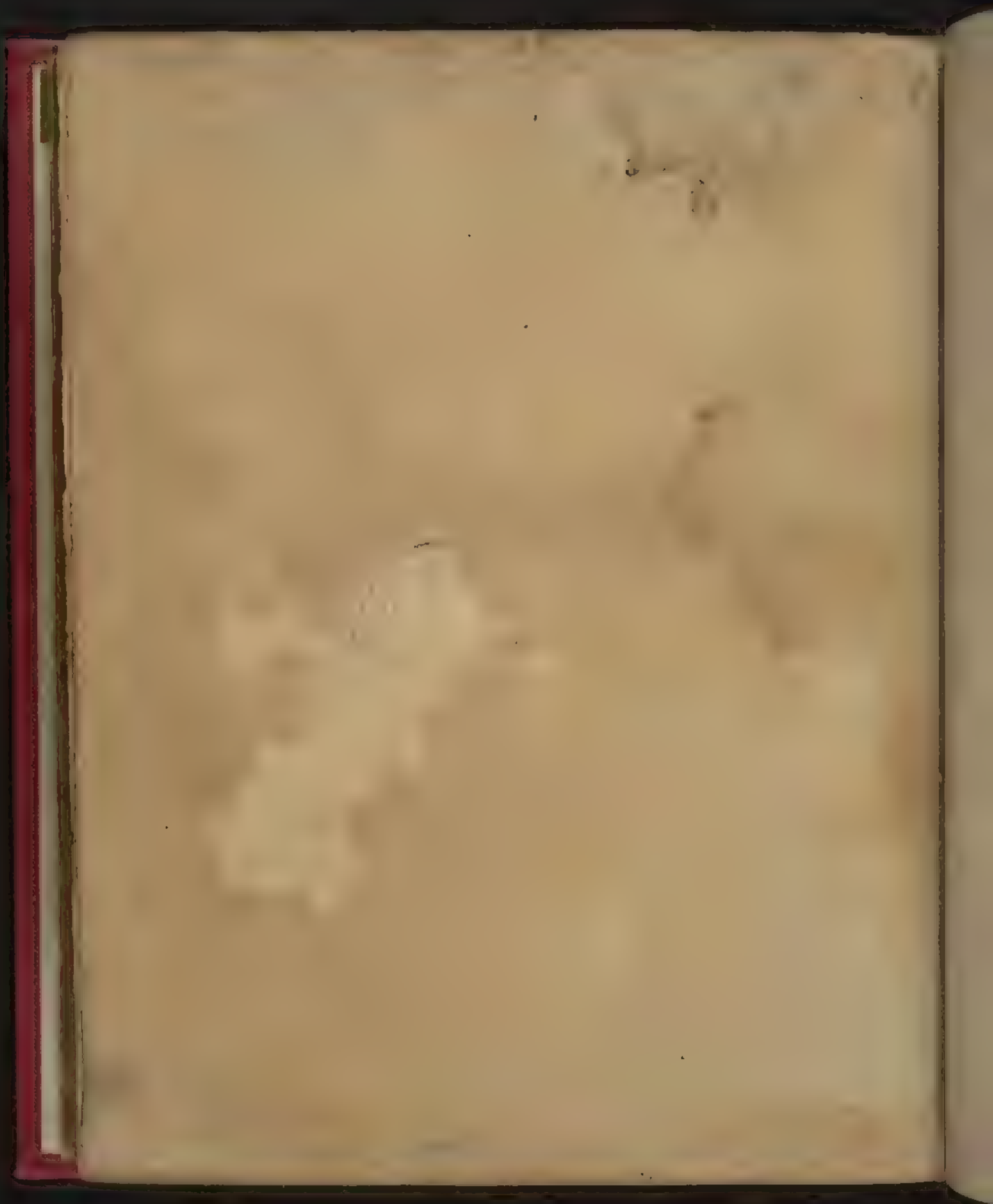
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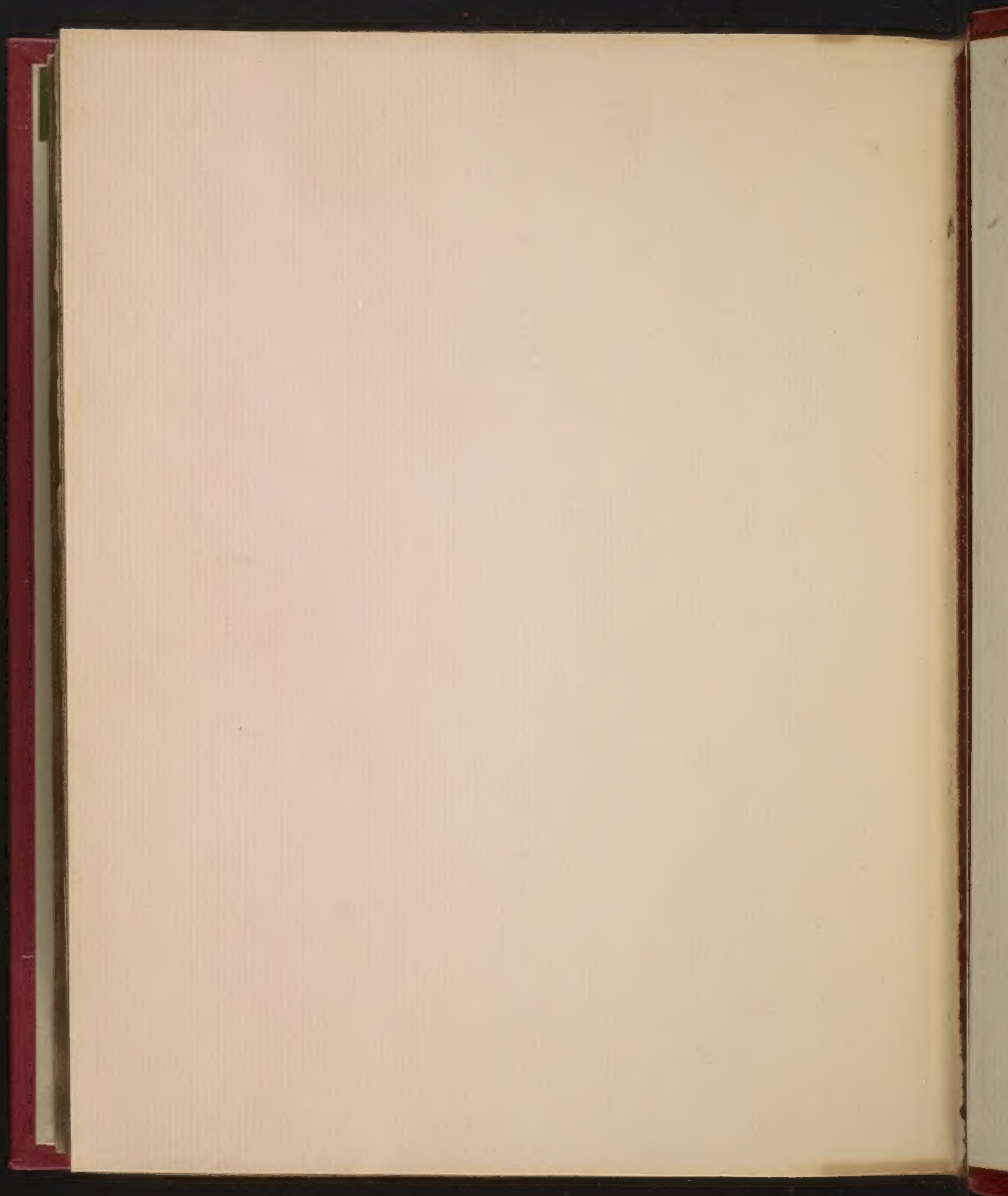


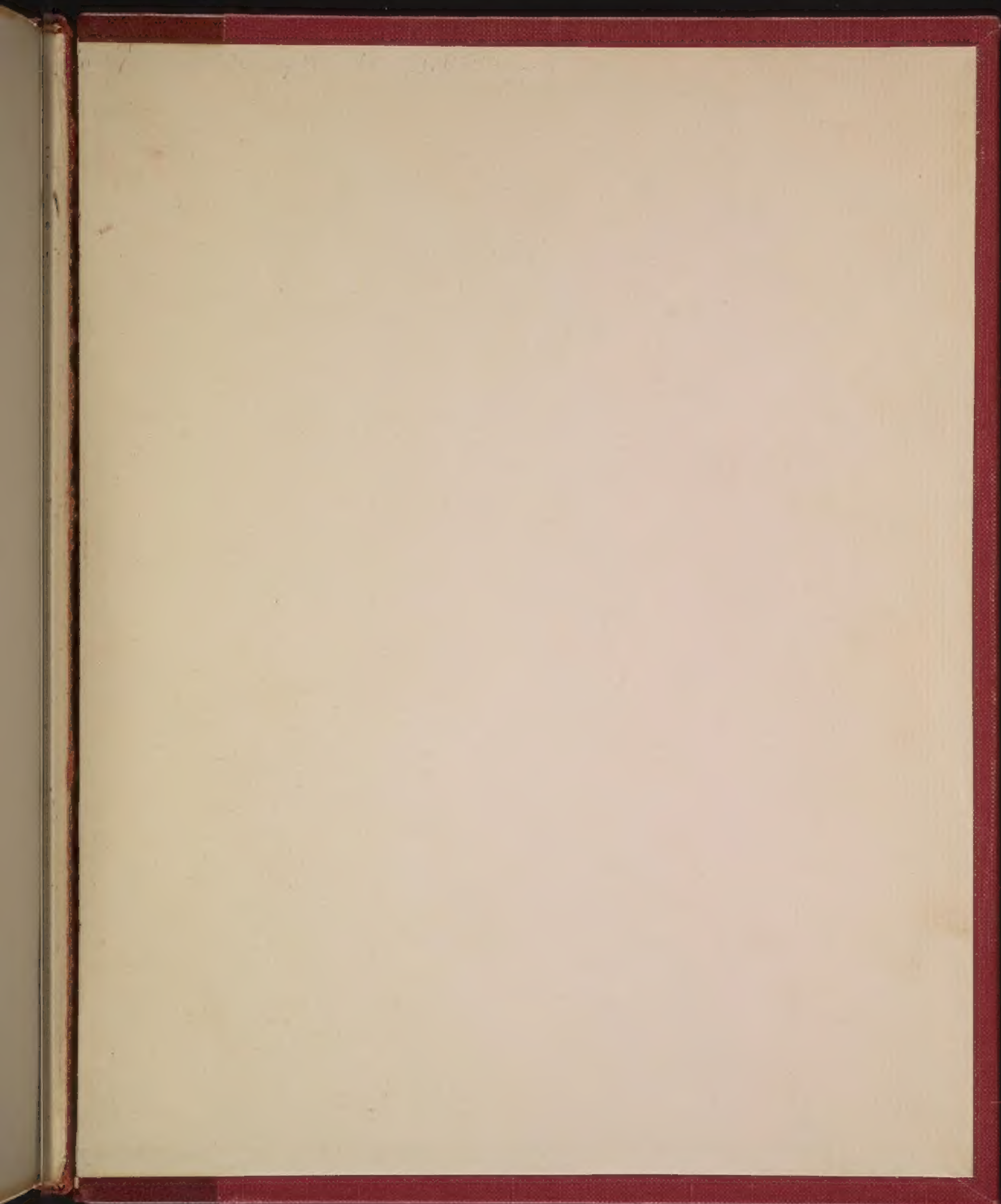


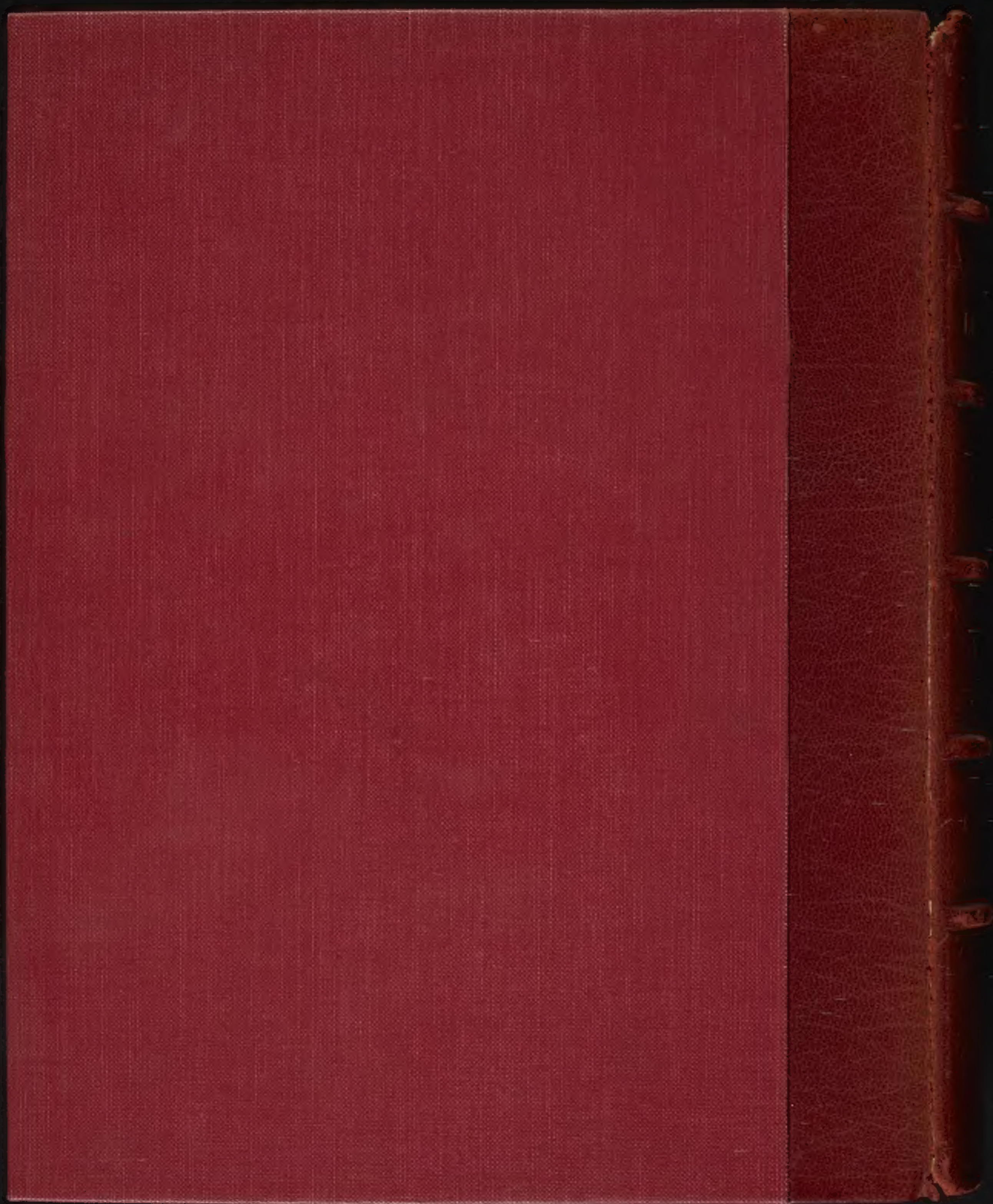












RUSH
—
LECTURES

VOL. III